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Curley to Appeal Case; British Bag Axis Planes; U. S. to Train Costa Ricans

The World's Day—At a Glance
Nov. 23, 1940

In Boston: Draftees Warned on Answers

Former Governor James M. Curley indicated he would seek a reopening of the City of Boston's suit against him for the recovery of $37,957 following a decision by the Supreme Judicial Court upholding a lower court's ruling for the plaintiff. [Details: Page 9.]

Harvard's experimental Remedial Reading School, designed to streamline reading ability, graduated its "Class of November, 1940" after stepping up their words per minute from 225 to more than 300. [Details: Page 9.]

The importance of filing the Selective Service questionnaire within the five-day limit after receipt by all registrants was stressed today by Col. Ralph Smith at Draft Headquarters. [Details: Page 9.]

War Summary: Axis Planes Shot Down

A British Spitfire squadron shot down seven Italian fighters and one German fighter in the Strait of Dover without loss to themselves, the Associated Press reported, as Axis raiders made two daylight thrusts at London after a comparatively quiet night.

Night raids against the Midlands industrial cities of Birmingham and Coventry and the ports of Southampton, Liverpool, and Bristol, were reported today by the German High Command.

Royal Air Force bombers attacked objectives in Germany last night, British sources reported. No details were given.

Two small British ships and a Swedish freighter were reported torpedoed about 400 miles off the Irish coast in an area known to be infested with German U-boats.

Rumania signed the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo-Budapest military Axis. [Details: Page 1.]

Americans to Train Costa Rican Army

San Jose, Costa Rica (AP)—A United States military mission will arrive in January, 1941, to spend several months in training the Costa Rican Army, it is announced officially. It is said, too, that Costa Rica would pay only the expenses of the American mission and not the salaries of its personnel.

Milk Rationing to Cover All of Finland

New York (AP)—The Scandinavian (Swedish) Wireless radiocast a Helsingfors dispatch which said that henseforth meat would be rationed throughout Finland. For the next 10 days the ration will be 500 grams (about 17½ ounces), the radiocast said, and the rationing of milk, hitherto confined to some towns, has been extended to the whole country. [Today's Food and Tomorrow's Freedom: Page 5.]

London (CP)—J. B. Priestley, English novelist, said in a radiocast that foodstuffs could not be allowed to pass the British blockade of Europe, because the complexity of modern war makes foodstuffs a vital part of the German war effort. He spoke on the British Broadcasting Corporation's program.

Argentina and Uruguay to Adjust River Rights

Buenos Aires (AP)—The Argentine Foreign Office announced yesterday that Argentina and Uruguay had agreed that their joint interests in the River Plate estuary would be examined in connection with the exchanges of hemisphere defense views being held among the American Republics. The announcement was viewed here as clearing up some uncertainty regarding defense plans being discussed by the United States with a number of American governments.

Proposed Panama Charter Limits Citizenship

Panama, Panama (AP)—The National Assembly approved today a draft of a new Constitution which denationalizes the children of Asiatics and Negroes "whose original language is not Spanish." Jose Peset, Chairman of the Assembly, in a raidocast to the Nation, said the first phase of giving Panama a new Constitution was now finished and urged that a plebiscite for final ratification be held Dec. 15.

Greece: Rout of Italian Regiments Claimed

Greek cavalry and Highland regiments claimed the rout of six crack Fascist regiments of at least 72,000 men in their battle against Italian invasion. Many prisoners and quantities of tanks and munitions were declared captured.

Greek troops smashed beyond captured Koritsa moving toward Italy's second Albanian defense line.

R. A. F. squadrons suddenly counterattacking Italian bombing planes may have furnished pivotal aid at Koritsa. [Details: Page 1.]

Along the Greek coast near Epirus the Greeks were reported to have pushed the last Italians back from the Greek frontier.

Roosevelts to Entertain Netherlands Princess

Washington (AP)—The White House announced today that Princess Juliana of the Netherlands would be a guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt for two days beginning Dec. 18. Dr. A. Loudon, Netherlands Minister, told reporters that the visit of the Princess to the White House would be of a "strictly personal and private character."

Today's Food and Tomorrow's Freedom

Europe's acute food situation is analyzed today by The Christian Science Monitor in a full-page survey resulting from weeks of painstaking research.

For the first time, available facts bearing on this great humanitarian question are drawn into one comprehensive focus. The survey appears on Page 5.

In the Magazine Section today, Herbert Hoover defends his proposal for sending food to the five small democracies now under Axis domination.

On the Editorial Page, this newspaper sets forth its conclusions as buttressed and illuminated by findings of the food survey.

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Savants List Credit Side Of Research

Philosophical Society in Philadelphia session told of new data on Solomon's times.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23—In the assembly room in which Benjamin Franklin once presided, the American Philosophical Society today heard reports from savants who received aid during the past year with which to conduct original research, and chalked up on the credit side of its ledger such assets as the discovery of one elusive dark star, the conquering of problems in low temperature physics, new data on prehistoric mankind in Oregon, and proof that archaeological diggings at Ezion-Geber on the Red Sea, mark the former site of Solomon's seaport, the Singapore of the ancients.

Last night Dr. Edward S. Corwin, Professor of Jurisprudence at Princeton, presented an analysis of how the office of President of the United States gradually gathered unto itself more and more power down through the years, symbolizing "democracy's emergence from the constitutional chrysalis."

He urged that if democracy would survive, it is time for the American people to undertake the task of deliberate constitutional reform and suggested that stabilization was needed, perhaps "by a new type of Cabinet of the relationship between the President and Congress, for this today, with the rapid relegation of the Supreme Court to a secondary role, is the center of gravity of our constitutional system."

Policy of Early Presidents

Professor Corwin asserted that even Washington, with whom the theory of a balanced Constitution held sway, succeeded in annexing a generous share of the British royal prerogative in the conduct of foreign affairs. Jefferson, professing to subordinate himself to Congress, was nevertheless consistently controlled by personal influence and party leadership.

"Under Jackson," he said, the office was reconstituted on the basis that the President is the constitutional equal of the other departments. Then Lincoln appropriated "the war power" to the office.

The great extension of national legislative power over industry was blamed for the vast enlargement of presidential power in recent years, together with the enlarged role of the United States in international affairs.

A Companion Star

Zeta Aquarii, a visual double star, was shown to the satisfaction of astronomers present, to be not double but triple, the third member being a dark companion star found by Dr. K. A. Strand of Sproul Observatory, Swarthmore College. Carefully studying the orbital motions of the two visual components, deviations from the expected route of the revolving stars seemed entirely too large to be explained as accidental errors of observation, and by measure-

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With Thunder of Hooves and Pennons Flying

Wide World

Panorama of Review of First Cavalry Division, United States Army

Foot and horse still mean something in the tradition of the United States Army, as this picture of the Crack Cavalry Division, passing in review before their commander, Brig. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce, at Fort Bliss, near El Paso, Texas, proves. The man, the horse, and the automatic weapon make a quick-hitting force, whose slogan is "Mobility and Fire Power."

German Consul Directs Philadelphia Nazi Unit

The Dies Committee has just issued a report, revealing that various agencies, individuals, and organizations are carrying on very extensive anti-American activities throughout the United States. The charges include sabotage, espionage, and criminal conspiracy. Even more important than that, it is also designed to confuse and to make plain issues seem ambiguous, old wrongs appear to disunite the American people. The Christian Science Monitor has made a study of some of these activities. Its investigator has had much experience with Nazi methods and acts in other lands. Following is another of his findings.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—A Nazi meeting was held this year in Philadelphia, with the German Consul as one of the principal speakers.

In other words, Adolf Hitler officially, through a representative of his Nazi State and Nazi Party, told Philadelphians of Naziism. An eyewitness describes the meeting as follows:

"'The Fatherland Memorial Meeting' held at the Rifle Club (an organization of German-Americans) made the observer feel as though he had been transplanted to the New Germany. The front of the hall was decorated with the American flag on the left side and the Nazi flag on the right. A picture of the 'Führer' adorned the stage. Across the stage was draped red bunting with the swastika and the words in German: 'One Folk — One Realm — One Leader.'

"As the chairman of the evening came on the stage he gave the Nazi salute and said: 'Heil Hitler.' The 'Star Spangled Banner' was played by the orchestra and sung by the audience.

"A speaker was introduced who gave the Nazi salute and told of Germany today. He extolled 'the glorious Führer.'

"The chairman of the Association of Reich Germans welcomed the guests, after giving the Nazi salute. He urged Germans here to stand together as the people in Germany are doing, unified under their great leader.

Consul Speaks

"The orchestra played a few selections, after which the German Consul in Philadelphia arose to speak. He greeted the audience with the Nazi salute and some of his listeners responded in the same manner. The Consul pointed out that the celebration was being held in honor of the Führer and then went into a lengthy, glorifying biography of Herr Hitler. Rejoicing in the number of people present, he said that if as many Germans had attended Herr Hitler's earlier meetings as were assembled there, Germany would have been saved before 1933.

"The Consul said neither Herr Hitler nor the German people wanted the war. He urged his hearers not to believe what Germany's enemies say of religious persecution in Germany. Speaking of Pastor Neimöller—jailed for refusing to submit his sermons to Nazi censorship—he compared that case with the case of a pastor in the United States who had been condemned for murder.

Such an act of justice is not religious persecution, the Consul said. He pointed out that if Dr. Niemöller had not violated the law of the state, he too would be free. The Consul said the German people are urged more than ever to attend church services.

"He urged his hearers to work for a stronger and greater Germany, as the people in Germany are doing!"

This official Nazi meeting was typical. It was allegedly for

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Horse Retains Vital Place In Army Roster

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor on Army-sponsored tour of training centers

FORT BLISS, Texas, Nov. 23—They're proving here at El Paso's 91-year-old army outpost, that "horse cavalry" has not yet been tractored out of modern warfare—merely that its function has changed with the advent of tanks and concentrated rifle and machine-gun fire.

And apparently they have proved it to the War Department in Washington, for the new Army expansion program provides for 27,000 new horses for the boys who work in the saddle. In fact, the Department has ordered the formation of a new cavalry division to supplement the First Cavalry Division stationed here.

But these modern cavalry divisions have evolved a long way from the days of Gen. Phil Sheridan and Bedford Forrest. A horse division today has a greater firepower than a World War infantry division. For example, as of today the 510 officers and 8,495 enlisted men of the First Cavalry Division are equipped with 3,749 rifles, 7,471 pistols, and 174 50-caliber machine guns.

Has 6,988 Horses

These troops are also equipped with 518 thirty-caliber machine-guns, 55 thirty-seven millimeter anti-tank guns, 24 seventy-five millimeter howitzers, 98 armored scout cars, 600 trucks and 100 motorcycles. And just in case anyone wonders about horses, the First Division has 6,988 of them.

It has already been announced, moreover, that this fire-power and armored strength is only provisionary and that it will be considerably increased within the next few months. There will also be new reconnaissance units and possibly new anti-tank units.

As explained by Maj. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Commandant of the fort and of the First Cavalry Division, modern cavalry units with their great fire power can be of supreme importance to a battlefield commander who can transfer this fire power to any given point with considerable speed and over terrain impassable for wholly motorized units.

Horse Invaluable at Times

Tests conducted here at the fort have shown that under a number of circumstances horse drawn artillery of the lighter type has moved with a margin of speed over motorized units that might be decisive in a hard-fought engagement. What is more, there are a number of sections of the United States where no roads good enough for the transportation of men or artillery by motor exist and where, it is believed, "horse cavalry" would be of the utmost importance in meeting or launching attacks.

Since the German Army is recognized as the world's finest in most categories, cavalry officers here clinch their argument in favor of the horse by pointing out that the Germans have at least one division of 6,000 horses and that in their sweep through the Low Countries and France the Germans used an immense number of horses. It is estimated that the German army has 791,000 horses in use for reconnaissance duty and for drawing field artillery.

As the group of newspapermen now being taken by the Army on a tour of its different posts had a chance to see, there are still few developments in modern warfare that can match a cavalry charge as a thrilling experience to watch.

Although cavalry officers admit that cavalry charges are things of the past, they are still sometimes used as training for recruits and for exercise in maneuverability over difficult terrain.

Intimate Message from Washington

Draftees Need Defense as Well as Nation, as Shown When Racketeers Prepare to Move In on Military Camps

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Jottings from a reporter's notebook.

Moral defense: A major phase of American defense is being neglected. That is the defense of the moral health of the several hundred thousand young draftees who are going off to army camps for training.

The War Department is conscious of the problem, is doing virtually all its funds permit, but the fact is that 95 per cent of the towns near the new military camps are unable to provide adequate and wholesome recreation for the soldiers.

As a result, according to investigations by private agencies, racketeers are already looking over communities in the vicinity of the camps and making ready to set up their own trades in place of the home and social environment from which the young drafted men have been drawn.

It is agreed that the expenditure of many millions of dollars by the federal, state and local governments would be needed to build and staff wholesome recreational facilities capable of directing the soldiers' spare time into constructive channels and competing with organized vice now in the making.

An illustration of the nature of the problem is the fact that one post of 60,000 men is located—no doubt for valid military reasons—next to a town of 15,000 which is completely unable to offer normal and healthful pleasures for so many.

The extent and seriousness of the problem is only beginning to be realized and it offers a large and urgent field of service for religious and social organizations the country over.

Questioning the questioners: Two Senators have already served notice that they will ask for a congressional investigation of public opinion polls, particularly Dr. George Gallup's, which, they charge, predicted falsely that it would be a close election.

It will be fun to see the Senate inquisitors poll the pollers and question the questioners but the reason seems a little thin. The major polls were more accurate in their forecasts this year than four years ago, their estimates of the percentage strength of the two candidates being only 1 to 2.7 per cent off.

What disconcerted this observer is that Dr. Gallup refused to trust his own poll and while it proved to be almost dead right he declared that his own data did not justify a forecast. Isn't a predictor supposed to predict?

Election postscript: At the time every political writer wondered what finally caused Jim Farley, in the last week of the campaign, to take off his coat and really go to work to help carry New York State for President Roosevelt when he was known to oppose the third term. It was plain that he had been persuaded at the last moment to give something much more than loyal lip-service to the New Deal cause. How? The information in Washington is that the former Postmaster General was transformed from a grudging supporter into an ardent campaigner by a highly prized pledge from Mr. Roosevelt and the Democratic Command; namely, that the way would be cleared for his nomination, without contest, for the New York Governorship in 1942, thus putting him in advantageous striking distance for the presidential nomination in 1944.

Anyway, something happened. Later events may explain.

Wayward Ambassadors: The President seems to be having the hardest time keeping his Ambassadors on their jobs. London, Vichy, Rome and Berlin have been without ranking American diplomats for a long time. Ambassador Kennedy said yesterday that he needed at least another two months in the United States and as events move these days that means two years. And Ambassador Bullitt doesn't want to return to Vichy at all. It seems that the President just can't get his principal Ambassadors, having been called home to campaign, back to work. He may have to appoint new ones.

J. Roscoe Drummond

Rumania in Axis; R.A.F. Turns Tide By Aid to Greeks

Equipment of Italians taken by Greeks said to include stores of guns and food.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Nov. 23—A squadron of Royal Air Force fighters, roaring out of the clouds at Koritsa, surprised the Italians in what may prove to be one of the critical air engagements in the Greek war.

From the beginning of the uneven battle in the air, neutral observers were concerned by the Italian bombing attacks. For the Greeks had nothing that could rank as a comparable air force.

What happened was that the Greeks suffered heavy initial losses from low-flying Italian bombing and planes which raked the Greek forces with machine-gun fire.

But under this punishment they quickly learned to take cover. Then one R. A. F. squadron appeared on the Koritsa front where the air attacks were heaviest.

Retreating in Confusion

In one morning they shot down 11 Italian planes. After that the Italians became wary in their sky attacks and the Greeks were spared the intensive air bombardment that might otherwise have proved extremely embarrassing to their counterattacks.

British bombers were reported by Associated Press Salonica dispatches to have rained explosives on the lines of retreat of the Italians leaving the Koritsa area and shot down at least 40 Fascist planes in the past few days, according to reports reaching here today.

Italian communication lines were bombed from Koritsa which the Greek troops occupied yesterday, to the Albanian coastal ports, mostly in night operations with the aid of bright moonlight, it was reported.

As a result of those counterattacks, the Italian Army is retreating in confusion along the entire Albanian frontier. From Lake Ochrida on the extreme northeast to the Epirus coast on the southwest there is no more fighting on Greek soil.

Only 27 days after they started their joyride toward Athens Benito Mussolini's legions are back where they started from in Albania. They are traveling light after leaving behind guns, transports, and artillery for the Greeks who declare they have captured more war matériel from the Italians than they themselves possessed at the outbreak of hostilities.

[A Reuters dispatch from Athens said Italian troops in flight from fallen Koritsa were being pursued by their own tanks, now manned by Greeks.]

The Greek High Command said captured Italian equipment included 80 large and small guns, 55 antiaircraft guns, 20 tanks, more than 250 automobiles, more than 1,500 motorcycles and bicycles, considerable quantities of munitions, and supplies of food and clothing.

"Strategic Withdrawal"

After the capture of Koritsa it became evident even to neutral observers that the Italians' "strategic withdrawal" had degenerated into flight comparable to the Italian defeats at Caporetto in 1916 during the World War and at Guadalajara in 1937 during the Spanish civil war. On these occasions, too, the Italians ran so fast that the pursuing foe sometimes lost contact with them. Then as now they left their equipment scattered in their wake.

But even though this is the momentary situation it is too early to predict the ultimate outcome. This is particularly true in view of the fact the role which Germany may play has not been made apparent.

The "Incredible Greeks"

Moreover the spectacular reverses suffered by the Italians on the Albanian front do not imply that the Italians didn't fight. Greek communiqués reported fierce resistance in many sectors. But neither superior equipment, nor heavy reinforcements, nor massed air attacks could halt the incredible Greeks, especially after R. A. F. assistance caused the Italians virtually to abandon the sky.

Considerable Italian forces have presumably been captured in the Koritsa region where after evacuating the town they found their retreat cut off after the Greeks had occupied the summit of Mt. Ivan.

Other Italian forces are believed to be surrounded in the Pindus and Epirus regions as a result of a break through the Italian lines, and on the Epirus sector the Greeks are reportedly closing in on Argyrokastro where one of the Italians' main airdromes is located. The Italians, it is believed, will attempt to reconstitute their broken lines well inside Albania.

Hitler presses closer to Black Sea as Rumans trail Hungary into 'new order.'

BERLIN, Nov. 23 (AP)—Rumania, a foe of Germany in the World War two decades ago, joined the Nazi-sponsored Axis alliance today.

With this diplomatic stroke, Reichsführer Hitler formally pushed the Axis sphere deep into the Balkans to a point less than 250 miles from the vital Dardanelles.

Rumania's Premier, Gen. Ion Antonescu, accompanying his action with flowery language, signed the pact which already linked Germany, Italy, Japan and Hungary.

The tenor of General Antonescu's remarks was that the Axis Powers have victory over Britain in their grasp and that Rumania, in joining up, is helping to construct a new order.

He said Rumania joined the Axis in spirit long ago.

Contrary to expectation, Herr Hitler was not present at the ceremony formally affiliating the Balkan nation with the original ten-year military and economic three-power pact signed by Germany, Italy and Japan Sept. 27.

Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, in a brief address on behalf of the original three powers, congratulated Rumania and her leader.

"We are convinced," he asserted, "that today a further step toward final victory of our good and just cause has been taken."

He expressed joy that two nations of Southeastern Europe—Hungary, which joined four days ago, and Rumania—were the first to adhere to the pact because in his opinion these States, as no others, "were victims of political interests non-indigenous to this area." He obviously meant Britain and France.

General Antonescu stressed that Rumania's joining of the Axis is a "fundamental act of a new orientation of the Rumanian State;" in other words Rumania may now be expected to break more than ever with the past associated with the name of the abdicated King Carol.

Already in Rumania are German troops in unannounced numbers, sent there, officials have said, to protect the kingdom's oil-producing fields from "British sabotage" and to train the Rumanian Army.

Reds Not in Deal

MOSCOW, Nov. 23 (AP)—The official Soviet Russian news agency Tass last night flatly denied reports that Hungary's adherence to the German-Italian-Japanese alliance had been made with the co-operation and approval of the Soviet Union.

Tass spoke of reports that the German newspaper Hamburger Fremdenblatt had made such an assertion and added:

"Tass is authorized to state that this report does not correspond to fact in any extent."

Japanese View

TOKYO, Nov. 23 (AP)—A foreign office spokesman said today Rumania's addition to the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo-Budapest alliance "demonstrates that the efforts of Japan, Germany and Italy are bearing fruit toward realization of their lofty ideal of a new world order and enduring peace based on justice."

Turkey Gets Set

ANKARA, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Turkish Government proclaimed martial law last night in virtually all sections of European Turkey, including Istanbul, "in view of the general political situation."

This step was taken shortly after Germany's Ambassador, Franz von Papen, returned from Germany, presumably in an effort to press Turkey into the Axis-planned "New European Order."

Sections of Asiatic Turkey, bordering on the vital Dardanelles, also were included in the martial law proclamation.

The order became effective immediately for a one-month period.

The proclamation followed a three-hour meeting of the Council of Ministers which also was reported to have approved a bill so strictly rationing gasoline that it prohibits use of private automobiles or power boats.

Physicians, embassies and legations were exempted from the gas rationing. Food rationing possibilities also were reported under consideration.

There were unofficial reports that the Government already was studying the problem of possible removal of civilians from Istanbul, Turkey's largest city and the most vulnerable to air attacks.

The Week in Focus: Greeks Take Koritsa; Hungary and Rumania Join Axis

Flying Fortresses for Britain; U. S. Labor Seeks End of Rift

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The transparent effort of Reichsführer Hitler to amass the entire non-English-speaking world against Britain and America made advances in Hungary and Rumania this week, but the Greeks captured Koritsa from retreating Italians and shouted "On to Rome!"

Italy admitted collapse of the Greek invasion in its first phase, but prepared a more thorough attempt

Hungary became fourth partner, and Rumania fifth, in Herr Hitler's military Axis, joining Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Soviet Russia, wooed by both Berlin and London, inclined—at least outwardly—toward continued non-resistance to Nazi plans for re-carving the planet.

In the United States, John L. Lewis carried out his promise to resign the C. I. O. presidency. Philip Murray, one of his lieutenants, succeeded him. President Roosevelt, whose re-election left Mr. Lewis no other choice, appealed to organized labor for unity in face of grave national problems. Steps toward unity were initiated as the A. F. of L. met in New Orleans, and the C. I. O. in Atlantic City. William Green, A. F. of L. President, said peace hopes are dimmed by Mr. Lewis, who retains his powerful post as head of the United Mine Workers.

American support for Britain moved forward steadily, with release of 26 flying fortress type planes, and of the United States Sperry bombing sight that was rated best in the world until a new American one was recently developed, the Norden.

Arabs Confer With Britain

Matching Berlin's second "diplomatic offensive" with vigorous action, England counter-attacked the Reich by air after Nazi bombers tried to "Coventrize" Birmingham.

Also, talks began with 50 Arab chieftains in Cairo. The Moslem nations, seeing Italy's initial failure to break Greek resistance, listened more attentively to English points of view.

Although the plucky Greeks cleared their soil of Italians and pressed into Albania, Athens warned America and Britain that help is imperative.

Turkey, also impressed by Italy's poor showing on the Albanian front, spoke scornfully in its officially controlled press about the Berlin-Rome Axis with its apparent designs on the Eastern Mediterranean. Franz Von Papen, German Ambassador, returned to Ankara from Berlin, reportedly bringing new demands.

Busily Herr Hitler pulled wires attached to nations now unable from a military standpoint to resist his demands. Observers point out that Hungary adds nothing new to the Axis power, beyond the calculated effect of open membership in an Axis alliance which its sponsors desire to present as a prosperous and growing concern. The Magyars for some time have been politically and economically subservient to the Axis.

Berlin angled for other members, with Soviet Russia sought as the culminating mass in a combination designed to strike terror into Anglo-Saxon hearts. Behind the scenes, Nazis worked overtime to promote an accord between Berlin and Moscow, as well as between Moscow and Tokyo.

Rumania's dictator General Antonescu went urgently to the Reich where he signed the Axis military pact. Bulgaria, whose King Boris followed the same path, is believed next in line, followed by Spain, whose Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer conferred at Berchtesgaden with German and Italian officials.

Yugoslavia held aloof, its role uncertain.

Anti-German feeling in the Netherlands flared, indicating that the former northern democracies wish no part in Hitler's "New Europe," but will bide their time.

France, disturbed over the forced Germanizing of Lorraine, watched warily.

U. S. Releases Air Fortresses

Britain and the United States clearly read the intent of Nazi designs. They saw Herr Hitler pulling every trick out of his diplomatic bag in a desperate effort to amass more power. So far, he has failed to conquer Britain.

Behind Britain Hitler sees the young industrial giant of the western world flexing his steel sinews and steadily strengthening in the conviction that Nazism strikes at the vital interests of free men everywhere, including Americans, with Britain holding the front line.

Instead of withdrawing before the threats of mass intimidation—a technique of aggression that failed conspicuously to frighten the Anglo-Saxons when Japan joined the Triple Axis—London and Washington calmly pursued their independent but parallel ways.

King George, opening Parliament, pledged his Empire to fight "until freedom is made secure."

The United States Army substantiated previous reports by finally releasing 26 of its undelivered heavy bombers in exchange for a British release of needed engines ready in American factories.

Aid to Britain

Back from a brief Potomac cruise, President Roosevelt said at Hyde Park that everything possible is being done to aid Britain. Deliveries of planes and munitions above the present peak are prevented only by the inescapable time-lag before arms production can start rolling in quantity, he told reporters.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, announced the long-anticipated release of flying fortresses. He sees benefits to both America and Britain in the transfer. The U. S. Army will be able to profit by studying the actual performance of these 20-ton, four-engine planes in combat. The models released are not the latest, but are hot off the assembly lines and only a jump behind America's newest.

That American industry is fully adequate to meet American and British defense requirements is the assurance given by Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of the board of General Motors Corporation, speaking in Toronto.

Some of the 50 destroyers recently bartered to Britain for New World air and naval bases were still arriving in Canadian ports.

Since full agreement has just been reached on the location of bases from Newfoundland to British Guiana on the eastern coast of South America, the War and Navy Departments began active work on development of the bases. Some friction arose in Bermuda, where military necessities cut across tourist interests of the islands. But an accord was reached.

Pan-American Bases?

The prospect of establishing joint Pan-American bases in South America, open to United States forces, remained uncertain as controversy broke out on the question.

Uruguay, strategically located at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata, favored bases. The Government of President Baldomir ran into some opposition, but hewed to the original line.

Argentina, whose river highway to the outside world passes right by Uruguay, objected.

Chile, across the Andes from Argentina, held out against establishment of joint bases in the southern Pacific.

In Washington, Undersecretary of State Welles soft-pedalled the talk about bases, saying only that defense of the continent would be worked out along lines laid down at the Panama and Havana consultations. Those meetings shied away from an open armed alliance, but provided for the substance of hemisphere defense.

Visiting Latin American staff officers continued their tours of United States defense areas. North American newsmen also were given a behind-the-scenes view of growing military measures.

On the economic front of Pan American solidarity, Argentina received offers of extensive United States loans. With many European markets curtailed, the Argentine finds heavy British purchases not able entirely to take up the slack.

Four Nazi freighters that put out from Tampico, Mexico, ran into warships they believed to be British. One of the freighters was scuttled and fired by its crew. The others put back into port. Reports persisted that the warships were American, but Washington denied any action other than normal patrolling.

Toward Labor Peace

Fulfilling to the letter his promise to view re-election of President Roosevelt as a vote of no-confidence by members of the C. I. O., since the election probably could not have been decided without a majority of their votes, John L. Lewis stepped down as official chairman of the movement he has built to massive proportions.

William Green, still President of the A. F. of L. at its New Orleans convention, drew attention to the fact that Mr. Lewis has by no means withdrawn from the labor arena. Instead, he has merely stepped out of the spotlight.

As head of the United Mine Workers, Mr. Lewis retains his full salary, since the C. I. O. presidency is an honorary post. He also sits on the guiding directorate of the C. I. O.

Under such circumstances, Mr. Green expressed himself as not too sanguine over prospects for patching up differences between the rival labor camps.

President Roosevelt's message, directed to Mr. Green, asked labor peace in view of grave dangers besetting the Nation, and the imperative need for unhindered industrial production. Strikes in arms factories gave point to his words.

Mr. Green replied that the President could rely on American labor "to give freely of our skill, training, service, and labor to America in order to safeguard and protect our common heritage of freedom, liberty, and democracy."

Congress Stays

The United States Congress, although yearning for a brief respite before the crowded sessions to come in the new year, voted 191 to 148 for staying on the job. The solid bloc of Republicans — 144 — stood out against going home and letting the President alone meet any emergency that might arise.

Delays in summoning Congress were held too costly in the present parlous state of world affairs. Forty-four Democrats, two Progressives, and one American-Laborite agreed with the Republicans.

Relative quiet prevailed on Capitol Hill. Martin Dies, chairman of the committee investigating subversive forces, supplied the principal fireworks with his long-awaited "white paper" on Nazi activities in the United States.

The tax question—vital to efforts for keeping Federal finances from becoming too topheavy—engaged the attention of four high Congressional leaders in White House conferences.

Il Duce Explains

After months of public silence, Premier Mussolini came before the Italian people and the world in a blustering speech given before his Fascist subordinates in the Palazzo Venezia.

Stung by quips at Italian expense that have run around the world, climaxed by Greek cries as they pressed forward into Italian-occupied Albania, the Duce reacted angrily.

Forced by undeniable events to admit Italian reverses, he sought to bolster Italian morale by promises of ultimate victory. But observers in Rome noted that Italian faces fell when they heard their Duce say he would "break the back of Greece, whether it takes two months or 12."

The prospect of a long war further disquiets Italians, who generally had no relish for the war when the Duce entered as France was collapsing.

Athens, while joining in the exuberant but unrealistic shouts of "On to Rome" after the fall of Koritsa, issued a strong appeal to Britain and America for more planes and all possible aid. In time, both Greek and impartial observers expect that Italy, at least with German help, could wear down the valiant but hopelessly outnumbered Greeks.

Japan Points South

Japanese warships reported maneuvering off the coasts of French Indo-China, and the further withdrawal of troops from Shantung and other points in China, strengthened the view that Tokyo plans new southern adventures.

Whatever the future holds, China found itself benefiting immediately from the lessening of Japanese pressure. The Burma Road is reported functioning in spite of bomb attacks. Some 12,000 tons a month of vital war supplies are moving in steadily.

Chinese troops are reoccupying areas evacuated by Japanese. In the hinterland, armies of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek see signs of the day they await, when they can launch a counter-offensive all along the line and drive out the invader. But impartial observers see a long hard path ahead before Japan can be dislodged from the continent of Asia, unless the Island Empire collapses economically on its vulnerable volcanic peaks.

R. H. S.

—Shoemaker Chicago Daily News

The Secret of Our Strength

—Herblock, Detroit News

Getting In Some Fast Flying

—Shafer Cincinnati Times-Star

Counting Their Chickens Before They Are Hatched

First of Huge Bombers For Navy Is Tested

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 23 (AP)—An initial test flight was given yesterday to the first of a squadron of 30-ton, four-engined, long-range patrol bombers under construction for the Navy by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation.

If found satisfactory, the bombers will supplant the PBY twin-motored ships in service with the fleet patrol wings.

The new bombers are reported to have a cruising range of approximately 5,000 miles.

Hawaii Vote for Statehood Puts Issue Up to Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Having submitted the question of statehood to the test of the ballot box for the first time since the Islands became American territory, residents of Hawaii are awaiting congressional reaction to the Nov. 5 plebiscite which showed a total of 46,174 votes for statehood and 22,428 against.

Inasmuch as the plebiscite was held in conjunction with the November elections at the suggestion of Congress in order to provide that body with a record of public opinion on statehood, the next move in the prolonged campaign to obtain statehood for Hawaii appears to be up to Congress.

However, the prevalent opinion in Hawaii is that Congress will make no move—at least no affirmative move—toward solution of the statehood problem as long as tension prevails in the Pacific.

Fearful their cause would suffer a setback if brought to an immediate test in Congress, statehood proponents are willing to postpone further pressure in promotion of their campaign until Pacific complications have been settled.

Necessary Steps

If and when Congress sees fit to give Hawaii's statehood aspirations official consideration, the following steps must be taken before the Territory may be added to the Union as the 49th state:

1. Congress must pass and the President must approve an act to enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government.
2. In the manner specified in this act, the electorate of Hawaii will choose delegates to a constitutional convention which will meet and frame a constitution for the new state.
3. When completed, the constitution must be submitted to the people of Hawaii for ratification at an election to be held immediately following the convention.
4. The Governor of Hawaii must certify results of this election to the President and to Congress.
5. If the President approves and Congress concurs, the President must then certify the facts to the Governor of the Territory. The Governor must within 30 days issue a proclamation for an election of officers provided for in the constitution.
6. The Governor must certify results of the election, and the President must then proclaim the admission of the new State of Hawaii.

The statehood vote was not a part of this procedure and the results, even though interpreted as proof of the preponderance of statehood advocates in Hawaii, places upon Congress no obligation to admit Hawaii into the Union.

While Hawaii awaits congressional reaction, tabulation of the plebiscite has provoked widespread comment and speculation in the Territory.

A breakdown of the votes shows that while the ratio for the Territory as a whole was 2.05 to 1 for statehood, the ratio for individual islands varied as follows:

Oahu—25,364 for; 14,244 against; ratio, 1.77 to 1.

Hawaii—9,674 for; 3,784 against; ratio, 2.55 to 1.

Maui—6,676 for; 2,731 against; ratio, 2.44 to 1.

Kauai—4,460 for; 1,669 against; ratio, 2.67 to 1.

Indicative of the widespread interest in the question was the number of voters casting ballots. Of the total registered voters in the Territory numbering 87,348, approximately 85 per cent, or 74,702, voted on this question.

The relatively low ratio in favor of statehood on Oahu, which includes Honolulu, the large United States naval base at Pearl Harbor, and Schofield Barracks, largest garrison of troops on American soil, is interpreted as reflecting Army and Navy opinion.

Army and Navy personnel do not vote in Hawaiian elections, but their opinion, circulated unofficially, carries considerable weight with many voters.

Army and Navy opinion is almost unanimously opposed to statehood. Chief argument advanced by this opposition is that Hawaii's efficiency as a service station for the United States Fleet would be impaired by statehood with its attendant complications in legislative processes and government. Military leaders favor exercise by Washington of as direct control over Hawaiian affairs as possible. They also are among the largest contributors to skepticism with which Hawaii's large (37 per cent) Japanese population is scrutinized in times of international stress.

It is the weight of this opinion in Washington which statehood proponents fear most and which they dare not challenge too aggressively at this time.

Answering the criticism that their 2-to-1 margin of victory was not large enough to be convincing statehood proponents point out that the plebiscite was held at the worst possible time to afford a normal expression of opinion.

Although most statehood advocates would have preferred to hold the plebiscite at some other time, when they might have obtained a more substantial majority, they are gratified by the widespread interest which the plebiscite aroused.

Courses in Civic Education Offered to Carolina Adults

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATESBURG, S. C.—A new kind of institution, a college to train adults in civic education, known as the Twin-City People's College and sponsored by the Batesburg-Leesville school system and the University of South Carolina extension division, has opened its fall session at the Batesburg-Leesville high school.

Included in the faculty are Dr. Herbert Neurath of the Columbia Music Festival; Miss Marjorie Blundell of Columbia College; Madame Colette, beauty cosmetologist; W. T. Gannaway, sales engineer; J. M. Greer, news analyist, and others of outstanding merit in their particular fields.

For five Monday evenings after the opening night citizens residing in or near the Batesburg-Leesville section will be afforded an opportunity to further their interests in a wide variety of subjects under the expert guidance of authorities on the subjects.

The courses offered cover 22 subjects, with two periods scheduled for each night, thus permitting enrollees to take either one or two courses.

Courses are of the discussion or lecture type and do not require texts, study, or home work. There are courses suitable for everyone, regardless of previous educational training.

Education for defense is receiving special emphasis.

Courses offered at the first period are: Better English, Miss Ruby Bullard; feeding and clothing the family, Miss Louise Cartledge; production and appreciation of art, Miss Sophie Wallace, chairman, Miss Dorothy Watson and Miss Helen Rose; social security, W. H. Nixon, Jr.

"Our Community and National Defense," the Rev. Maxie Collins, chairman; "Changing the Face of the Earth," J. M. Greer; "Getting Your Money's Worth," Verd Peterson and S. A. Murphy; "Woodcraft," H. A. Meetze and D. E. Foster; "Salesmanship," W. T. Gannaway; "Playing Together," Mrs. Christine Ruff, chairman.

Legion Calls Again For Strong Defense

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 23 (AP)—the National Executive Committee of the American Legion, completing yesterday its annual meeting, reaffirmed in resolutions the war veteran organization's previous pleas for a strong national defense.

Resolutions called for universal military training, "continuous national defense;" a two-ocean Navy, and "the most powerful air force on earth."

The Committee approved a resolution recommending adoption of uniform State guard laws. A model bill will be sent all departments next month.

State Court Practice Barred to Levy in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Louis S. Levy, attorney, was disbarred from practice in State courts yesterday by the Appellate Division.

The action resulted from his arrangement of a $250,000 loan by Lord & Thomas, Inc., advertising counsel to the American Tobacco Company, to a business associate of former Federal Judge Martin T. Manton, while an appeal in a suit brought against the American Tobacco Company was pending before Manton, now serving a prison term for "selling justice."

Mr. Levy previously was disbarred from practice in Federal courts.

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President:

Returned Monday from a cruise on the yacht Potomac.

Proclaimed Dec. 17 as Pan-American Aviation Day.

Announced the resignation of Joseph E. Davies as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State and his selection as chairman of committee in charge of President Roosevelt's third-term inaugural ceremonies.

Invited to an informal White House supper Nov. 29 four leading Congressional tax leaders.

Left Wednesday to celebrate Thanksgiving at his mother's home in Hyde Park, where he stayed for several days.

Senate:

Elected Senator William H. King (D) of Utah., as its President Pro Tempore for the remainder of the session.

Approved conference report on the Ramspeck Civil Service Bill.

An Interstate Commerce subcommittee heard further testimony on wire-tapping charges and the Campaign Expendiutres Committee held a hearing on improper campaign literature.

Commerce Committee approved nomination of Wayne Chatfield Taylor to be Under-Secretary of Commerce and John J. Dempsey to be a member of the Maritime Commission.

Agreed unanimously Friday to hold its sessions for the balance of 1940 in the old historic Senate Chamber, formerly occupied by the Supreme Court, so that the necessary repairs could be made to the Capitol's roof.

House: Defeated an attempt at adjournment by a vote of 191 to 148.

Completed action on the Ramspeck Civil Service Bill and sent it to the President for his approval.

Gave the Logan-Walter Bill to the Senate for consideration.

Amended and passed a bill creating the post of Under-Secretary of War.

The Dies Committee made public its "White Paper" on Nazi and Fascist activities in this country. Announced it was sending agents into nine more cities to seize more records of subversive activities.

Agreed on Friday to transfer its sessions, starting Monday, for the remainder of the year to the new House Office Building caucus room to permit repairs to the Capitol's roof. This is the first time in 86 years it will not meet in its own chamber.

Departments:

Treasury: Exempted from Social Security taxes any payments that employers may make to drafted employees to compensate them for the difference between Army and business pay.

Navy: Lowered from 18 to 17 years the minimum age for enlistments who would be accepted for service until their twenty-first birthday.

War: Announced that Brig. General Martin F. Scanlon, United States Air Attache in Britain, also will serve as Air Attache to Eire, which is the first time this country has asigned an Air Attache to Eire.

Announced that more than 7,000 women have applied for the 99 hostess jobs at Army cantonments.

Made public its plans to create the nuclei for new coast artillery units to be formed with men inducted under the selective service program.

Census Bureau: Reported the total population of the United States and possessions at 150,362,326, an increase of 8.6 per cent over 1930.

Uruguay Expected To Aid in Defense

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 23 (AP)—Official circles said last night the Government's program of co-operation in hemisphere defense probably would go ahead on a "normal course" despite the stormy political debate stirred up by negotiations for United States aid in building air and naval bases.

After a day-long study of Thursday's Senate debate, these circles took the view the Government had weathered its first parliamentary test in which a motion of censure of Foreign Minister Alberto Guani was presented.

Since the Senate did not adopt the resolution, these circles said Señor Guani now was not likely to resign, as at first reported.

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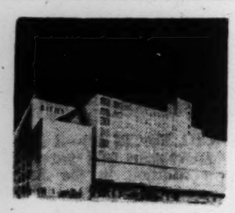

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English Teaching Method Under Attack at Forum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 23—An educational bombshell fell in the midst of the delegates at the meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English here, yesterday, when Prof. Mortimer J. Adler of the University of Chicago declared that all English courses and departments should be abolished from the Nation's schools.

Professor Adler did not mean of course that the teaching of English as a part of the educational process should be abandoned. He expressed rather the conviction of a small but growing number of educators that the present system of departments, with courses elected in a more or less hit or miss fashion, has broken down the trinity of liberal arts—grammar, logic, and rhetoric.

He held that a lack of ability in even college graduates to read or write properly is due to this departmental separation, which, he said, "prevents anyone from doing the main work of education effectively."

More Than Integration

Dr. Adler would, in other words, end specialization for both teacher and student. He would go further than the idea of integration of courses, which combines in one class the teaching of all aspects of life of a period or place, but which depends still on specialization by the teachers. Every instructor, in his plan, would be a "teacher," rather than a "trainer" in some special field.

He urged teachers of English "as the only surviving representative of the liberal arts tradition," to work for development of such a system.

Dr. Adler also took issue with Prof. I. A. Richards of Harvard University, formerly of Oxford, famous semanticist, who defended before the meeting his program of Basic English. Dr. Adler complained that "the semanticists are innovators only through ignorance of the traditional teaching of the liberal arts."

Dr. Richards, however, contended that his system has a utility as a second, or international language.

Basic English Explained

"It is possible," he said, "to give an account of the senses of 20,000 words by means of only 850 words. This short list gives the key to normal English, allowing the beginner or the child to pick up our language with ease."

Thirty countries, from China to Denmark, he noted, are teaching this Basic English in the schools, and many American literary classics have been transcribed in this form.

The sessions have brought out a fundamental agreement among the academicians that education in the United States has not been virile enough, or not properly directed.

Dr. E. A. Cross of the University of Colorado, President of the Council, in his opening address spoke frankly of the "common lack of ability to read technical directions with accuracy and to follow them out precisely and effectively." He blamed this condition on the fact that young people have been schooled in a philosophy that frowns upon being required to do anything distasteful.

"American Grammar"

Prof. Charles C. Fries of the University of Michigan insisted that "the efforts of countless generations of teachers to instruct students in grammar have been ineffective and futile." He held, as a matter of fact, that "the study of the real grammar of present American English has never been used in the schools."

The experience of some 200 years, Dr. Fries said, shows that the Nation cannot hope by teaching to change the practices of a language, but that teachers may help students to learn what those practices are. For this purpose he suggested a workable program based on a study of an "American English grammar."

Prof. Dora V. Smith of the University of Minnesota said she saw a vigorous challenge to teachers of English in the need for formulation of a philosophy of teaching "that will reveal English as the source of enrichment and enlightenment."

"Novels of contemporary life," she said, "dealing with problems young people face today have more significance than the classics of yesterday for some. The English teacher has many opportunities to offer books within the comprehension and in the realm of experience of his students."

Figures Indicate Canadians Now Exceed 12,000,000

OTTAWA, Nov. 23 (CP)—Figures released on national registration indicate Canada now has a population considerably more than 12,000,000, compared with 10,376,788 at the last census in 1931.

National registration embraces only persons of 16 years and upwards and the total number registered is more than 8,000,000. Census officials said that in the 1931 census 66 per cent of the total population was composed of persons 16 years old and upwards.

If the ratio is the same now as in 1931, officials said, then there now are more than 4,000,000 persons in Canada under 16 years, or a total population of better than 12,000,000.

J. G. Gardiner, Minister of National War Services, announced in a statement that 7,860,470 persons registered under National Registration regulations. Registrations since that date of persons who reached the age of 16 brought the total to more than 8,000,000.

Of those listed during the August registration period, 9,988,760 were mades and 3,981,710 females.

Nazis Inform Poles What They May Read

LONDON, Nov. 23 (CP)—The Polish Telegraphic Agency reports that a decree issued by the German "Government General" in Poland prohibits publication of any books, newspapers, periodicals or musical works.

Only publications issued under authority of the Government General will be permitted.

Polish booksellers will not be allowed to sell political or ideological books or pamphlets. The German Propaganda Department in each district will determine what books and pamphlets are to be considered of this character.

In towns and districts where no German bookshops exist Polish booksellers will be allowed to sell only books of a professional or scientific nature and novels.

Heavy fines and imprisonment will be imposed for failure to comply with the decree.

'Yank' and Briton Swap Football for Cricket

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 23 (AP)—Turn about is fair play, so Franklin Ernst and Tony Rooke, boy refugees from England are teaching their classmates at Montclair Academy how to wield a cricketbat.

In return, the schoolboys are learning how to play American football. Stocky, applecheeked Franklin, who is a member of the lower school football team, thinks it a "right neat game."

One big job Franklin and Tony had was to convince their classmates that cricket is a dignified sport where, unlike baseball, taunting opposing batsmen isn't cricket.

Press is Urged to Aid Democracy

MacLeish declares for its absolute freedom as best weapon against dictatorship.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—The most influential and distinguished literary voice in the New Deal administration is today being raised to support the absolute freedom of the press and to urge its more skillful and persistent use in behalf of democracy.

The voice is that of Archibald MacLeish, poet in his own right and Congressional Librarian by Presidential appointment, and he is making it clear that he, for one, will have no part of the recurring suggestion that the press should be controlled in the name of any cause whatsoever.

Mr. MacLeish does not speak very frequently but when he does he has something significant to say and he says it in the most beautiful and lucid prose of any man in public life. Mr. MacLeish's latest speech—delivered this week before the Printing House Craftsmen in Washington—dealt with the discovery of the printing art and he referred with biting irony to the paradox that the anniversary coincides with the basest abuse of the printed word by the European dictators.

"The year 1940 is sure of its place in the literary histories," Mr. MacLeish said. "It was the five-hundredth anniversary of the invention of the art of printing from moveable type—the art which was to inform the people of the truth and so to set them free. And it was the year of the triumphant employment of that art to inform the people of what was not the truth and so deprive them of their freedom.

"Adolf Hitler is the first man since Johann Gutenberg zum Jungen, Knight of Strasburg and Mainz, to turn the printing presses against the people like the machine guns. And Mr. Hitler and his friends at home and in this country are the first men in history who have deliberately and systematically employed the printing press as an offensive weapon of confusion and deceit."

Vital Role

Mr. MacLeish assigns a vital role in the service of democracy to the press.

"What is necessary," he declares, "is one thing and one thing only—that the issues for decision be kept clear."

The issue of all issues before the American people, he holds, is the "realization of the democratic dream—the creation in this continent of the free life of the free mind which the continent had promised us."

"The whole consistency of our history is in that thread," Mr. MacLeish affirms. "We have stood with those who would stand beside us, sometimes one and sometimes another. We have prepared for war and we have turned from war. But war or peace was never the essential question—nor the names and numbers of our friends.

"The essential question, sometimes clear, sometimes confused, rarely articulate, was the question of the democratic possibility. Those who stood in the way of the realization of that possibility we fought. Those who threatened, who now threaten, the realization of that future we resist. But it is not the resistance, not the fighting, which is the American issue.

"Those of us who, partisans of democracy, believe also in the uses of the press, have one duty now: one obligation: to employ the press to keep the issue always before the people and always understood. For so long as it is seen and understood the American future cannot be destroyed."

Dismisses Idea

Mr. MacLeish resolutely dismisses the idea that any curtailment of the freedom of the press can ever be in the interests of freedom itself.

"What we have been brought to see is this," he said, "that the press is not by its essential nature an instrument of illumination and of freedom: that it is not necessarily a weapon which is sharp only in the hands of the partisans of freedom: that it is an instrument which ignorance can use against truth as well as truth against ignorance, which superstition can use against science as well as science against superstition, which tyranny can use—and effectively use—against the dearest freedom of the people.

"And learning this, we have learned that our duties toward the press are not now the negative duties they may once have been. It is no longer enough to provide the negative guarantees of a Bill of Rights. It is necessary to take action. We must either employ the weapon of the press more effectively in our own behalf than our enemies are able to employ against us, or we must deprive our enemies of its use.

"The second alternative is the alternative most commonly urged but it is, to my way of thinking, the alternative of disaster. It is wrong both in principle and in practice. It surrenders the ultimate end for which all democrats are fighting—the dream of a free mind in a free world—without gaining the immediate protection which democracy requires . . .

Sabotage of Words

"Against the sabotage of the word and of the means of understanding — the denial of access to the press has no effect. To whom shall it be denied? To those who call for the overthrow of democratic forms of government? The real enemy does not call for the overthrow of democratic forms of government. He does not propose a different form of government. He is a saboteur. He destroys the meaning of the words, the authority of the speakers, the confidence of the hearers, the significance of the facts . . . There is no possible denial of the press, no form of statute and no method of enforcement, which will close the press to him and leave it open to his adversaries.

"The only possibility of action is the other. Only by employing the press ourselves more skilfully and more persistently and more effectively than the saboteurs can employ it against us, can the partisans of democracy—printers, publishers, journalists, writers—defend our purpose and our hopes."

Mr. MacLeish warns against the debasement of American journalism through intellectual dishonesty and deceit.

"Defamation of character and falsification of fact," he points out "are not new either in America, or any other, journalism, but the systematic use of the press to meet the issue by confusing the issue and to answer the adversary by befouling him is an invention of our time.

"The journalism of shameless calumny and calculated deception which has begun to appear in American newspaper columns and magazine articles since the Fascist victories abroad, is a journalism invented by the men who made of private assassination and public deceit a road to political power in the German Reich.

"It is a journalism the basic purpose of which is different from the purpose of the earlier journalisms of defamation and falsehood. Its purpose is not to persuade but to confuse; not to establish for itself but to obscure for others."

Archibald MacLeish

Librarian of Congress, poet and orator, who addressed the Printing House Craftsmen in Washington

Defense Program in Uruguay Vitally Affects Nation's Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — The Uruguayan defense preparations are taken here as a clear indication that the Government of President Baldomir appreciates its international responsibilities. Adoption of conscription alone has revolutionized national economy. Few citizens fail to connect their sacrifices with Nazi aggression in Europe and Nazi plotting in South America.

The army and navy have had to form practically new technical organizations to get ready for the draft, which will begin in January and to plan the expenditure of 7,500,000 pesos, the first instalment in rearmament. Hithorto, Uruguay has depended on a militia, service in which was compulsory only in the event of war, and arms stocks were virtually nil.

Another deficiency was the lack of coastal defenses. This was not only detrimental to Uruguay but also to its rich neighbor, Argentina, across the River Plate, and the Western Hemisphere as a whole. A glance at the southern Atlantic map shows the importance of the Uruguayan littoral in naval strategy.

Smooths Out Conscription

The Defense Minister, Gen. Julio A. Roletti, is putting final touches to the new regulations required by conscription and will submit these to President Baldomir for approval. The arms plan is not so simple, because practically all the material must be acquired abroad. Some urgent purchases were necessary, however, because of the domestic Nazis. American warships could not stand on guard permanently.

Urgent acquisitions, consisting of rifles, ammunition, and hand grenades for infantry, were made in Brazil during August last. Argentina also offered to accommodate Uruguay in this emergency, but the Brazilian arms approximated more to the standard ruling in its neighbor's army.

The remaining problem is more fundamental, though not so pressing. Airplanes, anti-aircraft equipment, coastal artillery and destroyers must, in large part, come from the United States. It is interesting to note, however, that some proposals have also come from Argentina and Brazil and even from Spain.

Nothing Yet Decided

No proposal has been accepted so far. Technicians are studying schemes presented and await the return of military experts dispatched overseas. Minister Roletti has a visit to Argentina pending, and the report is also awaited of the Inspector-General of the Army, Gen. Marcelino Bergalli, who went to the United States with other South American military leaders.

To the Uruguyan mind, the rearmament sums do not truly reflect the value to be received. The United States has announced its intention to assist southern neighbors in solving their urgent problems, in the interest of continental security. It is thought, therefore, that the costs will not be the first consideration, though it is interesting to record that the Baldomir Government expects voluntary defense contributions from the people of Uruguay.

Regional staff talks are both to be equally as important as those on ecoonmics. Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil form an important triangle in South Atlantic defense. Minister Roletti has been to Brazil. He now has an invitation from his Argentine colleague, Gen. Juan. A. Tonazzi. The closest possible military co-operation would be necessary between Uruguay and Argentina for the protection of the River Plate—a great trade route and the key to the vitals of the southern continent.

Harmony Drive First on New C. I. O. Roster

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—The Congress of Industrial Organizations convention, just concluded, has paved the way for a drive to organize mass production defense industries under the new leader, Philip Murray, elected unanimously yesterday to replace John L. Lewis. Other results are:

1. Mr. Lewis, though no longer C. I. O. president, heads the Nation's most powerful union, the United Mine Workers, and still controls labor's Non-partisan League which he may use as a political vehicle. He can also pull strings in C. I. O.

2. The Left-Wing C. I. O. feud has been patched up, but the seams may pull apart in the months ahead. Mr. Murray may follow his old friend Lewis in conciliating Left-Wingers or follow his own inclination, and discipline them. For the moment, he seeks to restore harmony.

3. All factions unite in excoriating defense contracts to alleged anti-union employers, and Sidney Hillman, labor member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, and Right-Wing leader in the C. I. O., is placed in a difficult position until some agreement is reached. It is assumed he will work harder than ever to find a solution of the Bethelehem and Ford labor disagreements. Failing such solution, he is thought likely either to be disowned by the militant half of organized labor, or be forced to resign from the Defense Commission. Either alternative would damage much-desired national unity.

4. Unity with the American Federation of Labor is indefinitely postponed. Mr. Murray follows Mr. Lewis in warning the Administration not "to force shotgun agreements" between the two. Significantly enough, no Roosevelt message went to the C. I. O. convention.

5. Election of Joseph Curran of the Left-Wing National Maritime Union as one of the new C. I. O. Vice-Presidents was significant. He was nominated by Michael Quill of the Transport Workers Union, another Left-Winger. This followed passage of a resolution which condemned Communism, but left the way open for collaboration. It indicates the difficulty that may confront Mr. Murray, who is on record against Communism.

A. F. of L. Hopes

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23 (AP)—A high-ranking official of the American Federation of Labor asserted today that if Philip Murray, new President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, "has any dominance," he should find no difficulty in accepting peace terms proffered by the A. F. of L.

George Meany, A. F. of L. Secretary-Treasurer, declared that Mr. Murray was a member of the C. I. O. Committee which agreed to peace settlement terms of the A. F. of L. in 1937 and that "those terms remain the same today."

William Green, President, however, expected no peace as a result of Mr. Murray's presidency.

"If Murray were a free man with a free hand to act," Mr. Green said, "we might get somewhere, but he is not free and he has not free hands."

The A. F. of L. president said that while he did not intend to communicate with the new C. I. O. chieftain, an A. F. of L. committee "undoubtedly" would get in touch with the C. I. O. after the close of the convention here.

One Tree to Family For Holiday in Tahoe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Conservation of trees in Tahoe National forest in northern California has caused officials to place a limit of one tree to a family upon those individuals who go into the forest to get their own Christmas trees.

Approximately 25,000 trees will be cut in the forest for commercial dealers. Even privately owned lands within the forest are protected by the Forest Service through co-operative arrangement with the owners.

Cutting for commercial enterprises is done under the direction of forest officers so that only usable trees are cut, and the future crop is not harmed.

Tahoe officials will patrol the forest throughout the season to prevent poachers from damaging the forest.

Absentee Vote Elects Man

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Nov. 23 (AP)—An absentee ballot, cast by W. T. Martin, barber, at Kodiak, Alaska, arrived yesterday and broke a 1,651-vote tie to give a Jefferson County commissionership to Arthur C. Boren, Democrat, over Robert Cook, Republican.

Five Years of Pacific Flying Completed by Clipper Fleet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, San Francisco Bay, Nov. 23—"There's the Clipper, the China Clipper, just in from Hong Kong. Isn't it graceful as it circles like a great gull over the Bay, smoothly, slowly spiraling down as if it leaves the clouds reluctantly?"

As Pan American Airways' great flying boat, pioneer of the Pacific merchant marine of the air, came to touching distance of the always-blue Bay water today, a cycle was completed. It was the end of the first five years of trans-Pacific air mail, the 442nd crossing of the North Pacific by air, commemorating that November day in 1935 when James A. Farley, then Postmaster General, consigned the first packet of mail to Pan American.

There were 58 bags of mail, 110,865 letters, in that first cargo of the China Clipper. No passengers were carried on a revenue basis until 11 months later. Since that first trip, truly a pioneering venture, as daring, colorful, and successful as the Pony Express mail, Clippers have carried 13,480,000 letters, 6,481 passengers, and they have flown 3,715,553 miles.

Helpful in Diplomacy

The first cargo was chiefly philatelic mail. Stamp collectors all over the world had letters in those first 58 bags. Since them some of the world's most confidential mail, diplomatic pouches, messages requiring high speed, have been carried from San Francisco Bay to China. The trans-Pacific air route during the wars in Europe and Asia has become one of the world's lifelines, one of its most vital indispensable, high-speed connections. Treasure Island to Hong Kong in 6½ days!

Diplomats of all nations today speed across the Pacific in the Clippers. Experts of the United States State Department are rushed to the Orient to assist in evacuating Americans. Newspapermen surveying the war areas of the world for their publications, radio, Army, chemical, and mechanical engineers on inspection trips of great importance, all have used the facilities of this great 9,000-mile route through the air.

Cargoes of all nations have been carried by these sturdy freighters of the air.

Great Airport in Making

That first flight five years ago was made from the east side of San Francisco Bay, near Alameda, the site today of the Federal Government's great newly commissioned but still in-the-building $20,000,000 naval air station. Later when San Franciscans decided to dig up the bottom of the Bay and make a 400-acre island in the Bay's center for their World's Fair, space was set aside for the Clippers.

Permanent hangars were erected on the south end of Treasure Island. The flying boats had their own sheltered Port of the Trade Winds. The entire vast Bay was their "runway." This move to Treasure Island was made in 1939. It was the beginning of what will eventually be one of the world's greatest municipal airports, if plans now pending in Washington are carried through. The move brought the Clippers within 10 minutes of San Francisco and within 10 minutes of Oakland and Berkeley by the Bay Bridge.

This year the China Clipper, and its other North Pacific sisters, saw the inauguration of the Southern Pacific air route, Pan American's equally important expansion from San Francisco to Hawaii, Canton Island, New Caledonia, and New Zealand. Today a trans-Pacific clipper is always on its way to and from transoceanic terminal. North Pacific flights are round-trip weekly. Those to New Zealand are round-trip every two weeks.

Six More Boeings

Today Pan American Clippers, the California, the Honolulu, and the American in the Pacific, and the Yankee, Dixie, and Atlantic in the Atlantaic, with a gross weight of 84,000 pounds each and accommodations for 74 passengers seated, are the world's largest commercial planes. In 1941 this vast fleet will be augmented by six more Boeing 314's, three for the Pacific, three for the Atlantic fleets. Scheduled flights will be stepped up in this effort to knit the world as closely as possible together in the ways left open to men.

Eventually Pan American expects to place high-speed land planes in the San Francisco-Honolulu service for daily overnight flights. Truly a far cry from that day in 1935 when Postmaster General Farley started the first Clipper mail to China.

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Woman's Party to Hold G. O. P. To Pledge on 'Equal Rights'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—The National Woman's Party, announcing plans for its biennial convention here Dec. 6, 7 and 8, is preparing to see that the Republican Party redeems its 1940 platform pledge to support its long advocated "equal rights" amendment to the Constitution.

Mrs. Harvey Wiley of Washington, chairman of the National Executive Council of the Party, said that "the last two years have brought the National Woman's Party nearer its goal and that the delegates would be holding their convention in the light of a great victory.

"For the first time in history a national political party has declared itself in favor of submitting the equal rights amendment to the States."

This reference is to the plank in the Republican Party's Philadelphia platform which unqualifiedly indorsed the amendment in these words: "We favor submission by Congress to the States of an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal rights for men and women."

Such an amendment would be designed to wipe out all legal distinctions between men and women in both State and Federal law and would be far-reaching in its effects on State legislation.

Depend Upon G. O. P.

It is evident that the leaders of the National Woman's Party are looking to their newly acquired convert, the Republican Party, to take the leadership in initiating an amending resolution in the early days of the next session of Congress.

Mrs. Wiley also pointed to the fact that members of the Republican Party in three States pledged themselves to put the equal rights amendment through their State Legislatures when it is submitted for ratification. These States were Ohio, Iowa and California.

Mrs. Lois Buenzli of Philadelphia, Congressional Chairman of the party in Pennsylvania, is in Washington this week end conferring with Mrs. Wiley and Mrs. Caroline Lexow Babcock, Executive Secretary, concerning next month's convention program.

The convention will open with an Executive Council meeting in Alva Belmont House Friday afternoon, Dec. 6, and will include a reception to members and friends that evening when a recently completed portrait of the late Maud Younger will be unveiled by Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin.

Pearl Buck to Speak

A banquet Saturday evening will be given in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower Hotel at which the principal speaker will be Pearl Buck, noted author, lecturer, traveler, and Nobel Prize winner in literature. Miss Buck's topic will be "The Place of Woman in Democracy." Miss Buck's husband, Mr. Richard J. Walsh, President of the John Day Publishing Company, will be present at the banquet.

Other speakers on the program will be Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa, who will speak of the prospects in favor of the equal rights amendment in the next Congress; Mrs. Charles McNary, wife of the Senator from Oregon; Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, National Democratic Committeewoman from Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Ethel Ernest Murrell, Florida Chairman of the National Woman's Party.

Sunday, Dec. 8, will be devoted to business meetings and the election of officers, with the address of the incoming chairman a feature of the afternoon.

The convention will close with a meeting of the National Council of the Organization, convening at 8 p. m. that day at Alva Belmont House.

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Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley
New President of the National Women's Party.

Seven Months' Strike Ends in Charlotte

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — After more than seven months of controversy, the Nebel Knitting Mill strike ended last week, when 130 of the strikers agreed to return to work on the same terms as those of present mill employees and cases of 19 other strikers were left to be settled by an arbitration board.

The board is to be chosen by the 19 strikers and the mill management.

The strike was sponsored by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, but the settlement was not handled through the union.

Expose Urged On Nazi Links Of U. S. Units

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—The Dies Committee Investigating Un-American Activities was urged by the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League here yesterday to turn its searchlight on connections alleged to exist between Nazi groups and native American Fascist organizations.

While applauding the publication of the "White Paper" by the Dies Committee, with its revalations of Nazi propaganda, espionage and post-war plans for German American business, the Anti-Nazi League charged that the Dies Committee had consistently "soft-pedaled" inquiries into the "star spangled Fascist" outfits and their possible tie-ups with Nazi agents and propagandists in the United States.

There are indications, a League spokesman charged, that Nazi agents have sought by subsidy and infiltration to work into and influence such organizations as the Ku Klux Klan, the Silver Shirts, headed by William Dudley Pelley, and the Christian Mobilizers, outgrowth of the so-called Christian front.

As evidence supporting the charge, the joint rally staged by the German-American Bund and the Ku Klux Klan at the Bund Camp Nordland in New Jersey on Aug. 18 was cited, and the campaign of Joseph McWilliams, who ran for Congress in the 18th New York District under the banners of the American Destiny Party and the Christian Mobilizers and was soundly defeated, was recalled. It was recalled also that Mr. McWilliams paraded with German-American Bundsters and at Camp Siegfried had declared, "Hitler will bring culture and humanity into full bloom in the world."

Although the Dies Committee has given the native Fascists some attention and has for instance, called William Dudley Pelley to the stand, the Anti-Nazi League stressed that efforts of the Nazis to build up a native Fascist following in the United States had by no means received sufficient attention.

Nazi efforts in this quarter, as seen by the Anti-Nazi League and other groups, including the Friends of Democracy, headed by Dr. L. M. Birkhead, aim at building a core of influence in the United States centered in the native American Fascist groups. This bloc, under Nazi ministrations, would be thoroughly isolationist, highly anti-British, and in favor of appeasement.

The Nazi strategists are held to recognize that Americans will no longer be influenced by groups with foreign titles, such as the German-American Bund. Consequently, it was charged, they have sought to work through business men with Fascist leanings and politicans and through native authoritarian organizations who would pledge allegiance to a "man on horseback." Working through these "fringe" groups, it was said, the Nazis hope to hold American assistance to Britain to a minimum and to spread the doctrine that Germany can be appeased and collaborated with at the war's end. At the same time, an effort to produce internal disunity through native Fascist agitation is also discerned.

When the spotlight of publicity is directed against the native organizations, the Anti-Nazi League declares, they will stand discredited, and the danger to America, which might be increased were they to be more adequately financed through German funds or money from appeasers among big business groups, will be destroyed.

Dies Group Appears To Have 'Last Laugh'

LAKE CHARLES, La., Nov. 23 (AP)—Commenting on a Berlin statement that the House un-American Committee's "white book" was worth "exactly three short laughs," Martin Dies, chairman, said that evidence discovered when his agents raided German agencies' headquarters a second time showed the contrary.

"We found messages from Berlin marked 'urgent' asking for full statements regarding what papers and records had been taken and complete descriptions of what they contained," he said. "They didn't expect us back a second time."

Mr. Dies came here from Washington en route to his home at Orange, Texas. He plans to remain there for "seven or eight" days before returning to Washington.

Argentina Grows Air-Minded As Defense Drive Is Pushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 22—This country has become "air conscious" in its accelerated preparation for national defense. When Acting President Dr. Ramon Castillo appealed for a civil reserve of 5,000 pilots, the response was wide and enthusiastic. Banks, offices, schools, even golf clubs have joined with the military authorities in a big voluntary air defense drive.

The Ministry of Interior has created 250 aeronautical scholarships in connection with the same plan, which is directed by the Argentine Aviation Board. The scholarships, open to those with 25 flying hours' experience, will be distributed among 15 air clubs.

Dr. Castillo has explained that the Government is not taking charge of this "aerial militia reserve." It is only keeping an eye on pilot instruction and encouraging private interest and initiative in defense.

Firms Helping

Auxiliary committees have been formed in the provinces. They have commenced collection of monetary contributions from business offices and citizens, a special account having been opened in the National Bank. It has become comomn for a commercial firm or group of individuals to meet the expenses of training one or more pilots.

Head of the Argentine Aviation Board is a distinguished engineer, Señor Julio A. Noble. He is assessed by admirals, generals and civil airmen. It is estimated there are 600 military planes in the country, apart from those to be supplied under the billion-peso rearmament plan and others being built at the national factory in Cordoba. This factory is also supplying gliders to civil clubs. The first, a Rhonbussard type, was for the Albatros Club.

Acting President Castillo inaugurated the drive for the 5,000 reserve pilots in a national broadcast. He said church, bar, Parliament and business had offered disinterested co-operation. It was an effort, he added, that could only be compared to that in 1912 when the first military air squadron in South America was formed at El Palomar.

Appeals to Youth

He appealed to the youth of the Nation to join the movement. It meant physical as well as mechanical training, he explained, and the reserve force provided opportunities of hinterland commercial pioneering as well as of military service in an emergency. The civil air scheme opened up a vista of vast social service in time of peace, he said.

Special instruction schools will be set up by the Aviation Board. Naturally, there will be an affinity of teaching between these civil and the regular military courses. The reserve will also be able to make use of military and civil flying facilities already established.

The Jockey Club of Buenos Aires commenced a list of voluntary contributions with the gift of 25,000 pesos. Public and private collections have also begun. Señor Noble stated that many employees had accepted the sacrifice of 1 per cent of their salaries for the cause. Every variety of propaganda, including special mail franking, is being employed. Dec. 17 next will be observed throughout Argentina as Aviation Day.

Consul Directs Nazi Unit

Continued from Page 1

"Reichsdeutsche," that is, for German subjects living in Philadelphia. In theory, it resembled a Thanksgiving Day party of Americans in Sofia, Bulgaria, or Warsaw, Poland; or Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. But in reality, it was very different. It was a public Nazi propaganda meeting, for Americans of German origin and all other Americans.

Which Are Which?

Who are Reich Germans in America and who are American Germans? When do Germans become Americans here? Some do not take out their papers for decades. Some live here a while, then live in Germany and after that come back here again. Such are both Reich Germans and American Germans; they actually have two passports, each. Some take out citizenship papers, in order to agitate for Naziism more freely. Some, who are born here, are bitter enemies of America.

One of the most active apologists for the New Germany, in Philadelphia, is a native-born pastor, whose father was also a pastor here. So there is no rigid line between Reich Germans in America and other Germans. Aliens, naturalized Americans, native-born Americans live, work, worship, discuss, exchange ideas side by side. That is a feature of American life, of Americanism. Our welcome has been broad and deep. That is our pride.

The Government of Nazi Germany is tireless in carrying on Nazi propaganda in the United States. There are many papers here which print programs of official German radiocasts. There are papers giving news received free from official German news agencies. In Kansas City, Mo., a German Vice-Consul edits a German-language paper. In Pittsburgh a German consul endeavored to hold a meeting similar to the one in Philadelphia but was prevented by the authorities.

Propaganda Sent Out

An official German library in New York sends out vast quantities of Nazi material. Official German travel bureaus promote Nazi propaganda throughout America.

Three lavishly subsidized and extremely active official organizations in Germany send unceasing streams of Nazi propaganda material to individual Americans.

Although business and tourist connections with the Reich have been completely severed, German consulates, the German State Travel Agency, the German State Railroads, and German chambers of commerce have far more branches and representatives here than at any time in German history. It is a sober fact that the American people, through their post offices and the protection they give to foreign diplomatic agents, are actually helping America's greatest foe carry on his attacks against America.

It is quite probable that outside of election periods, no individual is carrying on such a gigantic crusade to influence American public opinion as Adolf Hitler.

In Austria, multitudes of official Germans came from the Reich to interfere in Austrian affairs. On occasions, German officials from the Reich actually invited foreign correspondents to the German Legation in Vienna to boast before them of their activity in Austria.

Election Agitation

Germans from the Reich carry on election agitation in Hungary at election time.

It is notorious that German Nazis in Czechoslovakia were directed personally by Herr Hitler. So were Germans in Poland. So are Germans in Rumania, and in Yugoslavia.

The evidence indicates that official Nazi Government is trying to use Americans of German origin in the same destructive manner. And the Nazis constantly repeat that there is a proportionately larger German population in the United States than in any other country of the world, outside of Austria and the Reich itself. America, they say, is the most nearly German of all non-German countries. It has a larger proportion of Germans, they proclaim, than Czechoslovakia. The Nazi Government, it is charged, is trying to train these Germans to perform the terrible mission Germans did in Czechoslovakia.

Raleigh Memorial In Chapel Hill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A memorial to Sir Walter Raleigh, sponsor of attempted English settlements on Roanoke Island in the late 1580's, has been set up at the library of the University of North Carolina, in Chapel Hill, by the Roanoke Island Memorial Association, which provided a contribution of $1,500 for that purpose.

The memorial to the man for whom North Carolina named its capital city will not be in the form of a monument of stone or bronze, but it will consist of a collection of Raleigh's writings, biographies of him, and related data, extremely rare in many instances.

"This is only the beginning of a comprehensive collection," Olan V. Cook, assistant librarian at the Chapel Hill institution, said. "A good start already has been made," he continued, "including 83 items on Raleigh and 159 items on the Roanoke Island colonies. It is hoped we may be able to collect many additional ones with the substantial funds now in hand, and that the collection may attract gifts from private collectors in both America and England."

New Patriotic Group Formed in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—A national association of persons between the ages of 16 and 35, called the Committee of Thirty Million and dedicated to a Nation-wide education and service program for democracy, national defense and national unity, has been organized with headquarters at 122 East Forty-second Street, here, it was announced by Herbert Bayard Swope, Jr., President, and Mrs. Kathleen Fahy, Executive Secretary of the new body, today.

The Committee is opposed to Naziism, Fascism, and Communism and all individuals or groups openly or secretly advocating any appeasement with such systems. Mrs. Fahy said they hoped to bring together young persons who seek to serve the cause of democracy even though they have not been called for military training. Local committees will be formed throughout the Country, she added.

Lumber Firm Pay Rise

SUSANVILLE, Calif., Nov. 23 (AP)—The Red River Lumber Company said yesterday that, as a result of the increased demand for lumber for defense purposes, it would increase wages of its 2,500 workers two and a half cents an hour, effective Nov. 25. The men work a 40-hour week.

Seeks Better Food

© Harris & Ewing

Miss Harriet Elliott
Commissioner in Charge of the Consumers Protective Division of the National Defense Commission.

Better Food Held Factor In U. S. Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 — A program for strengthening the Nation's human defenses by protecting its living standards through better household food purchasing was outlined in a bulletin issued by Miss Harriet Elliott, Commissioner in charge of the Consumer Protection Division of the National Defense Commission.

Miss Elliott announced plans for nationwide "local market news broadcasts for consumers" by which the Commission hopes to assist housewives to raise the nutritional levels of the country.

"Radio stations can co-operate with local organizations in the promotion and protection of human welfare in the communities they serve," Miss Elliott said. "Particularly needed are broadcasts concerning foods which protect health, food-preparation methods which conserve vital nutritive values, and information on the availability of essential foods. Such services should be provided by government agencies concerned with food products and their distribution."

Co-operation Assured

Miss Elliott has been assured of the co-operation of the radio industry in this program by Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters.

Miss Elliott's recommendations on market news radiocasts is one step in a nation-wide program to safeguard civilian needs and raise nutrition levels for defense.

Other measures recommended by Miss Elliott include extension of school lunch programs, low-cost methods of distributing milk and essential fruits and vegetables to needy families, diet clinics to which families can bring food-buying and nutrition problems, wider use of the food-stamp plan, and more extensive utilization of the diet and health services of governmental and private organizations.

The bulletin reports the experience of a number of cities where market news reporters determine what the retail stores will be offering in abundance by studying early morning supplies in the local wholesale produce markets.

Market Service

The Municipal Department of Markets of New York City offers the most extensive service of this kind, where the radiocasts not only aid housewives in planning meals, and help low-income families whose food purchases must be kept within a limited budget, but also assist the wholesale and retail food merchants by calling public attention to the foods available.

Communities are urged to integrate market news information with other educational services and to take precautions against the use of the radiocasts to promote special interests or brands of products. Since this type of service is most useful to the housewife in terms of local markets, Miss Elliott recommends that the co-operation of local radio stations giving intensive local coverage be particularly enlisted.

Youth of Americas Are Urged to Mingle

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 (AP)—A former Bolivian diplomat suggests that the United States and the Americas should exchange young men to strengthen friendly relations between Republics of North and South America.

Enrique de Lozado, former First Secretary of the Bolivian Legation at Washington, now teaching international law at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., told the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations:

"Your country and ours should arrange an exchange of young men. They would not be students in the formal sense, but, on the one hand, young North Americans who would go to South America with small capital or with no capital to live and to work on the other hand, from South America young graduates in agriculture, engineering or the like would go to the United States—not to stay—but to perfect their techniques."

More Attraction to Farming, Theme of Southern 'Ruritans'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORFOLK, Va.—The question of how best to improve economic advantages in rural sections, especially for young men and women, was the theme about which several forum addresses centered at the first annual convention of District A of Ruritan National, which was held recently in the Monticello Hotel, Norfolk, and attended by about 200 persons.

A number of authoritative speakers were included on the program during the day, and the convention was adjourned after a dinner at which the principal speakers were W. P. McGuire of Petersburg, Va., President of Ruritan National, and Wade Marr of Elizabeth City, N. C., a former District Governor of Rotary International.

Many members of Ruritan National, which was formed to promote better conditions and opportunities in small towns and rural sections, showed an earnest sympathy with the need for making farming an attractive career for young men and women.

This situation was comprehensively presented by Dr. O. E. Baker, head of the division of farm population and rural welfare in the United States Department of Agriculture, who said that it was difficult for young men to follow farming today unless they were taken into partnership by their fathers.

Some of the Deterrents

He said that, although the farm was a place of safety, since it always provided something to eat, many young men were prevented from following farming as a career because banks have stopped making character loans, and also because economic influences generally make it difficult for them.

These forestalling influences, Dr. Baker said, were more easily discernible in the increasing use of farm machinery, which cut down the need for labor and, at the same time, increased production, and the pronounced trend, especially in the corn belt, toward amalgamation of farming areas with a consequent reduction in the number of available farms.

In a second discussion before members of the Ruritan Youth Committee, Dr. Baker said that 118,000 experienced farmers pass on each year, 20,000 more retire, and about 70,000 others seek different employment. During this same period, he said, 350,000 youth reach an employment age on the farms. He said that surveys in five counties of Indiana had revealed that about one-half of the farm boys worked in factories during idle seasons on the farms, and that it also was found that 90 per cent of high school graduates in the counties from 1926 to 1936 remained in their counties, but 50 per cent of them had left rural homes.

The Committee, of which W. R. Savage, of Holland, was Chairman, recommended to Ruritan National that surveys be made of the youths in rural sections, among both the in-school and out-of-school unemployed, to determine their problems, the better to anticipate them.

Members of the district clubs submitted reports indicating activity in supplying free lunches for school children and correcting various physical difficulties among children. There were reports on beautification programs and the sponsoring of both farm shows and the Boy Scout movement, the latter activity being another recommendation of the Youth Committee.

How Boy Scouts May Fit

William McC. Paxton, of Norfolk, Va., outlined steps by which Boy Scout troops may be installed in rural communities and introduced representatives from four Boy Scout Councils in the area covered by the district.

W. R. Savage, of Holland, Chairman of the Youth Committee and Zone Governor, submitted a report on the weak points in one rural community as determined by a survey, following Dr. Baker's general discussion of rural community population trends, which included some of his observations on the youth employment problem.

Committee recommendations from the district, which will be sent on to the national organization, included a wide range of proposals. The Committee on Recreations recommended that a survey be made of organizations in the community in order to establish a co-operative program that would be year round, rather than seasonal. It proposed free transportation (possibly in school busses) to Sunday School and church, evening entertainments in the schools, the formation of athletic leagues and other similar programs.

One of the most important reports was that of the rural church committee, of which J. F. Huber, of Surry, Va., is Chairman. This report recommended that Ruritan National form an inter-denominational church council, with both ministers and laity represented, to sponsor community activities; that a serious attempt be made throughout community life to translate the ideals of Jesus into the whole section in a number of daily fields, and that week-day religious education be followed more actively.

The Committee on Education, of which C. E. Holladay is Chairman, recommended that each club "recognize that society loses whenever a gifted child is not given the benefit of higher education; the clubs sponsor an adult education program to serve the entire community, and that a County Council on Education be formed to prevent duplication of programs.

Savants

Continued from Page 1

ments made on star plates from Potsdam Observatory in Europe and plates made at Swarthmore, it was discovered that the deviations could be satisfactorily interpreted as "perturbations caused by a third and invisible member of the system."

In commenting Dr. Cecelia Payne-Gasposchkin of Harvard said that the star's invisibility to the unaided eye or the photographer's plate is not hard to account for since the third member is considerably smaller than the other two. Every time a star's mass is divided in half the light it emits goes down to one eighth.

Dr. Frank Boas, distinguished Columbia anthropologist, found that physical and mental development of the human race go hand in hand. Commenting on Adolf Hitler's policies of racial aggrandizement and prejudice he said, "It is utter error to ascribe the same qualities to a whole population—too often called a 'race.' The assumption that all members of a race are by heredity endowed with the same physiological and mental characteristics is absurd. Racial and family inheritance are highly different things."

Land of Milk and Honey

Excavations at Ezion-Geber, the combined Singapore and Pittsburgh of Solomon's day, show how a great king gained the major part of his wealth, according to Dr. Belson Glueck, of Hebrew Union College. Not only was the prophecy about the land of milk and honey true, but the rest of it as well, for around Ezion-Geber it was a land whose stones are iron and out of whose hills cometh copper.

Dr. Glueck told the Society that latest evidence indicates the engineers under Solomon were familiar even then with the blast furnace methods moderns have only recently rediscovered.

L. S. Cressman, Professor of Anthropology at the University of Oregon, reported on studies of early mankind in South Central Oregon this past summer. He found artifacts and animal remains indicating human activity in this region both before and after the area was covered with pumice erupted from Mt. Mazuma "not less than 4,000 and not more than 10,000 years ago."

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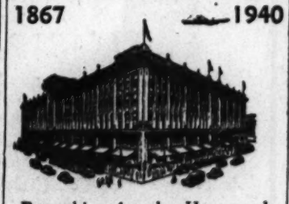
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While Europe Hungers: Barriers to Relief Under Axis Domination

Pillaged Low Countries Are First to Feel Pinch

Material on this page represents a factual examination, from best available sources, of the grave European food problem. It is in no sense intended to be an argument affecting national policies. The editorial position of The Christian Science Monitor regarding the problem will be found on today's Editorial Page.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

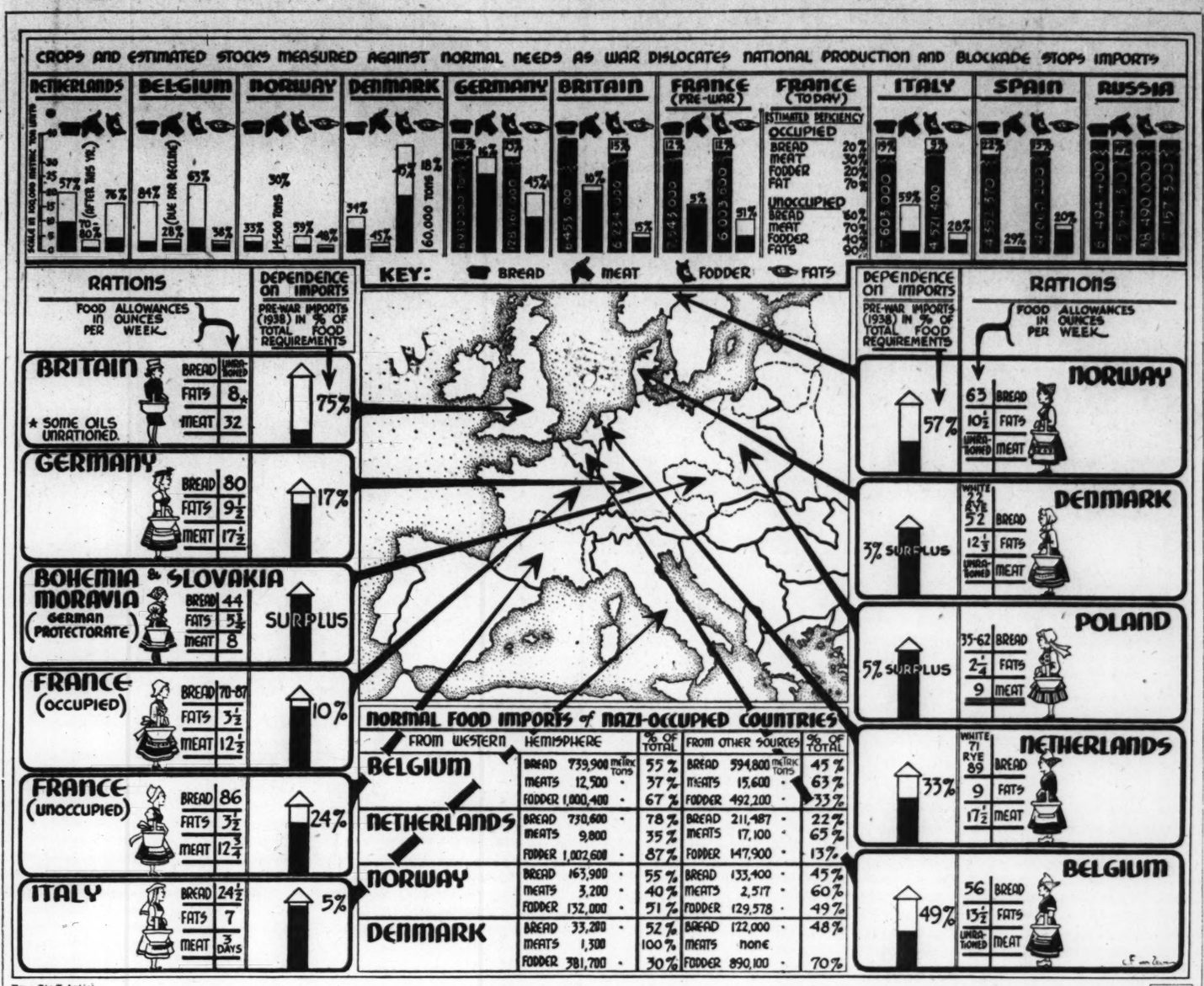
Hunger creeps through European countries that have been victimized and pillaged by totalitarian aggressors.

Millions throughout the Continent face one of the worst famines on record as Berlin and Rome in their grasp for power disrupt production as well as internal and external communications.

In the outside world, Europe's plight stirs deep heart-searchings. Humanitarians weigh and evaluate what aid, if any, can be sent under the circumstances.

Baffling difficulties confront relief agencies, since the Axis controls virtually every pound of food that can reach the occupied countries of Northern Europe by land, and Britain's blockade controls the seas.

Violation by the Nazis of pledge after pledge is cited by many Americans who declare that German promises not to undercut a food relief plan would "prove wholly worthless." College presidents, ministers, and humanitarians regretfully join in this stand. Others offer relief projects that assume Germany will co-operate, but even these plans would end instantly if Germany seized the imported food or attempted to make hidden inroads on domestic stocks.



NORMAL FOOD IMPORTS of NAZI-OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

	FROM WESTERN HEMISPHERE		% OF TOTAL	FROM OTHER SOURCES		% OF TOTAL
BELGIUM	BREAD 739,900	metric tons	55%	BREAD 594,800	metric tons	45%
	MEATS 12,500	"	37%	MEATS 15,600	"	63%
	FODDER 1,000,400	"	67%	FODDER 492,200	"	33%
NETHERLANDS	BREAD 730,600	"	78%	BREAD 211,487	"	22%
	MEATS 9,800	"	35%	MEATS 17,100	"	65%
	FODDER 1,002,608	"	87%	FODDER 147,900	"	13%
NORWAY	BREAD 163,900	"	55%	BREAD 133,400	"	45%
	MEATS 3,200	"	40%	MEATS 2,517	"	60%
	FODDER 132,000	"	51%	FODDER 129,578	"	49%
DENMARK	BREAD 33,280	"	52%	BREAD 122,000	"	48%
	MEATS 1,300	"	100%	MEATS none		
	FODDER 381,700	"	30%	FODDER 890,100	"	70%

By a Staff Artist

Europe's Food Situation—The Needs, Resources, Imports and Rations

The two side diagrams depict the amount of food, in ounces a week for each member of the family, allowed to housewives in the various countries. The vertical rows of silos next to the map show the normal prewar dependence on food imports expressed in percentages.

Across the top of the diagram may be read the comparative volume of normal requirements of key foods in the Nations named. Each stack under its food symbol shows normal requirements. The filled-in black portion of each stack shows supplies on hand from crops and estimated stocks. The unfilled white portion of each stack shows the actual or potential deficit, also estimated in percentage figures.

In the diagram at the lower center, figures are given on the normal food imports of the Nazi-occupied countries of Europe. The tables also show the percentage of food and fodder imported from the Western Hemisphere as well as from other sources.

Food as a War Factor

First to feel the pinch of coming famine are Britain's former Allies, whose Governments-in-Exile are still carrying on at Britain's side. These countries—Belgium, The Netherlands, and Norway, in addition to Denmark—are normally among the richest food producers in Europe.

When invaded, all of them had ample stocks. They have been depleted through what one official calls "Pillage by Purchase," or the requisitioning of food that is paid for in German "occupation" marks of questionable value.

Best available sources of information show that not only are Berlin and Rome attempting to manage all of Europe's complicated food economy without the 15 per cent of grains, meats, and fodder normally brought in from overseas, but harvests this autumn fell another 15 per cent below expectations.

Impartial observers point out that every pound of food from above the Arctic Circle in Norway down through the Lowlands and on to most of the Balkans and the Mediterranean is directly or indirectly under Axis dictation.

Propagandists of Berlin and Rome tell Belgians, Netherlanders, Poles, Danes, Norwegians, and Frenchmen that Britain is to blame for their hunger, because of the blockade.

Huge Food Shortages

Yet spokesmen of the Nazi-occupied Nations, when free to comment, place responsibility for feeding Europe squarely on Axis shoulders.

Relief agencies report that Europe's food shortage of 30 per cent this winter becomes 60, 70, or 80 per cent in terms of butter, cheese, meat, and even bread, on family tables in some areas of the occupied Nations.

British sympathies run deep and strong toward their friends who are in want under the Nazis. But Britain confronts a dilemma inseparable from Nazi control of nearly the entire Continent.

London asks how the Royal Navy, fighting for the survival and freedom not only of Britain but of oppressed peoples in Europe, could let food pass the blockade with any assurance that it would not strengthen, directly or indirectly, the Nazi military machine now clutching Europe's throat.

The blockade, Britain's most powerful weapon, is already seriously challenged by Nazi efforts at making the entire Continent serve their aggressive ends. Possession of French and other bases in the English Channel gives new intensity to the air Blitzkrieg against London, as well as the plane and submarine attack on Britain's own sea-borne supply lines.

Non-German Relief

The question of non-German relief for the subject peoples therefore comes down to this poignant question:

"Assuming actual starvation begins, due to Nazi callousness or abdication of clear responsibility in the desperation of a failing war, is it possible for sympathetic outsiders to send in food through Britain without endangering Britain's prospects for victory?"

On the humanitarian side, different answers are advanced. But only one relief organization interviewed in the United States, the Society of Friends at Philadelphia, favored sending food regardless of its effects on the war's outcome. All others agree that the British blockade must not be weakened, and that Britain alone can decide whether relief is possible without risking defeat.

Reduced to its immediately urgent scope, the food problem thus consists in determining whether any practicable means exists for preventing starvation in famine areas this winter. Foundational to any informed answer is an examination of Europe's actual food stocks.

Is Europe's Cupboard Bare

Prime Minister Churchill and the United States Department of Agriculture concur in estimating that there is enough food in Europe to sustain rationed diets, provided the food is properly distributed.

Berlin, in direct or indirect control of every transport system in Central, Northern, and Western Europe, repeatedly assures Germans and the outside world that no German will go hungry, certainly not the soldiers who now enjoy many double rations.

The rest of Europe enjoys no such promise. Nazi attitudes toward conquered peoples were expressed in a German radiocast recorded in New York:

"Now, who in the world ever expected a victor to provide his enemies or former enemies with food?"

Nazi Germany boasts that Herr Hitler has made the Reich blockade-proof. Yet even in 1938, Germany depended on imports for 17 per cent of its food.

Heavy Requisitions Made

How much food has been carried away to Germany from Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Poland, and France is not fully known to the outside world. That "massive requisitions" were levied by the occupying army in France is vouched for reliably.

Transfer of food from occupied France to Germany has occurred on a large scale, The Christian Science Monitor learns on highest authority. Transfers from unoccupied France have been considerable, but figures are unavailable. Germany not only keeps its own food movements secret but imposes secrecy on the French.

One of the severest results of war and German demands is the depletion of condensed milk supplies, used almost exclusively for feeding infants. Europe uses its cream to make cheese and butter, canning the milk. Canning was interrupted seriously this year.

In unoccupied France, reports persist that nearly 1,500,000 animals, mostly hogs, were demanded by Germany. France, however, refused. In occupied France the requisitioning of horses and of meat cattle has been heavy. An eyewitness of one incident describes the killing at Paris of more than 1,000 cattle, Germans taking most of them.

More than 1,400 carloads of potatoes were shipped out of unoccupied France in a few days, resulting in a shortage over the local region affected.

Procurement divisions of the occupying armies employ special marks. Sometimes these are convertible at once into French francs or other local currencies. At other times the German money cannot be exchanged. In all cases, these payments would literally become scraps of paper in event of a German defeat.

Invaders Come First

Even when direct removal of foodstuffs is not widespread, the Nazi armies of occupation cause a steady and heavy drain on national stocks. In Norway, the 150,000 Nazi soldiers require fats and meats that are difficult to send from Germany. Flour is reported coming in from the Reich, but Norway's milk, hogs, and poultry must spread to cover needs of the invaders.

In Belgium, where all gold had been sent to safekeeping abroad before the German occupation, fiat money is in use by the Germans, with no metallic base.

Sweden, nominally independent but subject to both German and Russian pressure, has rations but is not critically pressed for general foods. Another six months of inability to import fodder, fats, and oils, according to authorities, will result in severe shortages.

Rations reflect the food situation in each country:

Bread: Britain is the only warring country in Europe where bread is not rationed.

Germany expects to maintain its bread allowance of 80 ounces a week for each person. This is equivalent to between three and four large American loaves, but in the total European diet bread plays a far larger part than in America.

German protectorates—the former Czechoslovakia and German-occupied Poland—have from 35 to 62 ounces of bread.

France has from 70 to 87 ounces of bread at present, but the outlook is uncertain.

Italy is tightly rationed at 24½ ounces of bread.

The gravest bread prospect in Europe centers on the German-occupied coastal countries—Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway.

Even in normal times, the figures indicate that Belgium imports 84 per cent of its breadstuffs. More than half of this comes from the Western Hemisphere, and a small percentage from British India and Australia.

Meats: Shortage of fodder is causing wholesale depletion of herds. For the present this results in more meat. But the finest milk cattle of Europe are disappearing. In Denmark, the "larder of Europe," 25,000 of the best breeding stock are reliably reported to have been taken by Germany in a single week for shipment to Alsace-Lorraine. A price was paid in German marks, but those marks will not enable Denmark to replace the flower of its dairy herds, developed over centuries.

Hogs normally number 4,000,000 in Denmark. On Oct. 10 they were reported at 2,741,000. In one month and a half 250,000 hogs were slaughtered.

Similar conditions prevail in France. A severe shortage of fresh meat is anticipated in occupied France within a few months. Farm animals have been reduced in number by one-fourth.

Belgium depends on imports for 63 per cent of its fodder; the Netherlands, 76 per cent; Denmark, 45 per cent; and Norway, 59 per cent.

While meats are unrationed in Norway, Belgium, and Denmark, this is due solely to the temporary reduction of herds that cannot be fed. The rest of warring Europe is rationed.

Fats: Many European countries, including Germany, can supply large quantities of bulk foods, such as potatoes, but are seriously deficient in concentrated foods, chiefly fats.

As herds are depleted, milk, cream, cheese, lard, and all animal fats decline. Germany normally imports 45 per cent of its fats for human consumption. Nazi strategists are seriously concerned over the "fat gap." Wherever the Germans have taken possession of a country, reserves of butter and other fats have been absorbed.

German soldiers in the first days of victory bought butter and ate it as though it were candy.

Germany, drawing temporarily on available surpluses from the Lowlands, Denmark, and Norway, keeps fat rations at 9½ ounces, but the future portends reductions.

The average well-to-do American eats half again as much butter fat alone in a week as the total ration for all fats in most European countries today.

Relief: Who Is Responsible?

Prime Minister Churchill finds vigorous support from every authority consulted in this survey for his contention that Germany is responsible for feeding Belgians, Norwegians, and all occupied nations, which would have plenty if the Reich merely refrained from draining away their supplies.

"Let Hitler bear his responsibilities to the full," Mr. Churchill stated before the House of Commons on Aug. 20, "and let the peoples of Europe who groan beneath his yoke aid in every way the coming day when it will be broken."

Of the blockade, Mr. Churchill said: "It is our intention to maintain and enforce a strict blockade not only of Germany, but of Italy, France, and all other countries that have fallen into the German power."

Pointing out that many foods are also war materials, Mr. Churchill added: "If the Germans use these commodities to help them bomb our women and children, rather than to feed the populations who produce them, we may be sure that any imported food would go the same way, directly or indirectly, or be employed to relieve the enemy of the responsibilities he has assumed."

The Belgian and other Governments-in-Exile tend to follow Britain's lead, since they feel that the only prospect for restoration of national freedom rides with the Royal Navy, the R. A. F., and the British Army.

In the United States, opinion overwhelmingly indorses the view that the Nazis by forcibly taking over these countries alone bear the responsibility for the suffering caused by their action. It is pointed out that those countries were getting along very well after the war broke out in Europe, but before they themselves were invaded.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, signed with Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, and a number of other leaders a statement containing a vigorous indorsement of the blockade. It said:

"The issue of the war lies between two strategies, each of which threatens intense suffering for civilians. The totalitarian powers aim by studied and relentless assault upon civil populations to drive them into subjugation. For the democratic nations, overwhelmingly outnumbered in military strength, the only instrument of defense available to them is the imposition of a naval blockade by which their adversaries shall be barred from the raw materials, including food essential for aggression."

Food Shortages Face 34,000,000

Thirty-four million people approach a period of acute food shortage this winter in Belgium, The Netherlands, Norway, and Central Poland. Of these, 10,000,000 are children.

Starvation conditions are expected to develop for thousands in urban areas of the Nazi-occupied Nations.

More than 340,000,000 people in Western Europe, excluding Russia and England, lie in the path of increasing privation as supplies are consumed and war dislocates production.

Britain, with 46,000,000 people on embattled islands, is hard pressed, but draws on world food markets, due to its control of the seas.

Relief: How? And by Whom?

Nazi Germany, closest to the relief problem and adjudged responsible for seeing it through, cloaks the winter prospects of subjugated countries in secrecy, beyond general assertions that the Reich has the situation in hand.

Britain's entire emphasis lies on preparing for instant relief, as soon as the stranglehold of Nazism has been broken. To hungry Belgians, as well as Germans and Austrians, Mr. Churchill holds out this promise:

"We shall do our best to encourage the building up of reserves of food all over the world, so that there will always be held out before the eyes of the peoples of Europe, including—I say it deliberately—the German and Austrian peoples, the certainty that the shattering of the Nazi power will bring to them all immediate food, freedom, and peace."

Local Relief Possible

The possibility of food relief in local areas, even before the main war ends, is offered by Mr. Churchill, on condition that German troops first withdraw. Then, he declares, "We can arrange in advance for the speedy entry of food into any part of the enslaved area, when this part has been wholly cleared of German forces and has genuinely regained its freedom."

Nazi spokesmen give no indication of intentions to evacuate the smaller Nations until the war is over, and possibly not then.

No responsible agency proposes turning relief food over to the Reich for unrestricted distribution.

The United States Government, intent on doing all in its power to strengthen Britain, has kept in close touch with the food situation in Europe. So far, Washington's indicated policy is one of sympathetic readiness to act whenever action is possible in line with Britain's convictions about food and the war outlook.

The American Red Cross, semi-official relief agency, is already dispensing food and medical supplies under agreements with the belligerents, but on a small scale compared with needs that are developing. The Red Cross is administering supplies bought through the $50,000,000 fund appropriated by Congress last summer.

Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, reports that relief work in Nazi-occupied zones was confined to the Paris district. Difficulties of administration caused a decision to curtail action. Even there, relief was limited to medical aid and food for infants. But during the first rush of French retreat, thousands of soldiers were fed who had not eaten for a week or more.

The American Red Cross is active in England, in Finland, and until recently in unoccupied France.

Wayne Chatfield Taylor, Red Cross official who recently returned to Washington after a year in German-occupied countries, reports that about 7,000,000 children under nine in France will soon be in desperate need of milk and other suitable foods.

Although the American Red Cross has advanced no specific proposal for food relief beyond present activities, there are indications that some support might be forthcoming for a program of feeding children under proper safeguards. This, however, would have to be worked out in full collaboration with the British and Germans.

Private Administration

As a semi-official agency that becomes an active branch of the United States defense forces in time of war, the Red Cross is in a position differing from that of a private philanthropy. Questions of diplomatic policy have to be taken into consideration.

For this reason, there is a widespread preference for private administration of food relief when the time comes. It is urged that private agencies can avoid some of the deadlocks that result when belligerent or sympathetic governments are too closely involved in the relief work.

Herbert Hoover during the last war presided over relief activities of heroic proportions in his capacity as a private citizen of the United States. From 1914 to 1924, Mr. Hoover's international staff spent $5,234,000,000. Most of the relief went to Belgium and northern France, under German occupation much of the time prior to 1918.

On the basis of this experience, and in response to requests from nationals of the occupied countries in the current war, Mr. Hoover again heads a group of relief organizations. These include the Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., the Commission for Relief in Belgium, Inc., and the Norwegian Relief Fund, Inc., in co-operation with the Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., of the Netherlands, and the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc.

So far, active relief work has been limited almost entirely to Poland, Finland, and refugees. The Polish experience is taken as an indication of what may be expected in dealing with other Nazi-occupied countries. More than $1,800 a day has been spent by the Commission for Polish Relief since its organization on Sept. 25, 1939 shortly after the German invasion. About half of the $650,000 spent down to Oct. 15 went into the General Government, or nominally independent remnant of the Polish State. Child relief has been emphasized.

In German-occupied western Poland, and in Russian-occupied eastern Poland, the Relief Commission reports that it has succeeded in administering its activities for the benefit of needy Poles. The technique employed is to have a few American officials in charge, who co-operate with the large staffs of native relief organizations that best know how to avoid leakages.

The same technique is relied on by Mr. Hoover in his proposal for feeding of 37,000,000 innocent civilians, mostly women and children, in Norway, The Netherlands, Belgium, Central Poland, and Finland. He does not propose food for France.

"These little Nations," Mr. Hoover writes, "are being ground between the millstones of the food blockade, Great Britain and Germany against each other. They are blockaded by Germany from continental supplies and by Great Britain from overseas supplies.

"Something must intervene if these people are to be saved."

[In an article written specially for The Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor appearing today, Mr. Hoover discusses his plan in greater detail.]

Financing of Food Problem

The financing of food shipments does not at present offer a serious problem. All of the seized countries have extensive balances abroad, totaling several billions in the United States alone.

The countries also have their own ships, so that American or other neutral bottoms would not need to enter war zones when such ships were available.

While earnestly seeking some way to relieve the impoverished peoples, several prominent groups of American citizens have entered reservations to all plans now advanced. The major difficulty comes in a lack of confidence that any accord with the Nazis will be kept by them.

Counterbalancing this argument to some extent is the evident self-interest of Germany in obtaining any food for Europe that is available. Through allowing Belgium and other countries to feed themselves from abroad, the Reich might even unfreeze some of the funds of Belgium, Norway, and The Netherlands, now denied to the Nazi conqueror by Britain and the United States.

Also, many feel that Germany stands to gain from prevention of suffering and disease among occupied populations. So the Nazis, like the Germans of 1914-1918, are expected to allow food to reach those for whom it is intended with few, if any, miscarriages. The Polish Relief Commission declares that the Nazis have given full co-operation, once even tracing and returning a few carloads of food that had gone astray north of Yugoslavia.

Airtight Check

On the further point—whether Germans, having allowed relief food to reach Poles, Belgians, or Netherlanders, will not then squeeze out equivalent amounts from domestic supplies—the relief record of 1914-1918 is cited to sustain the contention that a nearly airtight check can be set up. The essential administrative organization is large, but is composed of native relief agencies, most of them voluntary. In the last war, administration cost the Commission for Relief in Belgium only ½ of 1 per cent in total funds available. Native groups paid the rest.

Belgian relief workers are eagle-eyed when given food to administer for their own families. Any German infraction, according to W. Hallam Tuck, Maurice Pate, and others who took part in the relief work last time, is quickly known to the local relief workers. German violation would automatically suspend relief operations.

Today's Food and Tomorrow's Freedom

From the foregoing summary it is evident that the path of food relief for Europe is beset with thorns and baffling dead-ends. No responsible agency is proposing indiscriminate sending of food to Europe. Every relief proposal is carefully hedged about with safeguards.

Whether Britain could give both food and liberty to its friends on the Continent depends on the Nazis, and on the volume of food required. The Nazis would have to consent to some impartial control over food Britain permitted to pass the blockade. The volume of food is important because of its possible effect on the war's outcome.

Assuming that Britain had the upper hand in the war, and felt strong enough to respond to its humanitarian urgings, even with the knowledge that Germany might derive some benefit from food sent to the Continent, these are the figures:

Relief Estimates: This winter, the Hoover offices believe starvation could be prevented in Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, and Poland by 2,000,000 tons of wheat and rye, 250,000 tons of fats, and soup materials such as dried peas, beans, rice, and lentils.

Total Effect: If Germany's war effort could benefit indirectly from the full amount of this relief—a conclusion hard to escape—the 2,000,000 tons of breadstuffs would be equal to 28 per cent of Germany's annual requirements. The 250,000 tons of fats would come to 13 per cent of the Reich's needs.

Leakage or Seizure: Every proposed relief plan would end if Germany either diverted relief food or squeezed an equivalent from the occupied countries. But should the Nazis seize total relief stocks on hand at any moment, this would be about 110,000 tons, or two weeks' supply. To Germany, this would mean food for not more than 72 hours. And no more would be sent.

There, summarized from the best available information, stands the food situation in Europe as of today. It discloses the harsh outlines of food as a factor in modern war.

So for millions of peace-loving men and women in countries under Nazi control but looking forward to better times, the choice has become: "Today's food or tomorrow's freedom?"

Problem of Relief Grows in Far East

In the Far East, as in Europe, war lays waste the fields and empties granaries.

Both Japan and China enter the fourth year of warfare with rice—their staple food—shrinking in warehouses and in chopsticks bowls.

Japan's 1940 rice crop is estimated at 17,500,000,000 pounds, milled. About 25,000,000,000 pounds are needed. Since Nov. 1, rice has been under governmental control.

Japanese removals of rice from occupied regions of China have contributed to a serious decline in carryover stocks. The 1940 crop is 109,800,000,000 pounds, or 6 per cent below last year.

The American Red Cross is speeding relief to China. A shipload of food has been sent to occupied China, and one to Free China.

Australia Retains Hughes In Career Started in 1894

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

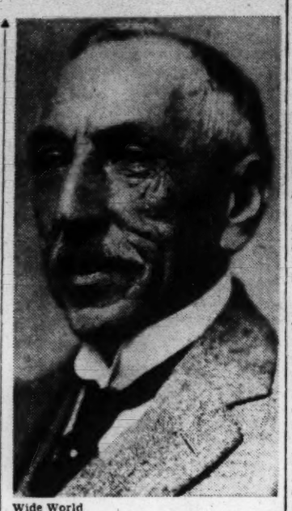
SYDNEY, New South Wales—Of the 111 members of the first Australian Federal Parliament in 1901, only one offered himself as a candidate at the recent election—William Morris Hughes, who has been in every Parliament since the Federation of the Australian States nearly 40 years ago.

He was returned at the recent election by one of the largest majorities in any electorate.

Mr. Hughes is short and slight, but he shows an incredible amount of dynamic energy and fighting force.

Almost alone among Australian statesmen, he set forth the dangers of Naziism and Fascism long before those forces became dangerously aggressive.

He found himself in dispute with his then leader, the late Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons, by ridiculing the British policy of appeasement before Italy invaded Abyssinia. His political realism, sometimes apparently foolhardy, is recognized as having been proved right by the turn of events.



Wide World

William M. Hughes
Member of every Parliament since Australian federation.

Started as Teacher

Mr. Hughes, Welsh-born, came to Australia in 1884 as a penniless school teacher. He engaged in many occupations, including that of super on the stage, mending umbrellas, cooking for shearers on sheep stations, and conducting a fish shop. He rose to power on the backs of the dockside laborers of Sydney. He became secretary of their union at a time when they were struggling for recognition of trades unionism in Australia.

As a Labor radical, Mr. Hughes was elected to the New South Wales Legislative Assembly in 1894—a reward for his organizing ability and sizzling volubility on behalf of the dockers, who called him the "Diminutive Demosthenes." He fought their battles in and out of the courts, in and out of Parliament.

When federation came, Mr. Hughes left state politics for the wider Federal sphere and soon afterward graduated in law. He was included by James C. Watson, first Labor Prime Minister, in the Labor Cabinet in 1904. Andrew Fisher, who followed Mr. Watson as Labor leader, made Mr. Hughes Attorney General after a Labor victory in 1908, and he succeeded Mr. Fisher when the latter became High Commissioner for Australia in London, in 1915.

Mr. Hughes, despite his radicalism, was fundamentally a British Imperialist. When, soon after he became Prime Minister, voluntary recruiting for war service was lagging in Australia, he proposed to alter the Federal Constitution to provide for conscription for service outside Australia.

Hughes Keeps Control

The bulk of the Labor Party raised a strong opposition. Mr. Hughes, with a few followers, left the Party and, with the support of the Liberal Opposition, formed a National Government of which he was to be head for the record term of seven years.

Twice the electors of Australia rejected the conscription proposals, but Mr. Hughes retained his control of the Government. He visited Britain twice during the war, forcing the hesitant Asquith Government into forming the Imperial War Cabinet and generally livening up the British war effort. England found his vigor and vision refreshing. Lord Northcliffe, newspaper magnate, made him a protégé. Lloyd George sided with him. After the 1918 armistice, Mr. Hughes clashed frequently with President Wilson, and when Premier Clemenceau of France wanted to break up the Wilson-Lloyd George alliance, he turned Mr. Hughes onto the task. During the peace discussions, Mr. Hughes foresaw the danger of Japanese aspirations, and successfully defended the "White Australia" policy against their demands.

From 1915 until after the war, Mr. Hughes made himself the most powerful political figure Australia had known. He returned from the peace conference in a blaze of glory. But his dictatorial methods, admirable as they were during the war, were unsuited to democratic Australians in peace. The newly-risen Country Party allied itself with a section of the Nationalist Party to overthrow him and install Stanley M. Bruce, now Australian High Commissioner in London, as Prime Minister.

He remained out for six years, after which his criticism led to the defeat of the Bruce-Page Government in the 1929 elections. After two years of Labor Government, Mr. Hughes was again in office as a member of the Lyons-Page Government. He has been a Cabinet Minister, except for brief periods, ever since then.

Mr. Hughes refuses to be the "elder statesman" of tradition. He is still one of Australia's most vigorous leaders. His fire and with are undimmed by 46 years of continuous Parliamentary activity. As an orator he is rivaled only by Winston Churchill and Lloyd George among the Empire's statesmen.

Purdue Einstein Plaque Work of Greek Immigrant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—A Greek immigrant today received his reward for 700 nights' labor and 3,000 miles of travel when his bronze plaque of Dr. Albert Einstein was presented to Purdue University.

Nick Mars, who came to the United States when a boy and is now an electrical engineer in the Sharon, Pa., transformer division of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, carved his tribute to Professor Einstein during two years of his spare time. The plaque was accepted by E. C. Elliott, President of Purdue, on behalf of the University.

'On to Rome!' Koritsa Urges Greek Victors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Nov. 23 — As Greek troops, in pursuit of fleeing Italian soldiers, swung triumphantly into Koritsa, celebrating civilians in this ancient capital took up the shout "On to Rome!"

Twenty-five days after Italy started its invasion of Greece, government spokesmen said Greek troops had pushed every Italian soldier out of Greece.

It was in this atmosphere that Athens witnessed an unusual victory celebration. A curious contrast to the sullen crowds in wartime Finland or the apathetic Norwegians in Oslo after the entry of the Germans was provided by the delirious joy of the Athenians over the capture of Koritsa.

Much as their ancestors must have celebrated the victories of Marathon and Salamis the modern Greeks came out on the streets in thousands, parading for hours in endless spontaneous processions.

Through the main streets and squares they marched waving a forest of Greek and British flags, and strewing the pavements with flowers.

The demonstrations began shortly after 2 o'clock when the papers announced the news and lasted far into the blackout. Civilians, soldiers, and sailors mingled in a human stream with a detachment of uniformed members of the Youth Organization.

British Soldiers Hailed

Strains of "God Save the King" and "Tipperary" alternated with Greek anthems.

Uniformed members of the British forces were objects of special attention from the crowd. They were seized by scores and borne aloft in triumph on the shoulders of the crowd, a little bewildered at first until they caught the spirit of the crowd.

For hours crowds were packed so tight that they blocked traffic. Government ordinances specifically forbid large gatherings owing to the air raid danger, but on this occasion the police well realized that it would be futile to try to enforce this ordinance or prevent the spontaneous celebration of the first Allied victory.

Japan Designates Lafcadio Hearn House a Treasure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—By order of the National Treasures Investigation Council, the small and simple Japanese house occupied by Lafcadio Hearn while a teacher in 1890 at Matsue, Shimane Prefecture, has been designated as a national treasure of Japan.

During his earliest period in the Orient, when he joined the staff of the Matsue Middle School, Mr. Hearn borrowed this house. It is a one-storied tile-roof structure with typical small Japanese garden, including crooked tree-trunks and a stone lantern. One of its special features is the fact that it commands an excellent view of ancient Matsue Castle, one of the showplaces of the neighborhood.

Mr. Hearn, later to adopt Japanese citizenship, together with the name of Yakumo Koizumi, and to achieve world fame as Japan's most sympathetic interpreter in the English language, first made his early Japanese contacts at Matsue. In that period he spoke almost no Japanese and confessed himself much at a loss in establishing entente with what later became his adopted homeland, but Matsue was so typically Japanese that he made rapid progress there in adapting himself.

U. S. Ski Troops Prepare Way for Further Training

MOUNT RAINIER, Wash., Nov. 23 (AP)—Ski-shod soldiers have made a reconnaissance of 14,408-foot Mount Rainer to prepare for the training of ski troops patterned after Finland's famed snow warriors.

The soldiers, part of the 41st Division called up last September for a year's training, were a segment of a ski club formed at Camp Murray last month "for recreational reasons."

The Army announced Nov. 10 that training of ski troops at northern camps had been authorized Fort Lewis and Camp Murray were instructed to train 40-man patrols.

Called On by Britain in Emergencies

Air Marshal sent to the Orient tested by years of service in times of Empire crises.

It is by no means just because the air service looms predominant in the present war that an Air Chief Marshal, Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, has been made Britain's Commander-in-Chief in the Far East. Sir Robert, who has just arrived at Singapore, is one of the sort who emerge when crises face the British Empire.

Generally credited with being one of the originators of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, he came out to Ottawa with the British Air Mission in the fall of 1939 when the present gigantic enterprise with training schools right across Canada and swarms of airmen keeping hundreds of planes in the air daily, was merely being talked about.

Possibly no one man has done more organizing of military air developments. Only remaining officer left of the Air Battalion that preceded the World War, he started the Royal Air Force Staff College in England, was Commandant of the Imperial Defense College from 1931 to 1933, and spent the succeeding two years as Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Air Defense of Great Britain.

Civil Post in Iraq

It was when Sir Robert was in Iraq, as head the Iraq Air Command in 1928, that the sudden passing of the High Commissioner caused him to step in the post in an acting capacity. This was his first service as a civil administrator.

By 1938 he was occupying one of the most difficult posts in the British Colonial Service—Governor of Kenya Colony, British East Africa, the most "temperamental" colony the Empire has ever possessed. Both in London and in Nairobi he is rated probably the most successful Governor Kenya has ever had.

There he found a country mainly suitable to farming, inhabited by a million or so aboriginal blacks and a few thousand white, none of whom were farmers; retired army, navy and civil officers, younger sons, and explorers.

Though Kenya possesses an elected Assembly, it is in perpetual minority to the Government, and the Colony is governed by Great Britain through a Governor, who is the real authority.

Kenya came near to staging a second Boston tea party in the early twenties. The settlers, not liking certain legislation originating in England, announced to the then Governor that the day it went into effect they would bundle him with his whole staff on the first boat headed for England and proceed to run the country themselves. They could have done it, too, because every settler had to be a hunter with guns and ammunition to stave wild game off his crops and cattle. Needless to say the proposed legislation never went into effect. This episode indicates the sort of community Sir Robert was later well able to handle.

Germans Rounded Up

With the crisis of September, 1938, Kenya hastily organized itself for the worst. This Sir Robert found a useful dress rehearsal, and when war actually broke out last year, comprehensive machinery of organization was ready for action. The day war was declared, Sir Robert rounded up every German in the country, and this was a group as large as Canada's entire lot of interned aliens at the end of a year of war. The black population gave not a threat of trouble of any kind, but were deeply impressed by the mopping up of the German population without a shot being fired, since many of them could remember the hot fighting in East Africa during the World War, when Germany began in possession of what is now Tanganyika, next door to Kenya Colony.

Sir Robert comandeered every airplane in the country, a considerable number of private planes and the whole of the Wilson Air Line, which now form part of a small but well-organized Kenya Air Force, whose exploits against the Italians are continually chronicled in the news.

Sir Robert also had worked out a scheme for keeping the farms running, the fields producing both for food and for export. Kenya adopted universal service, all white males registered and listed as to physical fitness and general capacity. A central executive was established in the Capital, Nairobi, with the job of seeing to it that all farms were financed and furnished with the necessary seed, equipment, and labor for the duration. Blacks continued to do the manual labor.

Farms were then handled in groups, with one white supervisor, perhaps a man physically unfit for active service, above age limit, or merely so much more useful as a farm administrator that he was not permitted to leave his post. In other words, armed only with authority that he could never execute against the will of the inhabitants, Sir Robert put through a complete mobilization of the country, man power, transport, farms and all.

Long Service in France

Sir Robert reached France in the World War on Aug. 12, 1914, and left only in February, 1919.

After returning to England early in 1940, when the present Air Training agreement had been accepted, Sir Robert was sent out to South Africa on a similar mission as Liason Officer-in-Chief to the South African Air Ministry. He had absorbed Canada, through a leisurely trip to the coast, inspecting all the training field sites, getting the feel of the country, and no doubt making mental notes on many, many subjects nonmilitary in nature. He now knows Africa as few men do, from every angle.

Africa has seen much of the German, served as background of Germany's finest accomplishments in colonization. No one knows better than Sir Robert where it succeeded and where it failed as a colonizer. There must be many Germans somewhere in the world who would be moved today to hear Sir Robert's appraisal of the contribution their particular race would have been specially fitted to make to the world's development, had they been willing to work with the world as hard as they are now destroying it.

© Karsh

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham
Air Chief Marshal sent to Singapore as British Commander-in-Chief of British forces in the Far East.

Hong Kong Defense Sentiment Shows a Decided Stiffening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONG KONG—Military preparations are being made in Hong Kong to a degree never before witnessed. Hong Kong will be defended if trouble comes with Japan, although until recently there was talk of retiring to Singapore. The Army here has been greatly inspired by the defense of Malta, Gibraltar and other empire outposts. It is apparent that the military authorities have been taking stock of the local situation all over again, and a new brand of determination is being evidenced. As regards the Navy, Hong Kong has been reduced to a bare minimum because Britain's major fleet concentration in the Far East is at Singapore.

Evacuations Clear Situation

The evacuation of British women and children from the colony has cleared the air. All male British civilians are undergoing military training and are on call at all hours of the day and night in the event of an emergency. In short, Hong Kong is an armed camp in which normal civilian life has ceased to exist. In a whole day here one sees no more than half a dozen European women in the streets or hotels.

The great modern City of Victoria clings along the fringes of a protected harbor, and across from it is Kowloon. Huge green mountains rise 1,500 feet out of the water and look down upon ships riding at anchor, brave little China coasters and merchantmen from ports the world over. Many Chinese junks are always plying to and fro in the harbor, and they lend to Hong Kong an atmosphere all its own. From the famous Peak above Victoria the villas of Britons who have made their fortunes in this outpost of empire look down. They are like castles in the clouds, clinging precariously to the sheer green precipices.

The main streets of Victoria run for several blocks from the waterfront to the base of the Peak. Here big tunnels are being hollowed out, a quarter of a mile or more into the heart of this great mountain. These tunnels will serve as air-raid shelters, and to some extent for the storage of munitions. The haste with which this work is being carried out intimates an impending emergency.

Under Military Governor

Hong Kong is under the control of a military Governor. It has also been brought more completely into the orbit of military defense by being placed under the Singapore command of the Royal Air Force, for Hong Kong is in fact within the radius of the air arm that pivots around the great fortress far to the south. Hong Kong is said to have one of the best anti-aircraft defense systems in the world.

The Peak itself and surrounding mountains are now festooned with barbed wire entanglements. The great camouflaged shore batteries, some of them 1,000 feet above the harbor, now go into operation frequently. Large guns rear their heads from concrete emplacements on the steep cliffs and pick off targets many miles at sea. Hong Kong's biggest guns, partly because of the advantage of great height, outrange those on anything except Japan's biggest super-dreadnaughts, and it is doubtful if capital ships would be brought within firing range until Hong Kong's air force had been wiped out. The air force is small but efficient. It has underground hangars and considerable gasoline supplies.

Some Possible Eventualities

Military authorities are working on the assumption that Hong Kong would be cut off from available assistance from Singapore in the event of a Japanese attack, except reinforcement for the Royal Air Force. The Japanese occupation of Hainan and more recently of French Indo-China gives them present control of the waters between Singapore and Hong Kong.

British troops would ultimately evacuate the New Territories on the mainland and retire to Hong Kong island, from which they could control all approaches. Hong Kong is in this sense a sort of Gibraltar, a granite mountain from which a relatively small garrison of well-equipped troops might stand off the Japanese for months.

But even the most optimistic military appraisal would not go so far as to suggest that Hong Kong could hold out indefinitely, especially as the food problem grew more serious with protracted hostilities. But in any event Hong Kong would have great nuisance value, for the Japanese would either have to attack or leave it alone as a submarine base lying between them and their major objective further south. On the other hand, an attack on Hong Kong would divert a not inconsiderable part of the Japanese forces, and it would delay the southward campaign by weeks and perhaps months.

Second Evacuees' Ship From Orient in 3 Days

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23 (AP)—The second shipload of evacuees from the Orient in three days arrived on the liner President Coolidge yesterday, after a voyage marked by a severe storm two days out of Yokohama.

Nearly 750 passengers were aboard, hurrying homeward from Japanese-controlled territory in the Orient on advice of the United States Department. About 500 arrived Tuesday on the President Pierce.

Crew members said the wind velocity during the storm was 100 miles an hour, and the big liner was so tossed about that portholes were smashed, furniture flew helter-skelter, and all cooking had to be abandoned for one meal.

Most of the passengers were wives and children of American diplomats, businessmen and missionaries.

Among them were Mrs. Nelson T. Johnson, wife of the American Ambassador to China, with her three children.

Cavalcade of Ships on Clyde Proves Futility of Nazi Raids

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Nov. 23—My tour of Britain's industrial areas ends here with the discovery that significant damage done by Nazi bombs on Scottish soil so far is practically nil.

This seems rather remarkable when you consider the great and increasing amount of significant war work being done on this side of the border—notably on the Clyde where the shipyards are the scene of ceaseless activity.

The war has brought prosperity to the Clyde bank again after many lean years, and on both sides of the long avenue of slipways scores of new vessels of all types are at various stages of production.

Through the courtesy of the Chief Constable of Glasgow I was taken on a police patrol launch down the closely guarded river, in and out of crowded docks.

I saw for myself not only the shape of ships to come but the shape of ships that keep on coming—bringing essential imports to Britian under the convoy of hard-fighting escorts that fly the white ensign.

Nazi bombers, submarines, and mine layer planes are constantly on the job trying to prevent these vessels reaching port and the Allied and neutral shipping losses—announced by the Admiralty as 2,771,333 tons for the first year of war—show the severity of attack.

Great Cavalcade of Ships

But the great and unending cavalacde of ships goes on—big ships, little ships, British ships, French ships, Dutch, Belgian, Scandinavian, Polish, and other ships, comprising the greatest mercantile navy ever assembled at the call of one sea power.

In this connection it is significant to recall that in the four years of the World War Britain lost roughly 8,500,000 tons and in the same period made or acquired just about the same amount, of which one fourth was built for naval purposes.

According to an announcement by Mr. Ronald Cross, Minister of Shipping, before the submarine menace reached its present intensity, some 8 per cent of Britain's prewar mercantile marine had already been lost, but he said this had been more than made good by the accession of ships from other countries and vessels captured.

Heavy Losses Anticipated

Britain's available merchant tonnage is now estimated to exceed 25,000,000 tons. Two main factors have to be taken into account in assessing the prospects of supplies continuing to flow into Britain at the present satisfactory rate.

One factor is, of course, the menace of Nazi U-boat and air attacks on shipping, which is unpredictable. The British Government, however, believe that this campaign will be conquered in the long run, though there is no concealing their anxiety that British losses may for a time be extremely heavy. The second factor is the progress of ship replacement through Britain's immense building program.

The German counter to the latter is the air raiding of shipyards. Up to the present on Britain shipyards the result is much as indicated in my opening paragraph.

So far as Scotland is concerned, the position is eloquently indicated by the fact that in the first 12 months of the war Scotland's total fatalities in personnel from bombing did not reach thre figures, the roll of seriously injured was about the same, and the tally of those hurt slightly was below 300.

Long Way from Germany

Thus the great and important industries of shipbuilding, heavy engineering, and iron and steel production have been allowed to go on uninterrupted.

Why this should be so is considered rather puzzling by people on the spot, the explanations generally ventured being that German fighter escorts convoying bombers cannot make the distance, that the Nazis must conserve petrol if this is going to be a long war after all, that flying over Scotland and Northern England is a tricky business anyway, and that over Glasgow and the environs there is always a peculiar haze.

A Lieutenant of the Glasgow police who has flown over the city a good deal says that sometimes even on what seems to be quite a clear day at the ground level you cannot see objectives at all from the air.

I would not imply that sirens never wail in Scotland. They do. But never yet have they meant a formidable attack in a military sense. Either it is a tip and run raid on a coast town or the matter of a plane or two at a great height

Mines Lack Markets

The further you come north away from the Midlands the more the British scene becomes one of unimpeded activity, except in the coal pits where the miners have been hard hit—not by bombs, but by the loss of foreign markets. Attempts are being made to solve the problems this raises by a redistribution of miners or absorption into other realms of activity.

Except for firms concerned with the drive to increase Britain's export trade the vast majority of factories normally engaged in civilian enterprises of all kinds are working "all out" on Government contracts—the metal trades on armaments and fighting vehicles, for example, the textile plants on orders for uniforms, motor builders on aircraft engines, and so on. In Leeds which is a center for the made-up garment trade the registered unemployment figure given me showed a shrinkage of one-third in a period of three months.

Military Damage Small

The direct effect of bombing on war productivity and the export industry, which deeply overshadow all but the essentials in home trade, is taken on the whole to be a very small problem compared with other war-occasioned ones outside the scope of this survey.

I have been hundreds of miles looking for the results of bomb damage, direct or indirect, and have certainly found plenty of it. But the amount that can be described as significant militarily is surprisingly small, seen against the vast background of the national productive effort.

Civilians in various places have been subjected to extremely distressing ordeals, but one Air Raid Precaution authority told me that in many hundreds of what the A. R. P. folk call "incidents" his men had never seen an adult give way to panic.

That is easy to believe because, transcending all other reflections after my tour of bombed Britain, are thoughts of admiration for the way the people as a whole of both sexes and all ages have stood up to what has been in places a furious attempt to break their morale.

I talked with a great many persons just after they had lost their homes, their business premises, or both, and never heard one suggest a cessation of the war on terms other than the decisive defeat of the Nazis.

Wealthy Refugees Build Industry In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Wealthy refugees from Austria, Czechoslovakia, and other European countries overrun by Nazis has brought more than $1,000,000 to British Columbia and many have invested their money in fast-expanding industries.

About half the total sum brought here has gone into the purchase of homes and apartment buildings.

Former Austrian and Czech money has gone into the establishment of lumber mills and plywood factories.

Leon Korner, who was chief of the forest services of Czechoslovakia and whose family controlled a chain of sawmills in Central Europe, is revolutionizing the hemlock lumber industry in this Province with new processes of air drying.

J. G. Prentice and L. L. G. Bentley, former Czech industrialists, are making plywood for Canadian aircraft manufacture.

Sudeten Refugees Seek to Aid Canada

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 23 (CP)—German Sudetenlanders who settled in British Columbia's northern Peace River country after the Nazis took over their homeland, have offered their services to Canada in the war, Glen E. Braden, (Lib.) of Peace River, has told the British Columbia Legislature.

The Peace River member said the Sudeten settlers' leader, W. Wanker, had written Prime Minister Mackenzie King, offering the services of every able-bodied man in the colony.

Draft Dodger Regrets Dictator Implication

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23 (AP)—Raymond L. Belisle, who told draft officials he would "not join any Army or Navy while Roosevelt is dictator," has offered to join the Army if the Government will forget he made the statement.

The offer was made in Federal Court where Mr. Belisle pleaded guilty to refusing to register for conscription. Judge Harold Louderback said the next step was up to U. S. attorneys whether they were willing to drop the charge in return for the enlistment.

Joseph Karesh, Assistant U. S. Attorney, telegraphed the Attorney General in Washington for his recommendation. Sentencing was continued until Tuesday.

Wild Animals and Air Raids

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—How do the wild animals of Great Britain behave during air raids?

Word comes through the Scientific Events column of Science, weekly organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science that so far as the London Zoo is concerned there is little to report. Most of the animals sleep at night when things are really happening. After a bad night, and during such day raids as take place, they seem unconcerned.

Almost all the Association's geese are "elsewhere," so that it has not been possible to confirm the reports that geese are peculiarly alert sentinels for air raids.

At Maidstone Zoo, in general the experience is the same, except that two chimpanzees, though they do not mind the guns, stamp and shriek at the siren. Of two emus, one is indifferent to noise, but the other gets excited when the anti-aircraft guns begin to bark.

A cow elephant about 20 years old hurries to her house if the anti-aircraft barrage catches her in the open, but once there she does not seem to mind. A good deal of evidence seems to show that many of the larger birds are disturbed by the noise, but songbirds and other passerines do not mind the noise so much. When these are aloft they scatter downward and crouch to avoid detection. Neither robins nor swallows pay any attention whatever to aircraft.

Domestic animals vary individually. Some dogs have what has been called ARP sense, and distinguish perfectly between the alert and the all-clear signals.

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War Bears Heavily on the Jews

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although degrees of distress cannot easily be measured, it appears that no people has been so much affected by the present war as the Jews.

Of the 16,000,000 Jews in the world, approximately three-fifths dwell in Europe. Practically all of those except the 3,250,000 living in Russia, have been subjected to great persecution.

Since the Nazi Reich is the chief source of the present unparalleled movement against Jews, one may take that country as a starting point for appraising their situation.

In Germany, before Reichsführer Hitler acquired power, there were 523,000 Jews in Germany; now not more than 175,000 are found in the same area. A majority of these are women, fairly advanced in age. Even if they should remain, they would leave very few heirs. These Jews are deprived of most human and social rights.

Ten thousand Jews have recently been sent from Southwest Germany into France, where they are being kept in camps near the Spanish border. Some months before that, 1,100 were sent from Northeast Germany into Poland, where they were left, helpless and penniless. The Nazi Government hopes before long to remove the last Jew from German soil. It writes that "the new Europe" is to be Jewless. Certain German cities already have issued orders requiring all Jews to leave.

In Austria, 10 years ago there were at least 200,000 Jews. Today about 50,000 remain. This loss of 150,000 is largely due to emigration, though destitution and despair also played a devastating role. The Jews remaining in Austria are crowded into newly created Vienna ghettos. They are poor, completely excluded from Austria's economic life, and deprived of most human rights.

In Czechoslovakia, before collapse of the Republic, there were about 400,000 Jewish inhabitants. After that well-governed state was destroyed by the Nazis, and its lands divided up, the lot of the Jews became very difficult. In the territories turned over to Hungary live not far from 200,000 of them. Most of these Jews are humble people and have always been poor, but they were not crowded into ghettos and were slowly advancing. Now they have been subjected to discriminations and persecutions, which menace them with extinction. Many are on the verge of starvation. Still they are not in such a dire situation as other Central European Jews.

One hundred and eighty thousand Czechoslovakian Jews fell under German domination. They may be divided into three categories. The 22,000 in the Sudeten lands, annexed by the Reich, were subjected to the worst rigors of the anti-Jewish regime prevailing in Nazi Germany. Most of them managed to flee.

Some 85,000 Jews live in Slovakia, a tiny mountainous land, formally autonomous but completely under Nazi control. They are subjected to drastic limitations, to much physical violence and to hunger. They are not allowed normal work and are kept in constant fear of attacks, but are not being actually driven from the country. They are being crushed more slowly than most other Central European Jews.

The 75,000 Jews left in rump "Czechia" at the beginning of this year are the objects of a constant and relentless attack. They are publicly humiliated before great crowds, deprived of property, excluded from work, not permitted to enter streetcars or other public facilities and deported in multitudes. During the course of this year their number has been reduced by about a third.

Rumania had not far from 1,000,000 Jewish inhabitants. Practically two fifths of them live in territory annexed this spring and summer by Russia and Hungary. The rest are subjected to a Nazi régime by the present Iron Guard government. They are being deprived of work, business, property, professional standing, educational opportunity, security and elemental human rights. They have just been told that they must soon collect in work camps. Not many emigrated during recent years. In fact, Jews came into Rumania from other countries. Since spring of this year many have fled to Russia. Most Rumanian Jews are very poor; a few made great contributions to the country and gained high positions. Rumanian anti-Semitism is an old movement.

In Hungary lived 500,000 Jews. With the reannexation of Czechoslovakian and Rumanian territories, the number mounted to 750,000. Not many have emigrated. Hungary is one of Europe's oldest centers of anti-Semitism. In spite of that, many Jews there have won high positions. Hungarian Jews are among the most distinguished in the world. Drastic restrictive measures are being taken against them and they are being steadily crushed into helplessness. So far they are not being driven out, but smothered. Agitation against them is growing. Still their situation is better than in several other countries.

France never had a very large Jewish population. Out of 42,000,000 inhabitants only 250,000 were Jews. For decades they were entirely free from persecution. But with the collapse of France the situation radically changed. The régime in the "occupied area" is not unlike that in Germany. Four fifths of the Jews have fled from Paris, it is reported. Jewish shops there are now marked "Jew." Few Jews can get regular occupation; certain public places are closed to them; and a vigorous propaganda is carried on against them.

In "unoccupied France" there is more pathetic helplessness than active anti-Semitism. Scores of thousands of Jews have fled there or been sent there from occupied French areas and from Germany itself. Practically all are destitute and they add to the already enormous refugee burden of the Vichy government. In addition, Nazi pressure upon the French is very strong. So the Jews in this remnant of Europe's freest great country are also humiliated. Many thousands are kept in wretched relief camps. They are allowed to receive aid from abroad, but their lot is exceedingly hard. They are the poorest of the poor in a poor land.

Poland perhaps is the saddest country in Europe at present. More than 3,660,000 Jews lived there. Only the United States and Russia had as many. Most Polish Jews have lived wretchedly, in congested ghettos. Even before the Nazi occupation their lot was very hard. A visit to a Warsaw ghetto left even the most indifferent visitor distressed. But since the occupation the situation has grown unspeakably worse. Multitudes of Jews have been deported into Poland from other lands, while scattered Jews in Poland have been forced into the squalid overcrowded ghettos. Nowhere else in modern history has physical extermination, off a battle field, been so rapid.

Yet in spite of the dark aspects of this picture some Jewish leaders think that anti-Semitism is abating. At a joint meeting of the Midwest section of the Jewish Welfare Board and the East Central Conference of the Council of Jewish Federations held at Indianapolis such an opinion has just been expressed by Dr. Salo W. Baron of Columbia University.

Jews Appeal to Hull To Aid Repatriation

By the Associated Press

Jerusalem, Nov. 23

The American Jewish Association, through Consul General George Wadsworth, has appealed to Secretary of State Cordell Hull for aid in repatriating about 500 American Jewish citizens eager to return to the United States.

The Association asked that Mr. Hull request the American President Lines to make available 100 steerage and 100 tourist passages at the lowest possible rates on winter sailings from Bombay. It also asked that Mr. Hull approach the Joint Distribution Committee which cares for Jewish refugees in Europe on the possibility of advancing funds for those unable to pay the fares.

1,771 Jews Held

JERUSALEM, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Government announced Nov. 21 that two ships bearing 1,771 Jews had been caught by police in attempts to enter Palestine illegally since Nov. 2.

They will be sent to another British colony as soon as safety permits, the announcement said, and remain there for the duration of the war.

War Taken to the Skies

International

Somewhere in England These Scenes Are Happening

At an antiaircraft gunnery school, pictured above, the young women are seen working the kine-theodolite, an instrument that photographs bursts of shells aimed at aircraft, enabling the gunners to correct sights and ranges. In the action pictured below a gun crew is racing to the big anti-aircraft gun after word has been flashed that a raider is approaching. Tin hats are the mode.

Fifth Column in Italy Upholds Ideal of Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—While the dictators have exercised much ingenuity and expended money liberally in developing Fifth Columns in democratic countries, they are not without Fifth Column troubles of their own. Ruthlessly as their secret police have attempted to extinguish all freedom-loving groups in their midst, these groups continue to exist.

In Italy there is a group known as the Italian Republican Party, which is still carrying on the principles of democracy and freedom along the lines of the "Young Italy" movement founded by Giuseppe Mazzini in the first half of last century.

These Italian Republicans are heirs of 100 years of secret political propaganda.

These Italian patriots want a free, democratic Italy and a United States of Europe made up of free and democratic member states. The largest part of their hundred-year-old struggle for the fulfillment of these ideals has been spent in uniting Italy and freeing the Italian people from Austrian and French domination. Now that they have freed Italy from foreign domination these logical idealists are forced to fight against the present Italian Government to prevent their country from imposing its domination on other peoples.

First Step Toward Union

The World War was the turning point when the last Italian peoples under foreign control in Trieste and Trentino were united with Italy and at the same time an Austrian minority in the Austrian Tirol and a Slavic minority near Fiume on the Adriatic were subjected to Italian rule. Signor Mussolini has further extended this forceful subjection of non-Italian peoples.

The Republicans say, overthrow Mussolini and return the Tiroleans to Austria, the Slavs to Yugoslavia and the Albanians to Albania as the first step to a free and united Europe.

The main accusation of Italian Republicans against dictators is that their power is not legal and that there can be no peace or freedom in Europe until the Government is legal. They believe that a ruler has a legal right to power only when he derives his power from the people as a whole and allows a minority of the people freedom to express opposition to the government in power, just as in England, where the Opposition is paid by the Government.

Small Discussion Groups

The Italian Republicans do not spend their time in theorizing. Since 1926 they have been actively working to keep idealism alive in Italy. Their method is to form small discussion groups of 8 or 10 persons to present the case of democracy.

The contacting of possible members of a group is not done by the propagandists themselves but by a special group of fearless revolutionaries fitted by their physical strength and resourcefulness for this task. They are a type which welcomes danger.

It is not until the group has been formed that the propagandist arrives on the scene and presents the case of freedom in secret meetings in cellars, barns, and forest depths. The propagandist, too, must be ready to drop everything and flee in disguise to hide for months in a mountain fastness or to slip across a border with false passes.

The average lifetime of a group is 15 days during which time as much instruction is given as possible. The danger of spies is very great; after about 15 days the group is usually discovered and the members escape to another part of the country or are caught and thrown into prison.

Propaganda is directed at the discontented, the unemployed, the disillusioned and persecuted. The goal is to form an elite of daring idealists who will carry the word along and aid in the final overthrow of tyranny.

Two Kinds of Propaganda

Anti-Fascist propaganda is divided into two kinds: destructive and constructive. Destructive propaganda, the aim of which is to show the black side of Fascism, comes first; when the object is sufficiently convinced of the wrongness of Fascism, he is shown the positive ideal of democratic freedom.

The only hope for Europe after this war, many Italian Republicans believe, is that Anglo-Saxon countries take the defeated populations in hand and teach them the positive ideals of democracy.

Against the Republicans the Fascist state employs secret agents. Though paid for their activities, these are at the same time ordinary tradesmen, teachers, laborers or even school children going about their usual activities and spying only as a sideline. Every conceivable branch and group of society is honeycombed with these spies so that two friends or a family cannot talk openly for fear that one of them is a spy.

Similar to English Aims

The Italian Republicans emphasize the constructive side of their program rather than the destructive side. In their ultimate aims of a free and democratic union of European states they are similar to the Federal Unionist group of England.

Plans are being made by these two advanced guards of freedom and democracy to get together and co-ordinate their work.

For the time being the Italian Republicans have to live on the charity of their adherents and friends or on what little of their own property they may have saved from confiscation.

They are not the only party working for the overthrow of the dictatorship; there are many others who are bound together in an anti-fascistic league. There are the Revolutionary Socialists and Reform Socialists. There is also the "League for the Rights of Man." The organization of the anti-Fascist groups among themselves is rather loose, for they are only traveling together to overthrow Mussolini. Their final goals are all different, so that the real unity is lacking. They are, however, all sincere and determined in their opposition to Fascism.

Underground Hangars Planned on New U. S. Bases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—Underground hangars—the device used by the Nazis to conceal planes from destructive air raids—are to be built by the United States on the bases it has secured by lease from Great Britain, according to tentative plans of the War Department.

The tactics by which the German air force eliminated the Polish Air Force by literally bombing it out of existence will not be repeated here if the United States Army Air Corps strategists have anything to say about it. The hampering of the resistance of the Dutch Air Force by bombing the principal airports in Dutch cities, and other bitter lessons, are being learned here.

Invaders, Air Corps strategists assume, would first attempt to assail the ring of air bases stretching from Newfoundland to British Guiana, which protect the eastern coastline of the United States and the Panama Canal, and attempt to immobolize the air force of the United States by destroying its air fleet before it could rise from the ground. The moral, therefore, is "bury" the planes.

Underground Hangars

Borrowing the tactics of the Nazis themselves in concealing their Air Force from aerial raiders, the Army Air Corps is therefore, giving serious thought to building underground hangars.

The exact nature of the hangars which the Air Corps intends to build on the acquired bases is undisclosed, but the military have been drawing lessons in both overhead protection and camouflage from the aerial war abroad. The nature of the hidden hangars—whether they are to be carved out of the sides of hills, or buried, with elevators or ramps to bring the planes to the surface—is largely a matter of conjecture.

In the Caribbean and in Bermuda the construction of underground hangars is expected to present unusual engineering problems due to the rocky unstable nature of the subsurface soil and the water-absorbent limestone base underneath.

Naval plane basing is regarded as a much simpler problem. Most naval planes are landplanes equipped with wheels and attached to aircraft carriers. Land bases of the Navy are, therefore, auxiliary ports.

Zionists Protest Closed Palestine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—A delegation representing the Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, of 41 East Forty Second Street, will call at the British Embassy in Washington on Monday to appeal for 1,771 Jewish immigrants who have been barred from landing in Palestine. The committee is representative of all Zionist groups in America, and when their representatives call at the British Embassy, they will stress the united stand of Jews in the United States for aid for Britain in her efforts to crush Axis aggression.

"The American friends of England and the supporters of the cause of Britain must appeal to the conscience of the English people to protest and prevent such flagrant acts of appeasement and violation of basic human and moral law," a statement by the Committee says.

A meeting of the Eastern Conference of the Pioneer Women's Organization, consisting of about 200 clubs in the Atlantic area, met simultaneously at the Astor Hotel and adopted a resolution in which it was recalled that about 1,800 Jews were now waiting outside the Port of Haifa to enter Palestine after having been driven out of Central Europe by the Nazi Government and that the Palestine Administration was preventing them from entering that country.

The resolution protested against this action by the Palestine Administration and called the attention of the British Government "to the fact that the Jewish community in Palestine is co-operating to the fullest extent in this war against the forces of evil."

'Black-Out' Plane Plant Begun for Douglas Firm

LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 23 (AP)—Ground has been broken for Douglas Aircraft Company's new $11,000,000 "black-out" warplane manufacturing plant adjoining municipal airport at ceremonies attended by nearly 2,000 persons.

Italy, Calling in Nickel Coins, Stresses Metal's Wartime Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Reports of Italy's withdrawal from circulation of nickel coins of one and two lire, thereby recovering 1,600 tons of nickel for use in war industries, spotlights an internationally-recognized emergency source of the strategic metal, vital as a hardening component of high-quality steels.

More than 4,000,000,000 pure nickel pieces of 77 denominations recently estimated to have been in circulation in 28 countries, according to a bulletin from the National Geographic Society, which points out that the United States "nickel" coin really is made of an alloy, one fourth nickel and three fourths copper.

Nickel was discovered by prospectors searching for silver and copper. The power and invincibility of the fabled warriors of China and Persia is traceable, according to legend, to their superior swords, forged from meteors with high nickel content.

While innumerable non-military uses for this metal have been developed, nickel plays a more important role in a warring and rearming world, because such materials as armor plate, projectiles, gun barrels, bullet jackets, and acid- and weather-resisting alloys depend on nickel for much of their hardness and strength.

Canada Supplies U. S.

Because nickel is essential to national defense and because it is obtained almost exclusively outside the United States, the metal has been classed as a strategic material by the United States Army and Navy Munitions Board. Canada's Sudbury district of Ontario supplies about 85 per cent of the world's nickel. The United States, the world's largest consumer of nickel, imports practically all of its nickel from Canada.

Although nickel is used for some purposes in its pure state, it has the invaluable attribute of "willingness" to mix with a long list of metals and metallic alloys, toughening the blends, increasing their heat resistance, and improving their noncorrosive qualities. Far and away its most important union is with steel, to which it gives the extra "heart" required for special uses in the stressed members and revolving parts of machines and motors. Stainless steels, too, have a relatively high content of nickel and chromium. Nickel also forms important alloys with copper, silver, and aluminum. High quality welding rods of nickel-steel and Monel metal, largely nickel, have been developed.

Nickel, nickel alloys, and products of nickel machinery are in constant every-day use. In modern homes they may be found in many articles ranging from kitchen sinks to door knobs. Silver plated ware usually is nickel alloy covered with a film of silver.

One Sees It Everywhere

Alloyed with copper and zinc, nickel appears as nickel silver—or German silver—in signs, hardware, and other fixtures and decorative trim. About one twelfth of the gleaming metal tower of the Chrysler Building in New York City and also the metallic ribbons adorning the walls of the lofty Empire State Building are nickel.

Embedded in the asphalt paving of city streets, huge nickel alloy "thumb tacks" flank pedestrian lanes, while underground telephone wires "wear" small nickel-alloy loading coils to make telephone conversation clearer and to speed transmission.

Many modern steamships are equipped with nickel-alloy hardware and fittings because the metal resists salt water corrosion. Small pleasure boats feature nickel-alloy hulls and appointments that need no paint to preserve them. Because of its non-contaminating and non-corrosive properties, nickel is widely used in the dye and chemical industries, while its clean appearance and readiness to take a polish make it popular among manufacturers of display containers, and restaurant, bakery, and dairy equipment.

Invisible applications of nickel are even more impressive than the visible uses. Because of the extra strength it puts in steel, nickel is a vital component of the metal employed for the movable parts of all kinds of machines, from steam shovel arms to carefully fitted turbine blades.

Makes Travel Safer

Nickel helps make travel safe. Frames and engine parts of many automobiles and trucks contain nickel. Tough nickel alloys go into locomotive and car parts, and often into the molding of tracks. Modern streamline high-speed trains are built largely of nickel-bearing stainless steels and nickel-aluminum alloys.

Nickel alloys are playing a spectacular part in increasing the efficiency and dependability of airplane engines. Rotor hubs of autogiros are made of nickel-steel. Machine tools, marine shafting, and die blocks contain nickel.

The petroleum industry has special needs for nickel-steel machinery where materials are subjected to great shocks and strains, and high temperatures. In mining, crushers, cars, mine skips, pumps and drills are built of nickel-steel.

War and rearmament helped to raise world production and consumption of nickel to all-time highs in 1939; United States consumption in that year showed an increase of 136 per cent over 1938. However, despite speeding up of military and naval construction, most of the nickel used for steel continued to be absorbed in the automotive industry, in nickel-chromium stainless steels, and in nickel-alloy steels for a wide variety of other industrial uses. The steel industry absorbs more than half of the world nickel output.

Japanese Agency Accuses U. S. Aides

HONGKONG, Nov. 23 (AP)—A Domei (Japanese news agency) dispatch from Hanoi charged today that the United States Consular Service was directing "self-admitted espionage upon Japanese military establishments" in French Indo-China.

Domei alleged that Charles Reed, U. S. Consul at Hanoi, announced that he had directed an American newspaper man to photograph a Japanese military depot Nov. 21. Domei said the newsman, Melville Jacoby of the United Press, was accompanied by an American Vice Consul.

[The Tokyo newspaper Nichi Nichi identified the Vice Consul as Robert W. Linden.]

American Gives Greeks Equipment Worth $1,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 23—A fleet of trucks and automobiles, a caterpillar tank of 38-ton capacity, 20 miles of pipe line and carloads of tools, having a total value of approximately $1,000,000, have been given to the Greek Government by William Helis, of New Orleans, La., an American of Greek extraction, to aid the Greeks in their war against Axis aggression.

Announcement of the gift was made by Joseph Proctor and Fred Linney, of New Iberia, La., in the presence of Mr. Helis and a company of distinguished Greek and Grecian-Americans here yesterday.

Mr. Helis has a 65-year lease to explore Greece's oil resources, his agents having been working on this contract there for the last two years. Mr. Proctor and Mr. Linney, two of these agents, returned to the United States aboard the Excalibur, of the American Export Lines, on Thursday, and said Mr. Helis's gift to the Greek Government was made before they left Athens. They were confident of a Grecian victory over Italy unless Germany joins in the war, using its tremendous resources and manpower. They described Greek morale as high.

Mr. Proctor and Mr. Linney described the situation in Italy as bad and declared that reports they regarded as entirely trustworthy were to the effect that the Italian people were discontented and now were not afraid to protest publicly against the rationing of food and other restrictions.

Mr. Helis, Mr. Proctor and Mr. Linney said they would devote their activities to raising $10,000,000 in this country for the Greek War Relief Association, which has headquarters at 730 Fifth Avenue. The Association is headed by Harold S. Vanderbilt as National Honorary Chairman, and Archbishop Athenagoras, of the Greek Orthodox Church in North and South America, as National Chairman. The executive officers are all Americans.

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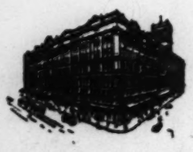
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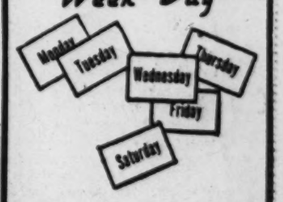

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The Home Forum

Something to Read

"I AM GOING over to New York tomorrow," said my friend lightheartedly, "and I have no book for the train. What shall I read?"

Now, to my way of thinking, this question is merely rhetorical. How should I know my friend's mood? Have I the daring to recommend to her so important a thing as a book?

* * *

I cannot remember the time when I did not have, awaiting my attention, literally stacks and mountains of books. They crowd the shelves of my library, they are heaped up precariously upon unsteady small tables, they often lurk on the back seat of my car, and always they litter the whole surface of my office desk. But there are not too many. All my life, I have gathered books about me, never with calculation, but necessarily, inevitably as a part of reasonable living.

Often I have no idea where they all come from. Of course, I do buy a certain number, and yet purchase is not the only medium of approach. For people give them to me, they lend them, and I myself borrow them from libraries. Wherever I go, books naturally forgather. After living, as I have done, for longer or shorter intervals, in New York or Washington, Paris or London, when I am leaving, my chief responsibility is to arrange for the transportation of my books. They cannot be forced into trunks and valises, because those are sure to have been loaded to book capacity when I came. It is impracticable to make separate parcels of them. Besides, how could the porters deal with their like? What would the customs officials say? Once, after months in London, my predicament was so desperate that I considered seriously trying to hire one of those little flat carts, loaded with square wooden logs for fireplace use, which sturdy ponies drew through the blue autumn dusk of Mayfair. In the end, I had to hail a taxi and, loading in all the books that the taxi-driver and I could lift, make my way to a friendly book-dealer who had been my rescuer before. And so, in the end, the books, in great manila-wrapped parcels tied with mammoth string, followed me to America. Everyone else was embarrased by them, but I—not at all.

* * *

In the beginning, quite unwittingly, I must have obeyed the advice of one of my heroes, Dr. Samuel Johnson; for, when someone inquired as to his method of persuading children to read, Boswell records the reply: "I am always for getting a boy forward in his learning; for that is a sure good. I would let him at first read *any* English book which happens to engage his attention; because you have done a good deal when you have brought him to have entertainment from a book. He'll get better books afterward." Not that I began, though, with poor books; on the whole, they were really rather good ones. Simply that I was left to follow my own impulse and fared none too badly for that.

As it now seems to me, I sat during most of my time that was free from school study or piano practice in a large armchair in a corner of our living-room, close beside a bookcase. The chair was covered in deep green velour, as chairs were likely to be in those days; the room, too, was predominantly green and outside the window with its wide sill were quiet green branches. As I think back, there was a kind of leafy stillness and freshness, a dim green forest light over the place. I waded knee-deep into it and was content. For hours I stayed there and no one noticed particularly, except that Mother would occasionally speak a trifle plaintively about sunshine, about tennis, about other children. She did not realize the adventures I was having in my own way. There was no end to them, for one book led to another. An especially understanding Grandfather used to go with me to our favorite bookshop where we would spend enchanted hours, he turning over piles of English books in fine bindings and smoothing their surface with an appraising hand; I even then more intent upon the contents, even then instinctively preferring an authentic first edition to one in the most elaborately tooled binding. However, it was during this period that I acquired the lovely little set of Scott in the soft tan morocco and the Chaucer in dull red calf with gold tooling making great diamond-shaped patterns on the covers.

* * *

All through the years since, I have never lacked a waiting list of books to be read. My appetite, too, was inexhaustible and ready impulse has led me straight to the book required at the moment. Selling books once for a brief period in a shop, my chief amazement was the discovery that not many persons—even when they feel the urge to read—know what they crave. Something to read—a book for a boy of nine—another for a friend who likes detective stories—a gift book—a book bound in blue. Just a book. An old book. Or a new book. A novel or a biography or a book of travel. Seldom, if ever, I thought, the right book for them just where they stood mentally at that precise moment.

I may as well admit that I acquire more books than I can possibly digest. They wait their turn and some never receive the attention that they deserve. Now and then one which has waited patiently for weeks is suddenly lifted to the level of the eyes—and lo, a great new world unfolds! As happened for me when I opened, tardily, H. M. Tomlinson's "The Sea and the Jungle." Suppose they are never read at all? What does it matter? They take their proud places on my shelves—crisp and clean and enticing. Just having them there is an anticipation, a joy, an encouragement. Only to be able to stretch out a hand and stroke them. Only to handle them, feel their smoothness, weigh their potentialities. Yes, I like them close about me, heaped up and waiting, ready when I call. This is why I cannot rob my friend of the opportunity to choose her own book for the New York train.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

The Scenic Rhythm Of the Year

SETTLING IN CAMBERLEY after twelve nomadic years largely spent in foreign travel, I found an unexpected compensation for regional variety of scene. As a traveller I had continually to visit new places, for the first rapture could not be recaptured; but, living year in, year out in the same countryside, I presently emerged from this dependence upon novelty of landscape features, for now I watched the ever-changing lights and shadows upon the everlasting hills, and each well-known tree was a figure clothed in changing colour according to the season, or in winter standing stripped in chaste elegance of form. The constant background made it possible to follow the scenic rhythm of the year. . . .

The natural pageantry of our countryside has a rhythm of the hours as well as of the seasons. Each morning I look out upon a group of pine trees belonging to the adjacent wood which are suitably framed as a picture by the open casement of a high and narrow window. Above the tops of the trees one-third of the picture is filled by the sky. . . . The rays of the sun come streaming through the tufted branches of the pines, and these, unchanging through the year, register the changes of the morning light. And so with each new morning comes a variation of the theme of natural beauty.—VAUGHAN CORNISH, D.Sc., in "The Scenery of England." (London: Alexander Maclehose.)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

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JESUS

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CS-1

Still Life

Here on my kitchen table sits a group—
A cottage loaf of bread, a gleaming fish,
A bowl of apples. I have wondered why
Artists could be satisfied to paint
Things so inanimate. Yet, as I look
And think about the way that these have come,
I change my mind.

The loaf began as Kansas wheat. The sun
That ripened it was prayed for, and the rain.
The horny hands together pressed in prayer
Worked on the land. Whether a man and wife
And their four children could retain their farm,
And whether winter clothes and schooling came,
Depended on the crop.

The man who caught the fish must put to sea
In storm as well as calm and risks as much
As any man is called upon to risk,
While I sit, comfortable, reading books
About the sea. Perhaps he cannot read,
But he does this, and all that I have paid
Is twenty cents.

These apples crimson in a wooden bowl
Were watched before the blossom in the spring,
Guarded and watched and cherished as they drew
Their succulence and shape. They differ from
The wild unwatched variety. The man
Who gave them so much care remains unknown
To us he feeds.

A loaf of bread, some apples and a fish
Compose a debt that makes me bow my head
And say a rather special sort of grace—
Thanks to the source of plenty and to those
Whose humble occupations bring me fruit
Of orchard, field, and ocean. Let me say
Thank you.

PEARL STRACHAN

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"DOE": *A Color Print by Nora Unwin*

That First Trick At The Tiller

MY COMPANION had never held a tiller, but he was very expert at all sports, and I thought to myself, 'I will see whether so simple a thing as steering a boat cannot be easily accomplished by a man at the first trial. Then shall I be able to get what I badly need, which is a little sleep.' So I lighted the binnacle lamp, I explained to him the function of the lubber's mark, and gave him the point on the card which he was to keep on the lubber's mark. I said to him: 'If it comes on to blow a little harder and the card swings, and the boat tends to yaw a little, don't mind that, but keep the lubber's mark on the average at the point I have given and that will be enough.' He said that he understood all these things, and for the first time in his life set himself to steer a ship. But I, for my part, went down to sleep, confident that if it should come on to blow at all hard it would awaken me there and then, so no great harm could come. I slept for many hours, when suddenly I was awakened by my companion giving a loud cry of astonishment. I tumbled up on deck quickly, and I found him pointing at a light which shone brilliantly upon the horizon, dead on our bow. He said to me: 'Look, look, there is a light dead ahead!' I said to him 'Of course!' and that it was the light of Strumble Head, outside Fishguard; and I asked him what he would have expected. I had given him his course, and, naturally, he had lifted the light in good time. But he, for his part, could not get over it; he thought it a sort of miracle. He kept on repeating his amazement that so clumsy a thing as a tiller and a rudder, and so coarse an instrument as an old battered binnacle compass, should thread the eye of a needle like that; it was out of all his experience. It is true that he had not been disturbed by any current or strong tide, but even had he been so, he was bound on a clear night to make that light not much off either bow.

That things should turn out so gave him quite a new conception of the sea and the sailing of it, and he talked henceforward as though it were his home.

This corroboration by experience of a truth emphatically told, but at first not believed, has a powerful effect upon the mind.

I suppose that of all the instruments of conviction it is the most powerful. . . . On this account, it is always worth while, I think, to hammer at truths which one knows to be important, even those which seem, to others, at their first statement mere nonsense.—From "The Cruise of the Nona," by HILAIRE BELLOC. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

MISS NORA UNWIN is always happy in her delineation of animals, and her small color print "Doe" is no exception. Printed in three colors—blue, tan, and brown—it makes a pleasant picture, attractive in color and graceful in line.

English wood engraving has been carried to such a remarkably high pitch of technical dexterity that, to a certain extent, it has become mechanical and in that measure has lost its interest for the public. Recently some of the younger artists have shown a tendency to explore the possibilities of the color lithograph. Some good work is now being done by artists who are experimenting in this medium. While much of the work shows the strong influence of the great French color printers, such as Bonnard, Vuillard, Lautrec, and Renoir, nevertheless for the most part the prints do not lack character and remain essentially English in feeling.

Cromwell Through His Letters

I HAVE VENTURED to believe that, to certain patient earnest readers, these old dim Letters of a noble English Man (Cromwell) might, as they had done to myself, become dimly legible again; might dimly present, better than all other evidence, the noble figure of the Man himself again. Certainly there is Historical instruction in these Letters:—Historical, and perhaps other and better. At least, it is with Heroes and god-inspired men that I, for my part, would far rather converse, in what dialect soever they speak! Great, ever fruitful; profitable for reproof, for encouragement, for building-up in manful purposes and works, are the words of those that in their day were men. I will advise serious persons, interested in England past or present, to try if they can read a little in these Letters of Oliver Cromwell, a man once deeply interested in the same object. . . .

I called these Letters good,—but withal only good of their kind. No eloquence, elegance, not always even clearness of expression, is to be looked for in them. They are written with far other than literary aims; written, most of them, in the very flame and conflagration of a revolutionary struggle, and with an eye to the despatch of indispensable pressing business alone: but it will be found, I conceive, that for such end they are well written. Superfluity, as if by a natural law of the case, the writer has had to discard; whatsoever quality *can* be dispensed with is indifferent to him. With unwieldy movement, yet with a great solid step he presses through, towards his object; has marked out very decisively what the real steps towards it are; discriminating well the essential from the extraneous;—forming to himself, in short, a true, not an untrue picture of the business that is to be done. There is, in these Letters, as I have said above, a *silence* still more significant of Oliver to us than any speech they have. . . . The Intelligence then can, with full satisfaction to itself, come out in eloquent speaking, in musical singing, is, after all, a small intelligence. He that works and *does* some Poem, not he that merely *says* one, is worthy of the name of Poet. Cromwell, emblem of the dumb English, is interesting to me by the very inadequacy of his speech. Heroic insight, valour and belief, without words,—how noble it is in comparison to the adroitest flow of words without heroic insight!—From "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches," by THOMAS CARLYLE.

"Menneskets eneste virkelige slektning"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

MESTERENS STANDPUNKT med hensyn til spørsmålet slektskapsforhold antydes i den kjente beretning i annet kapitel av Lukas' evangelium. Da Maria og Josef fant barnet Jesus i templet i samtale med lærerne, svarte han på Marias ord med dette spørsmål (Lukas 2:49): "Visste I ikke at jeg må være i min Faders hus?" Dette er den første av Jesu nedtegnede uttalelser som viser hans erkjennelse av hans sønnekår hos Gud.

I tolvte kapitel av Matteus' evangelium fortelles det at Kristus Jesus under sitt senere virke i Galilea, engang da hans mor og brødre kom for å tale med ham, "rakte sin hånd ut mot sine disipler og sa: Se, det er min mor og mine brødre! For den som gjør min himmelske Faders vilje, han er min bror og søster og mor" (Matteus 12:49, 50). Vi leser også at Jesus, da han hang på korset, kjærlig sørget for Maria idet han talte til henne om den disippel han elskede, og sa (Johannes 19:26): "Kvinne! se, det er din sønn;" og til disippelen (19:27): "Se, det er din mor."

Mary Baker Eddy, Kristen Videnskaps opdager og grunnlegger, skriver (*Miscellaneous Writings*, s. 151): "Gud er vår Fader og vår Moder, vår Prest og den store Læge: Han er menneskets eneste virkelige slektning på jorden og i himmelen." I denne erklæring kan vi finne grunnlaget for alle harmoniske slektskapsforhold.

Kristen Videnskap, som er basert på den åndelige skapelsesberetning som er fremsatt i første kapitel av Første Mosebok, nekter å godta som sann den allegoriske beretning om at mennesket er dannet av jordens muld. Den som studerer Kristen Videnskap, erkjenner derfor Gud som den eneste skaper av mennesket og universet. Den åndelige forståelse som ligger til grunn for denne erkjennelse av Guds skapelse, som var "såre god", grunnfester vår guddommelig skjenkede frihet for de utslag av undertrykkelse og tyranni som følger med de falske forestillinger angående menneskelige slektskapsforhold.

Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, s. 129): "Vi må skue dypt inn i det virkelige istedenfor bare å godta den ytre opfatning av tingene." Bare når vi også er villige til å sette Gud først i all vår tenkning, begynner vi å forstå sannheten av Jesu ord (Johannes 10:30): "Jeg og Faderen, vi er ett," og å bringe harmoni inn i vårt forhold til våre slektninger og venner i tilstrekkelig grad til å kunne motstå suggestionene fra det dødelige sinn som søker å skille oss fra hverandre.

Kristen Videnskap viser oss at den største velsignelse vi kan skjenke en annen, er å hjelpe ham til å erkjenne sin frihet som Guds udødelige barn. Den studerende lærer å forstå at han er ansvarlig for sin egen tenkning. Vi kan imidlertid gjøre meget ved å holde fast ved den upersonlige, helbredende sannhet at hvert enkelt menneske, i sitt sanne selv, styres av Gud. I Kristen Videnskap må vi "passe på [vår] bror" (Første Mosebok 4:9) i den betydning at vi må holde våre tanker klare med hensyn til ham. Vi må se ham i hans sanne selv, Guds lignelse; for hvad vi slipper inn i vår egen bevissthet som virkelig, bestemmer i stor utstrekning vårt forhold til andre.

I "Tilbakeblikk og Innblikk" (s. 22) skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Det er nødvendig at den menneskelige historie blir revidert og den materielle beretning utslettet." Disse overmåte betydningsfulle ord viser at en materiell opfatning av tilværelsen må opgis og ombyttes med den åndelige tilværelses harmoniske kjensgjerninger. Hvem har ikke engang trodd at lidelser han har gjennemgått, skyldtes enten eller annen som var nær beslektet med ham? Hvis vi undersøker vår egen tenkning ærlig og inngående, kan vi til vår forbauselse finne at i et sådant tilfelle vår undlatelse av å beriktige våre feilaktige tanker om en annen ikke bare har hemmet vår egen åndelige fremgang, men har gjort sitt til å påvirke den annen også. Vi er ikke sene til å godta matematikkens sannheter såsnart de er blitt bevist for oss. Og bare i samme forhold som vi trofast tenker riktig, kan de goder som følger med riktige slutninger, komme inn i vår erfaring.

Kristen Videnskap skjenker hele verden sann frigjørelse, mental, moralsk og legemlig, en sådan frigjørelse som verden ikke har vært vidne til siden Kristi Jesu tid. La oss med glede ta imot de sannheter som er åpenbaret i Kristen Videnskap; for i disse sannheter finner vi frihet for ethvert onde, en frihet som kommer av en sann forståelse av Gud som vår "eneste virkelige slektning på jorden og i himmelen".

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"Man's only real relative"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE MASTER'S ATTITUDE to the question of relationships is indicated in the familiar narrative in the second chapter of Luke's Gospel. When Mary and Joseph found the boy Jesus in the temple conversing with the doctors, in reply to Mary's questioning he asked (Luke 2:49), "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" Here is the first record of Jesus' recognition of his sonship with God.

We are told in the twelfth chapter of Matthew that later on, during his Galilean ministry, when his mother and brethren came to speak to him, Christ Jesus "stretched forth his hand toward his disciples, and said, Behold my mother and my brethren! For whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother" (Matthew 12:49, 50). It is also recorded that when on the cross Jesus tenderly provided for Mary, saying to her of his loved disciple (John 19:26), "Woman, behold thy son!" and to the disciple (19:27), "Behold thy mother!"

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 151), "God is our Father and our Mother, our Minister and the great Physician: He is man's only real relative on earth and in heaven." In this statement can be found the foundation of all harmonious relationships.

Christian Science, based on the spiritual record of creation as given in the first chapter of Genesis, refuses to accept as true the allegorical account of man formed from the dust of the ground. The student of Christian Science therefore recognizes God as the only creator of man and the universe. The spiritual understanding underlying this recognition of God's "very good" creation, establishes our divinely bestowed freedom from the suppression and oppression which accompany the false beliefs concerning human relationships.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 129), "We must look deep into realism instead of accepting only the outward sense of things." Only when we too are willing to put God first in all our thinking, do we begin to understand the truth of Jesus' words (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one," and to harmonize our relationships with our relatives and friends sufficiently to withstand the suggestions of mortal mind which would separate us from one another.

Christian Science shows us that the greatest blessing we can give to another is to help him realize his freedom, as an immortal child of God. The student learns that he is responsible for his own thinking. One can, however, do much by holding to the impersonal, healing truth that each one, in his true selfhood, is God-governed. In Christian Science we are our "brother's keeper" (Genesis 4:9), in the sense that we must keep our thought clear in regard to him. We must see him in his true selfhood, the likeness of God, for what we accept into our own consciousness as real largely determines our relationships with others.

In "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 22) Mrs. Eddy writes, "The human history needs to be revised, and the material record expunged." These vital words show that a material sense of existence must be relinquished for the harmonious facts of spiritual being. Who has not at some time believed himself to have suffered because of someone closely related to him? If we search our own thoughts honestly and deeply, we may find to our surprise that in such an experience our failure to correct our erroneous thoughts of another not only hampered our own spiritual progress, but had its part in influencing the other as well. We are not slow to accept the truths of mathematics, once they are proved to us. And only as we are faithful to right thinking, can we experience the benefits of correct conclusions.

Christian Science is giving to the whole world true liberation, mental, moral, and physical, liberation such as it has not witnessed since the time of Christ Jesus. Let us gladly accept the truths revealed in Christian Science; for in these truths is to be found freedom from every ill, freedom which comes from a true understanding of God as our "only real relative on earth and in heaven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

November Wind

Here where stretches a low cold ledge
Of cloud, where leafless trees and the brown dead stalk
Of grasses whet the wind's November edge,
It is good to walk
Alone and talk
With the wind alone.
Little enough to say;
Much, much to sweep away.

Whet, whet your edge, wind, whip along!
Whip and winnow like judgment day!
Winnow cold and close until nothing stay
But the core of me singing my essential song.

—ALBERT EDMUND TROMBLY, in *Voices*

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1940

Harvard Class Quickens Rate Of Its Reading

45 of 'November 1940' pass and graduate with 104 words a minute gain on entering pace.

The "Class of November, 1940," in the Harvard Remedial Reading School has just graduated this week, 45 strong—and its final examinations were passed with flying colors.

When they entered, six weeks ago, the students had an average reading rate of some 225 words a minute. Today, according to Dr. S. Vincent Wilking, director of the School, their average rate is 104 words per minute faster.

The "final" was given last Monday, and the results, tabulated today, show an improvement in reading comprehension as well as speed.

Is Test—at a Price

Harvard's Remedial Reading School is an educational experiment being carried on by the Bureau of Supervisors, or official tutoring school, in conjunction with the Harvard Graduate School of Education. Methods of teaching faster reading by the use of motion pictures were worked out two years ago, and Harvard students are reaping the benefit—for a price. Six weeks of instruction now cost $11.

Phrases taken from various texts are flashed on the screen in succession in an attempt to teach correct movement of the eye. "Pacing the eyes," it is called. Length of phrases, speed of projection, and difficulty of subject matter are all progressively increased.

This year's good results are a slight improvement over those of 1939-40, when 140 students in all gained an average of 102 words per minute in speed, and 33 per cent in comprehension. A definite correlation between reading skill and grades received in scholastic work has been demonstrated in the past.

Gets Around College Ban

The Harvard Bureau of Supervisors, parent organization, also reports increasing effectiveness in the performance of its task—that of aiding students who fall behind in their work. The Bureau was set up last year when members of the university were forbidden to patronize the commercial tutoring schools.

So far this year the Bureau has handled approximately 150 men—50 per cent more than at this time last year. At this rate, the year's total may be more than 600—demonstrating, according to those in charge, increasing student confidence in an organization which many said could never succeed.

Last year 405 students were provided with tutors, Stanley Salmen, Secretary of the Bureau, reports. Sixty-three per cent improved in their grades; 24 per cent remained approximately at the same scholastic level when, in many cases, they had been falling behind; only 13 per cent appeared to derive no benefit.

Farm Group Asks Women's Poll Tax

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 23 (AP)—The Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation urged a poll tax on women and lowering of the income tax base to "make more people tax conscious" at its annual session here.

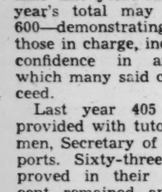
Charlie B. Jordan of Holden was re-elected President of the group which embraces 50 separate organizations.

A resolution adopted called suburban telephone rates "discriminatory" and asked suspension of the mileage base for country lines and also abolition of toll charges for calls within a township. Another resolution opposed federal "dumping" of surplus products in States where home-grown produce was distributed.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, occasional light rain this afternoon, tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature; lowest temperature tonight near 40; easterly winds.



Maine: Cloudy, snow flurries north nortion today; mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly colder along the coast tonight.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy today, tonight and Sunday; slightly colder south portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Partly cloudy today and tonight; slightly colder tonight; Sunday cloudy; little change in temperature.

Eastport to Block Island—Moderate northerly winds, broken to overcast clouds today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	45	44	New Orleans	66	64
Chicago	41	38	New York	4b	45
Denver	26	25	Norfolk	60	54
Kansas City	37	36	Philadelphia	47	41
Los Angeles	50	47	St. Louis	44	43
Miami	70	70	San Francisco	62	57
Minneapolis	30	30	Washington	53	51

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 23.
B—Minimum for previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 5:26 p. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 6:01 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 6:26 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Monday, 6:59 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:46 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 4:49 p. m., Sunday.

Mayflower Descendants to Preserve Plymouth

By a Staff Photographer; © A. S. Burbank, Plymouth

These Historic Shrines May Be Joined by Others

(1) Pilgrim traditions are carried on in the Old Harlow House during summer months. Here a modern "Pilgrim" cards wool. (2) Leyden Street, where Pilgrims first settled, as it looked in 1622. Governor Bradford's house within the stockade. (3) Churning butter at the Harlow House. (4) Stairway in the Richard Sparrow House, dated 1640, said to be oldest standing house in Plymouth. (5) Fireplace in the Sparrow House. The stairway and fireplace were disclosed in a restoration project commenced in 1932 by the Plymouth Colony Trust. (6) The Howland House (1667). (7) The Harlow House (1677). (8) Town Brook as it flows through Brewster Park.

U. S. Is Warned To Trade More With Americas

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 23 (AP)—Dr. Frank A. Waring, United States Tariff Commission economist, declared here the United States must import more Latin-American goods to aid the "role of trade in the defense of the Western Hemisphere."

Speaking unofficially before the closing session of the second annual Dartmouth College Conference on Inter-American Relations, last night, Dr. Waring said loans were not the real solution to the problem.

"The day is gone when we can afford the luxury of sectionalism and selfish interests," he told the conference. "Trade is a two-way street and we cannot sell, if we do not buy. I hope we shall recognize the truth of this fact before our national security is threatened by our ignorance or complacency."

Dr. Waring explained the effectiveness of armaments would be greatly reduced if our "back door of defense" was left open to potential enemies, suggesting immediate action to reach a solution of the problem.

"We can negotiate trade agreements with Latin-American countries with which we do not have such agreements," he said. "We can examine existing agreements for possible liberalization of terms. all concessions granted these countries should be as liberal as is consistent with the welfare of our own economy."

Survey Indicates Wellesley Girls Are Sleepyheads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 23—What does a college girl do with her time? Statistics from Wellesley College show that for an eight-weeks survey taken last year, the average student slept more than anything else, but still managed to get in over 46 hours of academic work each week.

Initiated by the college's Curriculum Committee, the survey was made to find out how much students study, and more particularly, what courses take up most of their time. But along with these facts came information that one student spent 64½ hours each week "relaxing," although the average was slightly over 25 hours, and one reported only three and a half.

Results of the study, together with comments by the students on their courses, will be considered by the Committee in order to make improvements.

Tag Day for the S. A.

Tag Day is being conducted by the Salvation Army in Chelsea, Somerville and Malden, today. Uniformed men and women from the Army corps and campaign headquarters are at busy points in these towns, receiving donations that will all go to aid in reaching the separate town quotas and the general obpective of $200,000. The workers will continue until late this evening.

Gun Director Plant Planned In Pittsfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 23—A new building for the manufacture of gun directors for the United States Government is to be built by the General Electric Company here, with preparation of the site slated to begin immediately.

This was made known when Louis E. Underwood, manager of the Pittsfield works, announced that bids are being called for the new building. It will be of steel frame construction, about 800 feet long by 320 feet wide, and reports are that about 1,400 workers will be employed in it. The main part of the building will be one story high, with an office section of two stories and about 25,000 square feet.

While architectural details have not been completed, it is hoped to have the building ready for use by early summer. A railroad spur will be laid from the Boston & Albany Railroad's main line.

Revere Recount To Be Held Sunday

A recount of the vote in Revere's Nov. 19 mayoralty contest will be made tomorrow to decide the winner of the City's second mayoral nomination.

The original count showed Mayor Laurence J. Gillis the winner of the second nomination by 81 votes over Raymond E. Carey, President of the City Council. Mr. Carey immediately demanded a recount. Thomas U. Kelley, City Treasurer, led the field to capture the other nomination for the Dec. 10 election. The results gave Mr. Kelley 4,466 votes, Mayor Gillis 4,037, Mr. Carey 3,956 and Parker J. Brown, City Assessor, 3,021.

Plymouth Stirred by Trade Encroachments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 23—Hot dog stands will be as scarce in this historic town as seats on the 5:15, if plans of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants to check inroads of commercialism which threaten to destroy landmarks here are carried to completion.

Spurred to action by the gradual encroachment of business, especially that directed to catch the tourist trade, the Board of Governors of the Mayflower Descendants met in New York recently and adopted a program designed to put a stop to such desecrations as occurred when one of the mellowed houses of the town was converted into a hot dog stand.

"Plymouth gradually has been disintegrating under the influence of commerce," H. G. Murray, Secretary General of the Society said. "Our purpose is to take over and restore as much of Plymouth as is within our power. It will not be necessary to rebuild the town—as was done at Williamsburg, Va., through agents of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.,—because much of old Plymouth is still standing. It has been inhabited continuously since the founding."

There are several 200- to 300-year-old homes and other structures in Plymouth, which appear to be in imminent danger of obliteration to make way for business serving the thousands of tourists who come to Plymouth yearly, Mr. Murray points out. For the time, efforts of the Mayflower Descendants will be confined to raising funds. The amount raised by the 30 or more State societies will determine the extent of the program to be carried out.

Included in the plans adopted by the Society is a project for the construction of a Pilgrim Highway from Boston to Plymouth with connecting arteries reaching to Marshfield, Scituate, and other towns founded by Pilgrims and their children. This phase of the proposal has been recommended to the Massachusetts Legislature which will meet in biennial session the first of January.

This is not the first effort to preserve Plymouth in all of its unspoiled charm. As recently as 1932 a group of Plymouth businessmen formed the Plymouth Colony Trust to maintain and restore historic dwellings so that visitors who come from all over the Nation would have something more to see than the Rock, the monument on the hill, the Harlow House, and the collection of colonial antiques in Pilgrim Museum Hall.

Six old buildings on Summer Street, which had become one of the poorest sections of town, and was lined with rundown and dilapidated dwellings, were acquired by the Trust and restored. One of these buildings, the Richard Sparrow House, proved to be one of the finest specimens of early colonial construction and is recognized as the oldest house standing in Plymouth. It is dated about 1640.

In most of these houses old fireplaces where once burned five-foot logs were partially or wholly filled and used as smoke outlets for inexpensive sheet iron stoves. Hand-hewn beams and paneling were plastered over and covered with layers of wallpaper. Broken leaded windows had been replaced by ugly sashes and practically every vestige of antiquity had vanished.

Chairman of the Plymouth Committee of the Society of Mayflower Descendants whose report on the present restoration program was adopted by the Board of Governors at the New York meeting is Everett L. Litchfield of Boston. Others serving on the Committee were Mrs. Walter L. Boyden, President of the Plymouth Antiquarian Society; William R. Hedge, President of the Pilgrim Society; Charles B. Barnes, Governor of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants; and William Howland of Birmingham, Mich., President of the Pilgrim John Howland Society.

J. B.

Dies Paper Forces Bosch Man Out

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 23 (AP)—The American Bosch Company has announced that Rudolph Mangold, named in the Dies Committee "white paper" as Director of a meeting here of the American Fellowship Forum, had resigned as engineer of the firm. In an announcement, the company said:

"Mr. Rudolph Mangold yesterday resigned his position with the American Bosch Corporation in line with the company's policy that it will not retain in its employ anyone having connections with organizations that can be suspected of alien sponsorship, or that have vague or obscure purposes."

Mr. Mangold said yesterday only one meeting of the Forum had been held and maintained that he had no "inkling" that it had any foreign connections. The Forum was organized in the United States to keep this country from participating in the European war, the Dies Committee "white paper" said.

Canada's Loss Is U. S.' Gain

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 23 (AP)—The Royal Canadian Air Force lost a prospective recruit when Bertrand L. Couturier was accepted as the first United States Selective Service replacement from Cumberland County. He had volunteered some time ago.

Almost simultaneously with his notice from the Draft Board Mr. Couturier received an application from the Canadian force to which he had offered his services.

Curley Hopes Court to Hear 'New Evidence'

Declaring that in his own conscience he knew he ought not pay the City of Boston even a dollar, former Massachusetts Governor James M. Curley, following a State Supreme Court decision upholding a lower court ruling that he had improperly received $37,957 in the settlement of a damage suit against the City during his last term as Mayor of Boston, indicated today that efforts would be made to reopen the case on the basis of "new evidence."

Cites 'Bare Record'

"In dealing with this case," Mr Curley said, "the Supreme Court had before it only the bare printed record of what had taken place at the trial before Judge Fosdick, in the Superior Court, and, therefore, ruled in so far as the printed record goes, that, as a matter of law, the findings do not appear to be demonstrably wrong.

"In my own conscience, however, I know that I never talked with Graves and I never received one dollar of the proceeds of the suit against the City of Boston and as a matter of conscience I know I ought not to pay one dollar to the City.

"The difficulty which has prevailed throughout the case is that no one tribunal ever had at any one time before it all the evidence which, if presented to any one tribunal, would have disclosed the truth. I mean, had the evidence in the case of Commonwealth vs. Graves, which resulted in his being sentenced to prison for a term of 18 months, been capable of being shown at the equity trial, it would have resulted in a complete exposure of the falsity of Mr. Graves' testimony upon which the finding of Judge Fosdick was based.

To Present Graves Facts

"The Supreme Court, of course, had no opportunity to learn or deal with the evidence at the criminal trial, nor could this be heard in the Superior Court because it was not discovered until after the final decree at which time, as a matter of law, there could be no reopening of the case.

"It will be recalled that the criminal case was not tried until the final decree had been entered.

"An effort will now be made by appropriate proceedings to bring before the appropriate court the facts which were disclosed by the trial of Graves, so that all of the truth may be made apparent. We still have absolute confidence in the courts to declare the truth if the evidence can be fully presented."

Browning's Bible on View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass. — The century-old family Bible of Robert Browning is now on exhibit with the Wellesley College Library's recent acquisitions. Presented to the poet by his mother, the volume is preserved in its original maroon leather binding, gilt edged, and in a blue morocco case, silk-lined. Printed at Cambridge in 1833, it is the authorized King James version.

Men in Draft Are Warned To Reply on Time

Failure to file questionnaires lays registrants open to prosecution by U. S. as 'delinquents.'

Selective Service draft officials today emphasized the importance of the prompt filing of the eight-page questionnaires within the five-day time limit. There have been a number of "late filings," officials have reported, and also some registrants have not sent in their questionnaires at all.

Registrants who do not file their questionnaires, according to Maj. David Weden, Public Relations Director of the Selective Service in Boston, will be classed as "delinquents" and will be subject to prosecution by the United States Government under the Selective Service Act.

Already some of the cases have been placed in the hands of the United States District Attorney here. Unless registrants can offer sound reasons as to why they have not filed their questionnaire within the time limit "it is likely to go hard with them," Col. Ralph Smith declared.

"The five-day limit is adequate time to fill out and return these questionnaires," Colonel Smith said. "If the registrant is having difficulty with the questions, he may apply for assistance from his local draft board. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has appointed advisory boards for each area, and the service of these boards is given free of charge to all registrants."

Registrants may request a time extension from their local draft board. Legitimate reasons for not returning a questionnaire are illness, out of town, and not receiving one. However, it is pointed out that all registrants should check up with their draft boards if they have not received a questionnaire within a reasonable period after learning that their order number is well up in front.

State army officials in charge of examining the men for service report many rejections because of physical difficulties. Out of 121 volunteers examined yesterday—most of them from Boston—30 men were turned down. Because of this high rate it was necessary for Army officers to extend their schedule another day in order to obtain the 984 recruits under the Selective Service program.

The draftees already are pouring into Fort Devens. Yesterday 91 checked in at Devens. They were given toilet kits, shown how to make their cots, and then allowed to do as they pleased. So far, all of the men arriving at Fort Devens have reported favorably on their quarters.

'Mystery Man' Reports $136.15 As Campaign Cost

Thomas J. Buckley, political "mystery man," won the State Auditor election with a campaign expenditure of only $136.15, according to his campaign expense return filed at the State House late yesterday.

Among his expenditures he listed $1 "for tips at Roberts House, Nantucket." He listed a $50 contribution from John E. Welch of East Boston.

Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, in his successful bid for re-election, received $3,010 in contributions, including $500 each from the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee and Mitchell Barker of New York, his return showed. He spent $3,147.

Harold E. Cole, unsuccessful Democratic nominee for Representative in Congress from the 14th District, listed expenditures totaling $1,481 but reported that he received no contributions.

Trade Teachers Meet in Boston

More than 250 teachers of commercial subjects in New England high schools were in Boston today to attend the thirty-eighth Annual Convention of the New England High School Commercial Teachers' Association at the Charles Hayden Memorial Building of Boston University.

Forums on problems of teaching commercial subjects were held, followed by a general meeting at which the summaries of the group meetings were discussed. At a luncheon meeting Charles G. Reigner, President of the H. M. Rowe Company, gave the principal address of the conference. His topic was "Civilized Living." A business meeting and election of officers closed the sessions.

Four Refusals To Register Probed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 23 (AP)—Four cases of refusal to register for the draft are under investigation by the United States District Attorney's office here, District Attorney George F. Troy reports.

Reports of the selective service evaders, two of them in Providence, one in Woonsocket, and one in East Providence, were referred to Mr. Troy by State Selective Service headquarters. Mr. Troy promised grand jury action, if evidence warrants it.

Librarians Honor Alice Jordan

The Round Table of Children's Librarians, which Miss Alice Jordan founded more than 40 years ago, entertained her at dinner recently at the College Club in Boston in recognition of the inspiration and help she has been to them through the years. The dinner was one of a series of functions which are being held in Miss Jordan's honor on the occasion of her retirement from the work at the Boston Public Library, where she has been for 40 years.

Mrs. Thelma Montague, Chairman of the Round Table, presided and presented the speakers, Mrs. Elizabeth Coatsworth Beston, Mrs. Bertha Mahony Miller, and Henry Beston.

Mrs. Beston read a poem which she had composed for the occasion:

The weeds
Have a thousand seeds.
The bramble thorn
Strives to be born.
The crow on relief
Is a vigorous thief.
Blight and mildew
Were never new.
The wrong rain, the wrong sun
Try to undo what man has done

and

Only the gardener
Ever knows
The battle he waged
For every rose

and

How walled by his will
And sustained by his hands
The fragile and lovely
Garden stands.

Mr. Beston read a letter to Miss Jordan written by Lionel Bear, who with his wife, Leonora Bear, "are imaginary creatures who live in the pine and hemlock woods near Chimney Farm," Mr. Beston's home at Nobleboro, Maine. In the letter of "thanks from all imaginary animals," Lionel Bear assured Miss Jordan that "as long as your rule continues, we shall fear no open season in the forest of the imagination."

Mrs. Miller declared that "What's past is prologue," and that Miss Jordan now stood at the threshold of wider critical and creative work.

Mrs. Florence Bethune Sloan, speaking for the Round Table, expressed gratitude for their association with Miss Jordan through the years and presented her with a Pembroke tea table which, she said, the Round Table hopes Miss Jordan would enjoy much during her leisure hours. The table is an adaptation of one designed by Sheraton especially for Lady Pembroke.

In acknowledging the tributes, Miss Jordan spoke of the development in children's books since the beginning of this century. When she was first in library work, she said, she and other librarians had to apologize for not having Alger and Elsie Dinsmore on their shelves. Young librarians might take comfort from the fact that the very first book she chose among the new publications for the Children's Room—a tale of two canaries—"stood on the shelves in its original cover fully 20 years"—nobody wanted it.—E. C. I.

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Federal Court Parley to Be Held in Boston

Judge Calvert Magruder, Senior Justice of the First Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston has announced a two-day conference of Federal Court judges and members of the New England Bar beginning next Tuesday, Nov. 26, in the Federal Building.

The program calls for an executive session of the judges Tuesday to "consider the state of judicial business in this circuit."

Henry P. Chandler, director of the United States Courts Administrative Office, and Will Shafroth, chief of the division of Procedural Studies and Statistics will attend as guest speakers.

Felix Frankfurter, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, representing this circuit which includes the six New England States and Puerto Rico, Mr. Chandler, and Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the Federal District Court, will address the conference on Wednesday, at the morning session.

Francis Biddle, Solicitor-General, will make the luncheon address on Wednesday. The conference will end with a talk by Prof. Sheldon Glueck of the Harvard Law School.

State Lottery Measure Filed

Senator-Elect P. Eugene Casey of Milford has filed a bill for a State lottery to raise $50,000,000 for the reduction of high real estate property assessments. The bill would provide for a Lottery Committee of three members, the chairman to receive $7,500 annually and the two members $5,000.

Similar bills have ben filed in recent years without success, but the new measure holds greater promise in view of the Nov. 5 vote of 30 out of the 40 Senatorial districts in favor of State lotteries to help finance old age assistance. The new bill, however, says nothing about old age assistance.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, Nov. 25

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
3:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Nov. 25

1:30 p. m.—WORL, (920kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)
7:00 p. m.—World Youth Program.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p m.—Locking Starward.
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will program
8:30 p. m.—Brazilian Good Will Program.

For Sunday, Nov. 24

(6.04mc--49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)
2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
3:00 p. m.—Organ recital
3:30 p. m.—Greek program.
4:00 p. m.—Lutheran Devotional Period.
4:30 p. m.—"Living Literature," conducted by Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.
5:00 p. m.—Inter-Denominational Devotions
5:30 p. m.—Poetry and Book Corner."
6:00 p. m.—"In the College President's Study."
6:30 p. m.—"Half Hours With the Composers."

Sports Area Improvements Provided in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 23—New Hampshire is entering the new winter sports season with major improvements at leading centers and a number of smaller but equally interesting developments in many parts of the State.

In the Eastern Slope region extensive developments have been made at Cranmore Mountain, North Conway, where slopes and trails have been widened and smoothed and joined together to make continuous runs. Three new trails have been laid out: The Toni Matt trail, the Middle trail, and the Koessler trail. The skimobile lines have been gone over thoroughly in preparation for the busy winter season.

Whitney's expert trail, especially fast and steep, is new at Jackson.

Bear Mountain Upper Trail in the White Mountains National Forest at Bartlett has been widened, smoothed, and lengthened by CCC boys, and hazardous corners eliminated to increase safety and speed.

A major improvement in the aerial tramway development on Cannon Mountain, Franconia Notch, is the addition of an Alpine ski lift 1946 feet long, from the 3200 to the 4000-foot elevation near the summit, scheduled to begin operating about the first of the year. The lift is being provided especially to relieve congestion at the valley station of the aerial tramway on busy week ends, and to accommodate late season skiers when the snow is good on only the upper half of the mountain.

Another interesting Cannon Mountain improvement is the construction of a new section of trail joining the Coppermine and Tucker Brook trails to provide an intermediate run of three miles, downhill all the way. The work was done by Civilian Conservation Corps boys in the White Mountains National Forest program.

At Plymouth the sports facilities are to remain almost unchanged, except for some trail smoothing and widening. An American ski school has been announced to offer competition to the already established Swiss school.

At the Belknap Mountains Recreation area, Gilford, a large granite recreation building, has been contructed with an auditorium, huge fireplace, overhanging balconies, recreation facilities, grill room, and other features. The auditorium has a highly polished dance floor and arrangements have been made for weekly dances. A cement floor space is available for dancing by those with ski boots.

Difficult turns on some of the area's trails have been widened. Stumps, rocks, and other irregularities have been eliminated in open slopes and trails. Improved equipment and adoption of a tag system will facilitate use of the two rope tows and the chair lift this season. Capacity of the chair lift has been increased from 49 to 60 chairs.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

At Museum of Fine Arts, Lectures on "Renaissance Paintings" by Miss Adlow and American Rooms by Mrs. Sayward, 3:30 p. m. Museum Hour for Children under direction of Miss Maginnis, "The Story of Ships," 3:30 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, free concert, Miriam Burroughs, violinist, Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Reginald Boardman, accompanist.

Edmond Taylor speaking on "The Fifth Column in America: How Can We Fight It?" at Ford Hall Forum, 8 p. m.

Monday

Mrs. Anson Howe Smith speaking at the Junior League Garden Club on "Decorating the House for the Christmas Holidays" at the Junior League, 0 Marlborough Street, 3 p. m.

Radcliffe Forum Conference on "America's Stake in the World Crisis" in Agassiz House Theater, Radcliffe Yard, 4 p. m.

Virginia Wainwright, Poet and Author, will present "Robert Louis Stevenson and His Poems for Adults" before the Ruskin Club in the Boston Public Library lecture hall at 3 p. m. An illustrated lecture open to the public.

Today on Short Waves

London—6.15 p. m.—BBC Theater Orchestra. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m

Berlin—6.15 p. m.—Entertainment and Dance Music. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41meg., 19.9m.; RNE, 12meg., 25m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Overture; Piano Recital; Folk songs, Gypsy Orchestra; National Anthem; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Revue Theme Song. JZK, 15.16meg., 19.6m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DJZ 11.80meg., 25.4m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg 25.5m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"Headline News and Views," George Slocombe. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Dance Tunes and Cabaret." DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DJZ, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m.; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.

London—10:00 p. m.—"Within the Fortress," Herbert Hodge. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DJZ, 11.80meg., 25.4m. DJC, 6.02meg., 49.8m.

London—11:00 p. m.—"London Calling." Summary of Week's Programs. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Dance Music. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

For Sunday, Nov. 24

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Mozart's Requiem. Y 9.52 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—"Petofi" Overture; Fragments from the Opera "Bank ban." News in English; Mandolin Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. Y, 9.52 meg., 31 m.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Band Concert; Light music. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views, A. G. MacDonnell. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—"Tonight We Present." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Rome—10:10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. Y, 9.52 meg., 31 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-Reel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." J. B. Priestley. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

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State Election Dissipates One Bugaboo

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Political fears that the Massachusetts Legislature would be populated by inexperienced legislators under biennial sessions have been proved without foundation by a survey of the membership of the incoming General Court.

Whereas the biennial sessions opponents had predicted an election turnover of 50 per cent or more, the House actually had a 43.5 per cent turnover, only slightly higher than the usual percentage under the annual meeting system.

In the Senate the turnover percentage was only 32.5 per cent.

And still this is not the entire experience picture. In the Senate only three of the 40 Senators-Elect have had no legislative experience. Twenty Republican and seven Democratic Senators were re-elected. Of the remaining 13, two previously served in the Senate; Senator-Elect P. Eugene Casey (D) of Milford, who was defeated for re-election to the 1939-40 Legislature, and Senator-Elect George W. Stanton (D) of Fitchburg. The latter served several weeks in the Senate in 1937 but was unseated when the Senate itself decided that Senator Edward H. Nutting (R) of Leominster had won the seat.

Eight of the new Senators are graduates from the House of Representatives.

In the Lower Branch, attaches figure that approximately 90 new members have had no legislative experience, about the usual average under the old annual sessions system.

Only one possible drawback regarding experience under biennial sessions still remains, it is believed. Under annual sessions a new legislator gained experience the first year and in the second year was better prepared to participate in legislative functions. Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor, often said, when he was legislative agent for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, that the first legislative year was devoted to an educational process and in the second year the actual legislative work was accomplished.

Some critics, however, remembering the more unpraiseworthy activities of numerous members, are not certain that legislative experience is always a prime necessity.

Financial Issue

Finance is slated to be the major legislative problem during Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's second two years (that is, if the forthcoming recount does not result in his belated defeat).

Numerous Republican legislators are ready to demand that the Governor provide substantial sums from the highway fund for work on local State-aid highways. During the past two years the Governor practically established a moratorium on this type of work. Instead, he distributed to the cities and towns $9,600,000 each year from the highway funds to finance regular local highway work and thus to effect reductions in the local tax rates.

The tax rate reductions were obtained, but the legislators found considerable local resentment over the dropping of work on local State-air highways.

The result was that Governor Saltonstall skirted dangerously close to election defeat, and many Republican legislators had hard re-election fights.

Therefore, G. O. P. legislators are ready to demand substantial appropriations for Chapter 81 and Chapter 90 highway projects.

At the same time, the tax situation is expected to be serious. Welfare costs are rising, local taxes may be up because of the general highway situation and other factors, and efforts must be made to keep the State Tax on cities and towns down.

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, has already reaped a whirlwind of protests by his proposed 3 per cent "luxury" sales tax, and his prediction that the emergency tax program, consisting of a levy on cigarettes and additional taxes on liquor, must be continued indefinitely.

Despite the obvious tax problem, the Republican legislators are in a spending mood. They insist that the Governor tried economy once and gained no appreciation from the public at large. They contend the State and the party may now benefit by a temperate spending program.

Edgar M. Mills

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	H. C.-Manhattan	N. Dame-Northwestern	Harvard - Yale football	Ohio State-Michigan	B. C.-Auburn game
3:15	Holy Cross-Manhat-	Notre Dame vs. North-	game	Ohio State vs. Michigan	Boston College vs. Auburn
3:30	tan football game	western University foot-	Harvard University vs.	football game	football game
3:45	Holy Cross-Manhat-	ball game, described by	Yale University football	Ohio State, vs. Michigan	Boston College vs. Auburn
4:00	football game	Bill Stern	game, described by Jim	Songs That Sweethearts	football game
4:15	H. Cross-Manhattan	Notre Dame vs. North-	Britt	Sing: organ	Boston College vs. Auburn
4:30	Rhythm Roundup;	western university foot-	Concert Music	Tiny Hill and His Orch.	football game
4:45	Keyboard & Console	ball game	Concert Music	Tiny Hill and His Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	Program Previews	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Johnny Long and his	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	School of the Air	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Orchestra	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30	N. E. to the Colors	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Curtis Institute of	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5.45	N. E. to the Colors	"The Kickoff"	Music: organ	Frank Ryan, sports	Bowling Quiz
6:00	News; Sports	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Chick Morris, sports	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Star Quest
6:30	'Let's Waltz"	Saturday Jamboree: vo-	"The Original Yankee	News Service	Alpineers
6:45	**The World Today**	calist and orchestra	Swapper"	Ruth Moss, Interview	Sport comment
7:00	**'People's Platform'**,	Religious program	"Grand Ole Opry"	Concert Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
7:15	**informal discussion**	Religious program	"Grand Ole Opry"	"The Charioteers"	Five Star News
7:30	"Crackpot College"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Hard Work Scheme": sk	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	"Crackpot College"	Hamilton Fish, talk	"Confidentially Yours"	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Marriage Club":	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	**"Knickerbocker Play-**	"The Soldiers' Quiz"	The Four Tones
8:15	quiz program	"On With the Dance"	**house": dramatic sk.**	from Army Base	Week-End Jamboree
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	Truth or Consequences'	Stars Over Manhattan	Alexander Semmler's Or.
8:45	chestra: War news	interviews; songs; orch.	quiz program	"To the Victors"	Spotlight on Rhythm
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Song of Your Life: Harry	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Salter's Orch.; guests.	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News Service	cal Album"
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	News: 'Double Exposure':	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	"Contact": Dave Elman,	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	comedy drama	ty's Orchestra	m. c.; Bob Stanley's Or	cal Album"
10:00	Serenade"	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	"Station E-Z-R-A":	**"Chicago Theater of the**	News Parade
10:15	Public Affairs	**tra, Arturo Toscanini,**	comedy sketch;	**Air": Marion Claire;**	"Dance Parade"
10:30	Jack Leonard, songs	**conducter**	Italian-Greek Situation":	**James Melton in op-**	Lenz Swing Orchestra
10:45	**News of the World**	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	W. Hillman, speaker; or.	**eretta. "Eileen"**	Frankie Stan's Orchestra
11:00	Weather; News	**tra, Arturo Toscanini,**	News Service	Bruins-Rangers game	Jule Winitz's Orchestra
11:15	E. Hoagland's Orch.	**conducter**	Local news; weather	"Hawaiian music	The Islanders
11:30	"Swing Club"	News; Music; Weather	Draft talk; Emil Cole-	"California Melodies";	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	Dance Music	man's Orchestra	vocalists; orchestra	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1470kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Press News: "Ma-	War news; Music	War News; Organ and	Radio Carollers	
8:15	tinatta"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle'	'Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	'Sunday Morning Sere-	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:15	"Over the Hills"	"Coast to Coast on a	Four Showmen: Quartet	nade": recording	'Your Morning Pick-Up'
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	Bus": children's pro-	'Sunday Drivers": so-	'Sunday Morning Sere-	Hit Parade of Tomorrow'
9:45	Wings Over Jordan	gram	loists; orchestra	nade": recording	Hit Parade of Tomorrow'
10:00	Church of the Air	Walden String Quartet	Uncle Bob: children's	"Melody Market"	'Down Memory Lane"
10:15	Church of the Air	Walden String Quartet	program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	National Youth Ad-	Southernaires: Negro	'Chills and Thrills"	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
10:45	ministration Orch.	male quartet	Ross Sisters	Church service	Religious Service
11:00	News: "News and	News: Musicale	Morning Service From	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:15	Rhythm"	Luther-Layman Singers	Cathedral Church of St.	Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Trinity Church: Dr.	Irving Miller's Orch.	Paul: Dean Very Rev.	Tremont Temple Baptist	Manner"
11:45	Oliver J. Hart	Weather: Musicale	Edwin J. Van Etten	Church service	Radio Review
12:00	News: weather	**Music Hall: Symphony**	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15	Piano soloist	**Orchestra; Erno Rapee,**	'Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30	"Star Quest"	**conductor; Jan Peerce,**	"Wings Over America":	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45	"Star Quest"	**tenor**	talk; drama	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00	"Star Quest"	News Service	Religious program	News Service	Radio Review
1:15	"Star Quest"	Ahead of the Headlines	Religious program	"Cafe Continental"	Joseph Tall's Program
1:30	Beacon St. Window	Holiday Program	"On Your Job": drama-	The Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Program
1:45	"Little Concert"	'Sundown on the Veldt"	tization	The Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Program
2:00	Harvard Guardian	Famous Homes	Drama and music	Unitarian Hour	"Gospel Songs"
2:15	Forum: debate	Foreign Policy Associat'n	Drama and music	Unitarian Hour	Irish Minstrels
2:30	News; "House Open-	"Tapestry Musicale"	**University of Chicago**	"Nobody's Children":	"The Gauchos"
2:45	ing" Natick, Mass.	"Tapestry Musicale"	**Round Table**	guest, Constance Moore	Murray Twins
3:00	**N. Y. Philharmonic**	**Great Plays: Shake-**	'Washington Calling": or.	Drama and music	Zelma Larson's Music.
3:15	**Symphony Or.; J.**	**speare's "The Tempest"**	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	Drama and music	Zelma Larson's Music.
3:30	**Barbirolli, cond.**	**Great Plays: Shake-**	Arthur Sumers, songs	Young People's Church	Zelma Larson's Music.
3:45	**N. Y. Philharmonic**	**speare's "The Tempest"**	"Chats About Dogs"	of the Air	Zelma Larson's Music.
4:00	**Symphony Or.; J.**	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Twenetieth Century	Studio Program
4:15	**Barbirolli, cond.**	National Vespers	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Serenade	Studio program
4:30	**"Invitation to**	News: Music	"The Shadow": drama	"Playtime on the Air"	Studio program
4:45	**Learning"**	'Garden Gossip"	"The Shadow": drama	"Concert Album"	Studio program
5:00	**"Design for Happi-**	Movian Sisters, songs	**Metropolitan Opera Au-**	"The Musical Steelmak-	Boston Olympics vs.
5:15	**ness": orchestra**	Olivio Santora, yodeler	**ditions of the Air**	ers": variety orchestra	Atlantic City hockey
5:30	'Col. Stoopnagle's	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	"Your Dream Has Come	Symphonic Hour	game
5:45	"Quixie Doodle"	News Service	True": dramatizations	Symphonic Hour	Musical program
6:00	**Silver Theater'**	Religious Program	"Spreading New En-	"Double or Nothin'"	News Service
6:15	**dramatization**	Religious Program	land's Fame"	quiz program	Negro & Morrissey, piano
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band": quiz	News Service	'Show of the Week'	Religious Hour: dramati-
6:45	with Gene Autry	program orchestra	Popular Music	Vincent Lopez Orch.	zation
7:00	**News of the World**	Sunday Evening News	**Jack Benny's Program:**	'Russel Bennett's Note-	Strings and Things; di-
7:15	**News of the World**	**News from Europe**	variety; orchestra	book": musical program	rector Elynor Gulizia
7:30	**Screen Guild Thea-**	"Speak Up, America":	Band w a g o n: Ted	News Service	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:45	**ter: drama**	quiz program	Weems' Orchestra	W. Williams, comment	Dan Coffey, tenor
8:00	**Helen Hayes Thea-**	"This Curious World"	Edgar Bergen: Donald	**American Forum of the**	Pages From the Classi-
8:15	**ter: drama**	"This Curious World"	Dickson; orchestra	**Air: S. Theodore Granik**	cal Album"
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	"Adventures of Sherlock	**"One Man's Family":**	**Presiding**	"Pages From the Classi-
8:45	drama; News	Holmes": drama	**dramatic sketch**	**Dorthy Thompson**	cal Album"
9:00	**"Sunday Evening**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**Hour": James**	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	cal Album"
9:30	**Newill, tenor; cho-**	Irene Rich, sketch	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	'The Coral Islanders"
9:45	**rus; orchestra**	"Sports Newsreel"	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	'The Quintones"
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	News; Griff Williams and	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:15	It": quiz program	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	His Orchestra	Bert Hirsch Presents
10:30	News; Weather	"Good Will Hour": John	Dr. Charles M. Courboin,	Raymond Scott and His	News Service
10:45	H. Horlick Presents	J. Anthony, director	organ recital	Orchestra	Army Recruiting Progr'm
11:00	Headlines, Bylines	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Hockey report	"Let's Dance"
11:15	Les Brown's Orch.	Isham Jones' Orchestra	Local news; Weather	"Radio Newsreel" news	"Let's Dance"
11:30	Henry Busse and	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Johnny McGee's Orch.	from London	"Day's End"
11:45	His Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orch.	Johnny McGee's Orch.	Dick Jurgin's Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
11:00	Short, Short Story	Mildred Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	"Phon-O-Quest"
11:15	"Martha Webster":	Irene Hanify: organ	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	"Phon-O-Quest"
11:30	"Big Sister": play	'Harvey and Dell': music	"The Road of Life"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"The Argentines"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	News; Noonday Review	"Radio Playhouse"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Rush Hughes: Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Weather Report; Sports
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Ray Pearl's Orchestra	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	"Stage Stars"	Dramatic sketch	Don Dewhirst, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills Hour	Zeke Manners' Gang	"Alexander Thiede Con-
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	Marjorie Mills Hour	Cheer Up Gang	ducts"; soloist; orch.
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	'Hymns of All Churches'	Cedric Foster, news	"Homes on the Land"
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Is Anybody Home?": sk.	Frank Ross, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Radio Garden Club	Musical programs
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	Francis Craig's Orch.	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Studio speaker	Western Serenade
3:15	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadours	"Console Capers"
3:45	Decorative talk	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	'Hits and Encores"	Speech School
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Nat'l. Art Week Program	"Stella Dallas": drama	"University Life"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee: News	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"University Life"	John Kiley, organist
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Star Quest"
5:30	"Around the Hub"	Vocalist; organ	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News, Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"Swing Serenade": Ra-	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	"Star Quest"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	kov's Orchestra; songs	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Alpineers
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"RFD Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Famous Jury Trials":	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Let's Dance"
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	dramatic sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu": sketch	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	**Burns and Allen; Artie**	"Inside of Sports"	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45	serial drama	**Shaw's Orchestra**	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00	"Those We Love":	"I Love a Mystery":	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Curtain Time": drama
8:15	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	**White; orchestra**	program	and music
8:30	Fields & Hall;	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Concert Miniatures"	Alvino Rey, guitar; orch.
8:45	Woody Guthrie; or.	"True or False"	**symphonic orchestra**	Song Spinners	Studio Program
9:00	Theater; Loretta	"You're in the Army	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Young and Brian	Now": dramatic sketch	program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30	Donley in "Jeze-	News; Music	"Show Boat": vocalists;	Eddy Duchin and His	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	bel"	"Frontline Headlines"	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Orchestra	cal Album"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or-	"Two Men and a Girl"	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	chestra	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	vocalists	News Service	"Dance Parade"
10:30	J. Wesley Sports	U. S. Army Program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Chicago Opera Company:	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
10:45	News of the World	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Rigoletto"	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Chicago Opera Company:	"Swinging Strings"
11:15	"Master Works of	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Local News; Weather	"Rigoletto"	Julie Winitz and His Or.
11:30	Music"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Draft talk; Will Brad-	Chicago Opera Company:	"Day's End"
11:45	"Swing Club"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	ley's Orchestra	"Rigoletto"	News Service

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RELIGION AT WORK
UNITARIAN RADIO HOUR
Tomorrow 2 o'clock
Station WAAB—1410
Conversation on
"We Go to Church"

Way Found for British Gifts; Rolling Field Kitchen Ready

Log of the Port of Boston

Ways of getting gift packages to relatives and friends in England are being developed despite all sorts of obstacles and restrictions due to the war. Even the vexing problem of paying English customs duty to save that much for the recipient of the gift, is being arranged by a Boston company.

A service has been established that covers several methods of shipment, and takes care of food gifts, holiday gifts, or gift boxes for the needy in England. The service does away with all thoughts of packing, shipment, insurance, English duty charges, or delivery, for the sender and special British Rationed Food Box assortments have been prepared, that meets with the approval of the British Government.

The service has been established by S. S. Pierce Company. John T. Lang, manager of the foreign department of the Company, states that the rationed foods in the special box, include two 14-ounce tins of butter, a tin of evaporated milk, two pounds of sugar, a jar of sliced bacon, and a pound of tea.

These boxes are packed in wooden cases, and are shipped from the port of Boston, consigned to an agent holding a general food importation permit. The agent clears the package through the British customs, and forwards the individual gifts to ultimate consignees, by registered mail from London, with a recepit returned to the sender in the United States.

Several assortment of gift packages have been prepared by the Company, to be shipped in various ways, ranging in cost from $1.55 to $20.

* * *

Sold to British

Final sailing from Boston of the freight service of Lykes Coastwise Line, Inc., to Gulf of Mexico ports, is scheduled to be made next Tuesday when the steamer Jolee is to cast off from Hoosac docks for Houston and Galveston. All four of their vessels which have maintained regular service for several years have been sold to British interests.

In connection with the withdrawal of that service, Arthur L. Guilfoyle, general agent in New England for the Texas Freight Company, which has been operating a freight forwarding service from Boston to Texas and the Southwest, via the Lykes Line, announces that his Company will continue in business, utilizing the Clyde Line.

* * *

Field Kitchen

First of the rolling field kitchens being purchased by popular subscription among water-front workers, for shipment to England, is to arrive in Boston from the manufacturer, over the week end, and is to go on exhibition in South Station Monday. These kitchens are equipped to feed large numbers of persons, and are on motor vehicles that make fast time possible in reaching distant points.

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Call your local operator—Salem 2143, Lynn 3-1520, Dedham 2006, Waltham 3581, Framingham 3483, Weymouth 2690

Club Women Make Gift Of War Kitchen

A rolling kitchen will be the Christmas gift of the club women of Massachusetts to the women of England.

The order for the kitchen has already been placed, and it was expected that money for the balance of the necessary $2,000 would come in today when approximately 75,000 club women all over the State joined in the observance of "War Relief Day."

Mrs. David A. Westcott, President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Club, in a radio address this morning over Station WEEI, called for continued and increasing war relief work by all of the 450 clubs in the State. Her radio audience was made up of thousands of club women who had gathered for special "English breakfasts" and other affairs to commemorate the Federation's "War Relief Day," and to raise money for the rolling kitchen.

The gift will be made, said Mrs. Walter H. Woods, Chairman of the War Relief Day Committee, "as a token of our admiration for the English women, and as tangible evidence of our loving thoughts for them in these difficult times they are going through."

Other members of the committee include Mrs. W. O. B. Litttle, Mrs. J. A. Bruce, Mrs. Robert J. Culbert, Mrs. Charles H. Danforth, Mrs. Norman H. Hastings, Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth, Mrs. Hedley Howlett, Mrs. John A. Jennings, treasurer of the Federation, Miss Frances Letson, Mrs. Malcolm H. Oak, Miss Nellie M. Osborne, Mrs. Robert B. Parmenter, Mrs. Schuyler W. Van Ness, Mrs. Carrie L. Wade and Mrs. Westcott.

Artist and Work

By a Staff Photographer

Doris Rand Bryant
Portrayer of Horses

Drawn by Doris R. Bryant

'Saddle Stallion'
Example of Miss Bryant's Work

Her Paper Dolls of Horses Led Girl to an Equine Hobby

"He'd make a good child's hunter, good head, sensible and sound." Mrs. Rosamond Amory was sizing up a shining bay entry in the class for lightweight hunters. The noted horsewoman, one of the United States' top-ranking show judges, paused before another noble contender. Finally she shook her head, "No," she said, "he'd be an awful ride."

Doris Bryant looked on breathlessly while Mrs. Amory — scrooched on the drawing room floor—slowly reshuffled the array of paper horses before her. Such unfeigned enthusiasm on the part of an outstanding judge of good hunting stock writes its own comment on the quality of Doris Rand Bryant's work in portraying horses. Miss Bryant's renown evolves in the story of a little girl who played paper dolls—with horses—for no other reason than that she liked horses and that she liked to draw.

Thus, what began as child's play a few years ago has become a purposeful accomplishment. Doris Bryant's liking for horses has given impulses to her acquired knowledge of horses, and the incentive to improve her ability to portray them (and dogs, too) through the intensive study of art. Nowadays one may often find this young Watertown artist camped before an appealing four-footed subject in some secluded suburban paddock, or wandering with pencil and sketchbook backstage in tanbark arenas where they talk of horses in terms of points and prizes.

"Paper shows" make exciting interludes in the leisure-time career of this girl who has fashioned her hobby out of a horse. Several prominent show judges have "officiated" at Miss Bryant's exhibitions since the time Miss May Thibodeau, the first real judge to appraise her work, spoke approvingly of her accuracy in portraying the style and go of a pedigreed horse.

Since then, Herbert B. Shaw, noted Boston horseman, has shared the ring with Mrs. Amory in judging Miss Bryant's hunter types. Arthur Black, whose flaming chestnut, Flamingo, was long an eastern saddle champion, has judged her saddlers with all the one-sided regard judges of that class are supposed to have for the showy externals of a five-gaited performer rather than for what is in the horse's head.

One of the entertaining sidelights of a paper show is the serious over-in-the-corner conversation that transpires between Mr. and Mrs. William Cox whenever their score of points fails to add up alike. The Coxes come to judge Miss Bryant's hackney classes. Their hackney ponies have taken many a horse show crowd by storm with the incredible hauteur of their head-high knee action. Hackney experts agree that Miss Bryant's portraits radiate the aristocratic form of this Lilliputian harness type. **H. T.**

Shawn Program

The program for Ted Shawn's lecture-demonstration in Jordan Hall Sunday evening will include "Thunderbird," "St. Francis," "Ich ruf zu dir," "Gnossienne," and four dances based on American folk music. He will speak on "The American Dance." The event is sponsored by the Boston Dance Council and the Dancing Teachers Club.

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Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory— "Life With Father," by Clarence Day, featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.
PLYMOUTH— "Romantic Mr. Dickens," by H. H. and Marguerite Harper. Featuring Robert Keith. 8:30.
Shubert— "Sim Sala Bim," featuring Dante. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last day.)
Wilbur— "Ladies in Retirement," starring Flora Robson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last day.)

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall— Concert by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Frederick Stock, conductor. 3:30.
Jordan Hall— Concert by Kerstin Thorborg, contralto. 3:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. 2:10, 5:35, 9. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore 4:15 7:40
Fenway— "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 2, 5:35, 9:40. "Dancing on a Dime," Grace McDonald. 12:30, 4:05, 8:10. Crack Pot Stage Show: 7:30.
Fine Arts— Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:25, 7:15, 9:25. "Film Concert by Paderewski. 2:40 4:45 7, 9
Keith Memorial— "The Mark of Zorro," Linda Darnell and Basil Rathbone. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "Laddie," with Tim Holt. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. "Information Please." 12:30, 3:55, 6:40, 9:45.
Kenmore— "He Stayed for Breakfast," Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. 1, 4, 6:45, 9:45. "Phantom Raiders," Walter Pidgeon. 2:40, 5:35, 8:15.
Metropolitan— "The Letter," with Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:25. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau and Alan Hale. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50 8:05.
Modern— "No Time for Comedy," 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:55. "The Westerner," 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.
Orpheum— "Escape," Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. "Hullabaloo," Frank Morgan. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:45, 8:20 Also B. C.-Georgetown. 12:35, 4:15, 7:50, 11:25.
Paramount— "Arise My Love" Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 10:50 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:25. "Dancing on a Dime," Grace McDonald. 9:25 a. m., 1, 4:40, 8:05.
R. K. O. Boston— "I'm Still Alive," with Ken Taylor. 10:30 a. m. 2:25 6:25, 10:20. "The Old Swimmin' Hole." 12, 3:55, 7:55. Stage Show: 1:25, 5:25, 9:20.
Scollay— "No Time for Comedy." 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:30 9:35 "The Westerner." 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45 8:10.
South Station Theater— "Information Please," guest expert Anna Neagle, "March of Time—Mexico," "Travel films—Washington D. C., and Havana," latest newsreals and other shorts.
State— "Escape," featuring Norma Shearer and Robert Taylor. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10. "Hullabaloo," with Frank Morgan. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. Also B. C.-Georgetown. 2:30, 6:05, 9:40.
Telepix— "March of Time—Mexico," "Washington—Capital City," Hollywood Highlights," "Old Russian Art Treasures," comedy; cartoons and 30 minute News Digest.
Trans-Lux— "Night Train." 9:30 a. m., 12:30 3:35, 6:45, 9:50. "The Texans," with Joan Bennett. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.
Tremont— "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 10:35, a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "Disputed Passage," 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:25, 6:40, 9:55.
Uptown— "The Great Profile," John Barrymore. 1:35, 5:05, 8:30. "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. 3:05, 6:30, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Argentine Nights," Ritz Bros. "Ranger and the Lady" Roy Rogers. 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. 2 and 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Spring Parade," Deanne Durbin. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett. 2 and 8.
Regent: "When the Daltons Rode," Kay Francis and Randolph Scott. "Millionaire Playboy," Joe Fenner. 2 and 8.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Sporting Blood," R. Colman. On stage Billy O'Connor and Bros. Continuous from 2.
BRIGHTON—Egyptians: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 1:30 and 7:30.
BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. 3:15, 6:30, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. 3:45, 6:40 9:50. "Glamour for Sale," Anita Louise. 2, 5:17, 8:18.
Cleveland Circle: "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. "A Dispatch From Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. Continuous 1:20-11.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. "Men Against the Sky." Continuous from 1-11.
Harvard: "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. "River's End," Dennis Morgan. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant. 2:40, 6, 9:35. "Sky Murder," Walter Pidgeon. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Dance Girl Dance," Maureen O'Hara and Ralph Bellamy. "Secret Seven," Florence Rice. 2 and 8.
DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. 2:42, 5:50, 9:26. "Sky Murder." 1:15, 4:47, 7:59.
Dorchester: "Earthbound," Warner Baxter. "Queen of Yukon," Charles Bickford. 2. Continuous from 7-11.
Franklin Park: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney. 3:15, 5:55, 9:20. "Sky Murder." 1, 4:40, 8:05.
Strand: "They Knew What They Wanted." 1, 4:42, 8:09. "The Westerner." 2:38, 6:20, 9:45.
EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "River's End," "Margie." 1:45 and 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. "Golden Fleecing." 4:25, 7:55
Park: "They Drive By Night," George Raft. "Captain Is a Lady." 1:30 and 7:30.
HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Comin' Round the Mountain," Bob Burns and Una Merkel. "Public Deb No. 1," Brenda Joyce and Ralph Bellamy.
HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. 2, 5:39, 9:15. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix and Wendy Bari. 4:16, 7:55.
Hyde Park: "Dr. Christian Meets the Woman," Jean Hersholt. "Queen of the Yukon," Charles Bickford. 1:45 and 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 1:45 and 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 3:05, 6:30, 9:30. "March of Time." 2:40, 6:10, 9:10.
MALDEN—Granada: "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:48, 5, 8:13. "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. 3:13, 6:25, 9:38.
Mystic: "Young People," Shirley Temple. 1:55, 6:50, 9:55. "Wyoming," Wallace Beery. 3:20, 8:20.
Maplewood: "Lost Squadron," "Secret Four." 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Mummy's Hand." 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.
Orpheum: "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. "The Great McGinty." 1:45 and 7.
Strand: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Mummy's Hand." 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Westerner." 12:35, 4:24, 7:56. "They Knew What They Wanted." 2:32, 6:21, 9:54.
MEDFORD — Fellsway: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "River's End" Dennis Morgan. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Yesterday's Heroes," Jean Rogers. 2 and 6:45.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Captain Caution." 2 and 7:30.
NATICK — Colonial: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "A Dispatch from Reuters," Edward G. Robinson. 2 and 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin. 2 and 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Yesterday's Heroes." 1:30 and 8.
NORWOOD—Norwood: "Knute Rockne, All American," Pat O'Brien and Gale Page. "Service with the Colors," Robert Armstrong.
QUINCY—Quincy Glamour for Sale," Roger Pryor. "Stage Coach War."
Strand: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper and W. Brennan. "The Great Profile," John Barrymore.
REVERE — Boulevard: "Dance, Girl, Dance." Lucille Ball. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 2 and 8:10.
Revere: "Dance, Girl, Dance." Lucille Ball. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 2 and 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Sporting Blood," R. Young. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Power. "Dance Girl, Dance." 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Ghost Breakers." "East Side Kids." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Tom Brown's School Days" Freddie Bartholomew. "Sailor's Lady." 2 and 7:45.
SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Dance, Girl, Dance." Maureen O'Hara. "Yesterday's Heroes," Robert Sterling and Jean Rogers. 1:30. Continuous from 5:30.
Broadway: "Sporting Blood," R. Young. "Pier 13." 1:30 and 7:30.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Ramparts We Watch." "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. 1:45. Continuous from 7.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Boys from Syracuse," Allan Jones and Martha Raye. 3:25, 9. "South to Karanga." 2:19, 8.
Princess: "South to Karanga." 2:18, 8. "Boys from Syracuse." Allan Jones and Martha Raye. 3:18, 9:05.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. "They Knew What They Wanted." Continuous from 2 to 11.
WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Boom Town," Clark Gable Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Out West with the Peppers." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante," Mickey Rooney. "Hold That Woman." 2 and 7:45.
WAVERLY—Strand: "Boom Town," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. "Golden Fleecing." 2 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Brigham Young—Frontiersman," Tyrone Powe and Linda Darnell. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Foreign Correspondent," Joel McCrea. "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova. 2 and 8.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "One Million B. C." Carole Landis and Lon Chaney, Jr. 3:32, 8:06. "La Conga Nights," Hugh Herbert. 2:15, 6:52, 9:44.

U. S. Animal Inspector To Quit After 30 Years

Dr. R. F. Vermilya, inspector in charge of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry at the Custom House, leaves the Government service Nov. 27 to accept a position with a large Chicago industrial concern. He has served more than 30 years in the Government service.

A committee of 24 headed by Harold P. Smith of the Boston office of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has arranged a testimonial dinner meeting at the Westminster Hotel at 6:30 p. m., Nov. 26.

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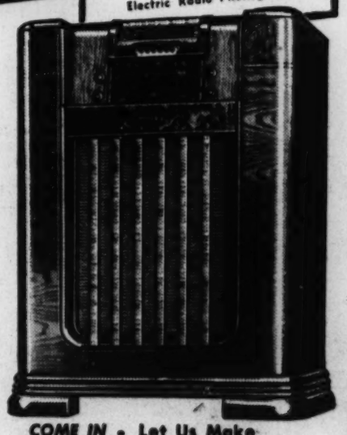

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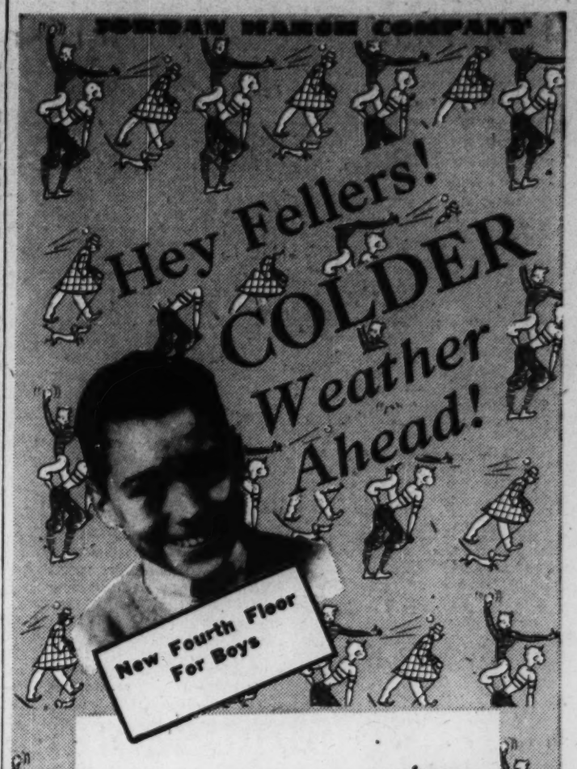

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NEW FOURTH FLOOR FOR BOYS STORE FOR MEN
BOSTON

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

New York Concerts and Recitals

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Carnegie Hall continues busy with orchestral concerts. On the evening of Nov. 12 the Philadelphia Orchestra revisited us, this time under the direction of Eugene Ormandy. There was nothing novel about the program — Bach's "Brandenburg" Concerto No. 2, Tchaikovsky's B-flat minor Piano Concerto, and the Fourth Symphony of Brahms—but there was novelty in the performance of Beveridge Webster as soloist. For on no previous occasion had this American pianist played here with such effectiveness. And his exceedingly stirring performance was ably seconded by the admirable orchestra and its leader. The other numbers went well too.

For the concerts of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society on the fourteenth and fifteenth John Barbirolli selected Brahms' "Academic Festival" Overture and Randall Thompson's Second Symphony to preface Beethoven's Violin Concerto with Fritz Kreisler. The symphony stands up sturdily under the pressure of the years. It is energetic music, solidly organized and of clean workmanship. Mr. Barbirolli and his men, seeming to rejoice in their task, presented it in a favorable light, and the audiences that heard it responded enthusiastically. As for Mr. Kreisler, he proved once more that in the interpretation of the Beethoven concerto he stands alone.

* * *

At the Philharmonic-Symphony concerts of the sixteenth and seventeenth the soloist was Artur Rubinstein in Beethoven's G major Piano Concerto and the symphony was Dvořák's "From the New World." The only other number at the earlier concert was the Concertino for double string orchestra of Eugene Goossens—a "first time" for the Philharmonic-Symphony, though not for New York. At the later concert it was replaced, for still further hearing, by the "Academic Festival" Overture.

The Goossens piece made an especially good impression. Its contrapuntal writing is delightfully clear and the whole work has direction and impetus. Listening at this date to Dvořák's symphony one cannot but wonder that it ever aroused discussion, unless as to the tediousness of some of its pages. Yet the Largo retains its beauty undiminished. In Beethoven's concerto Mr. Rubinstein was both a distinguished musician and a past master of the keyboard.

Carnegie Hall has been also the scene of recitals by two eminent pianists— Rudolf Serkin on the evening of the fifteenth and Josef Lhévinne on the evening of the seventeenth. Mr. Serkin chose to play Mozart, Beethoven, Max Reger, and Chopin. In all that he does his thorough musicianship and the nimbleness and accuracy of his finger-work are to be admired even when a reading may seem cool and somewhat dry. Thus the "Appassionata" Sonata of Beethoven had plenty of vigor without exactly striking fire, nor has he ever been for one listener a beguiling player of either Mozart or Chopin. On the other hand, in such a thing as Reger's Variations and Fugue on a Theme by Telemann, with its intricate polyphony to unravel, Mr. Serkin is unsurpassable.

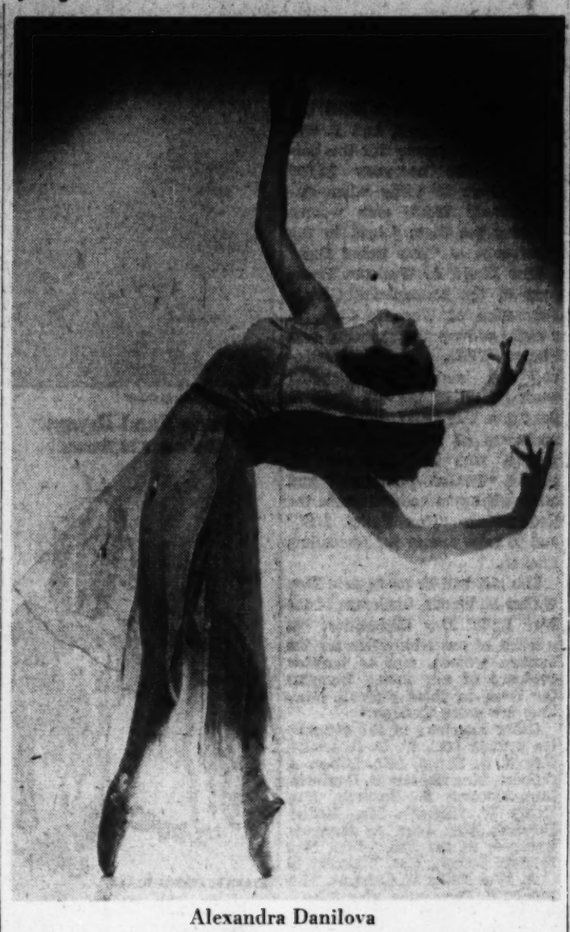
Mr. Lhévinne offered a program of dignity and substance. It comprised Schumann's C major Toccata, Brahms's F minor Sonata, twelve études by Chopin, and Balakireff's transcription of Glinka's "The Lark" and his own "Islamey." In treating this weighty list Mr. Lhévinne showed his familiar mastery of style and of course his superb technical accomplishment, which in his case has long been second nature.

* * *

The New Friends of Music at their weekly Town Hall concert on the seventeenth put forward a program of extremes, bracketing Schubert's F major Octet for strings, clarinet, bassoon, and horn and Arnold Schönberg's "Pierrot Lunaire," no less! It is good to hear the octet occasionally, for all its exorbitant length, but to give it well requires more rehearsal than it seems to have had for this concert. On the other hand, "Pierrot Lunaire," conducted by the composer himself, had evidently been prepared with the most meticulous care.

"Pierrot Lunaire" was introduced to New York on Feb. 4, 1923, when it had already been before the world of Europe for 11 years, and there have been further performances here before the present one. In 1923 the score was still music of the future, still upsetting to hidebound conservatives. Now all that is changed. Yet because it has become music of the past, it is not on that account stuff to be discarded or, at best, stowed away with other relics in some glass sanctuary in a museum.

Otto Erich Hartleben's German version of the "thrice seven" French poems of Albert Giraud, constituting the text, gave Mr. Schönberg the opportunity to express his peculiar gifts in a congenial frame, and the result we can now study without alarm at its possible maleficence. We now appreciate more readily the subtle evocation of moods as the music spreads its tenuous but often incisive web, and the significance as heightening commentary of the squeaks and groans uttered by instruments accompanying the "song-speech" of the artist who delivers the text.



Alexandra Danilova

War Thrills Put in Film

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

There lurks in these islands of fog and rain a conviction that in the clear sunlight of California there is an influence malign and dangerous to European film directors. The men who reared to such dizzy heights the reputation of the German film industry in the period immediately following the World War ultimately went to America; and, with the exception of Lubitsch, none of them ever did much worth looking at again. Therefore we tremble for Alfred Hitchcock; and whenever a film of his crosses the Atlantic we hurry to the cinema where it is being shown, torn by emotions of keen expectation and keener apprehension.

The film critics of London were reassured by "Rebecca"; they are doubly reassured by "Foreign Correspondent." The Hitchcock of these pictures is not quite the same Hitchcock who left these islands a year ago. He has come into Money. There was an air of opulence about the sets of "Rebecca" that no British studio could have afforded; and that colossal climax of "Foreign Correspondent" in which the passengers and crew of the Yankee Clipper are shot down into the Atlantic by a German bomber is an essay in the lavish spectacular clean outside the range of imagination of Elstree or Denham.

* * *

Yet this acquisition of wealth has not made Hitchcock forget his old haunts. Most of the story of "Foreign Correspondent" takes place in London: and the sets convey a sense of such authenticity that it is difficult to remember that the picture was photographed 6,000 miles away from Charing Cross. That journey which the American journalist Jones and the Dutch diplomat Van Meer take from the Carlton to the Savoy is accurate even to the Trafalgar Square pigeons and the shilling charged by the cab driver. Even the plaque "Ambrosden Avenue," on the wall of Hitchcock's Westminister Cathedral set, is correct, for I went round to the Cathedral to look for myself as soon as the picture was over.

Most critics discern a considerable change in Hitchcock, and they intimate that, on the whole, it is a change for the better. Hitchcock, hitherto, has never excelled at getting a story to flow smoothly and evenly. His strong point has been the provision of sudden, unexpected moments of overwhelming excitement, as when the woman's scream in "The Thirty-Nine Steps" merged into the whistle of the railway engine, and when the organist's fingers fell away from the keys in "The Secret Agent." But in "Foreign Correspondent" the story telling is said to be well-managed and straightforward, with emphasis evenly distributed between the incidents. Personally, I did not find this so. I thought the story at many points confused. But that may be because it seemed to me a very silly story.

* * *

Jones comes to London to follow activities of a peace party run by a man called Fisher (Herbert Marshall) and his pretty daughter. Now Fisher is a scoundrel, who tries to kill a peace-loving statesman named Van Meer. He actually does kidnap him, and there is a double of Van Meer who causes Jones a good deal of trouble. Jones, of course, tries to rescue Van Meer, and falls in love with Fisher's daughter. The point about Van Meer is that he has concluded a treaty with some unknown power. Ths treaty has a secret clause which is not written down, but is committed to Van Meer's memory. Fisher is trying to get Van Meer to tell him this secret clause, which is supposed to be Van Meer's great contribution to the peace of the world.

* * *

But, although Fisher does not succeed, war breaks out, and they all take off for America, only to be shot down on the way. Jones, who is played by Joel McCrea, and his friends are rescued, and the film ends with his broadcasting from London to America during an air raid. All the lights go out, there is to rushing to and fro, bombs drop, and Jones is left shouting into the microphone that all the world is in darkness except the United States. Really, hitching up the peace of the world to secret and unwritten clauses in unnamed treaties with mysterious unidentified powers is not very convincing stuff.

H. H.

Da Vinci Alliance

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The third annual exhibition of the Da Vinci Alliance, staged this year at the Newman Galleries, marks the maturing of an interesting art organization that had its beginnings in the back room of a building in the Italian section of south Philadelphia, and that has progressed rapidly within recent years to an important position in the city's art world.

Its present exhibition has the flavor of a little salon, contributed, perhaps, by the injection of a few out-of-town canvases such as Jon Corbino's handsome landscape composite based on quarries, stream, bridge, cottage, and two colorful figures. No particular scene, it nevertheless suggests an imaginative compositional tie-up between things seen on Cape Ann, Mass., and possibly in Spain. At any rate, it has a New World-Old World emotional feeling, and with this admirable canvas in the show the award of prizes seems a trifle enigmatic.

* * *

The Da Vinci gold medal was awarded to one of the organization's tireless worker-members, Justin Pardi, for a colorful little figure group in interior, "Children with Fruit"; while the silver medal went to Angelo Pinto, one of the five artist Pinto brothers, for his whimsical "Surf Fisherman." To Giovanni Martino, one of seven artist Martinos, was given the $50 new Clarence Wolf memorial prize for "Peach Blossoms," a tonally subtle landscape of flowering trees and houses, found doubtless in the painter's favorite haunt of Manayunk, an industrial suburb of the city that is rapidly becoming a Philadelphia Barbizon.

There are, however, many worth-while canvases not honored by prizes. One of the most effective is Lois Rapp's "Alexandria, Virginia," a scintillant study of a ramshackle negro street of brown frame structures given color zest by vibrant figures, window and door jams in cerise, shrill blue, lavender, yellow, and peacock green.

* * *

In another canvas, "Early Morning," the same painter deals with tall wind-swept, golden grasses against a rolling autumn hill background in rust reds and green.

Intense in color, also, is Willard Borow's nocturne, "By Moonlight," in silver, blue and black, somehow reminiscent of Ryder, while among other contributions are Albert B. Serwazi's "Girl with Parrot," Herman Rutman's sleeping baby, William N. Goodell's "Application," using the geometric pattern of mirror and table as a young woman applies her lipstick, and "The Shark," an active sketch of a billiard player by William Loughery.

Danilova Dons Her Jewels

By Margaret Lloyd

Alexandra Danilova dances, not only as if she meant it, but as if she must; as if the dancing moments were the top moments for her. Her performance is charged with effervescence. She makes a sparkling entrée, she alights, she sparkles again—a glittering Fire-Bird of ballet. She is noted for her turn-out, her taut ballet knee, her consistently impeccable technique, and for her bubbling gayety.

I had always wanted to talk with this charming, vivacious dancer—the gay Glove Seller of "Gaîté Parisienne," the lively Can-Can Doll of "La Boutique Fantasque," the mischievous Girl with Enamel Eyes of "Coppélia"—to glimpse for myself what the thoughts might be that set her into motion. So when I went backstage to make an appointment with Alicia Markova and found these two prima ballerinas of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo occupying the same dressing room, it seemed a seizable opportunity.

A serious discussion of the dance was what I had in mind, her estimate of certain ballets, certain roles, to hear in words that I could put down in black and white what I instinctively felt ballet must mean to her—a sum total of everything.

I might as well have tried to discuss the cosmos with the Fire-Bird herself, or to pull apart the Nightingale to see what it was made of. Danilova was selecting jewels for her first entrance as a noble guest at Prince Metternich's Peace Ball in "Vienna—1814."

* * *

The company had arrived in time for a Monday evening performance in Boston immediately following a Sunday evening performance in New York. A pair of small wardrobe trunks, half unpacked, stood against the wall opposite the two dressing tables. Markova's tall, white-feathered headdress for her Chinese interlude with Massine at the Vienna party hung like some strange ornament above her mirror. Danilova's Russian headdress, for a later part in the Vienna divertissements, sprayed its long red streamers from a hook above hers. Ballet slippers in all shades of pink mounted into two little heaps on a chest. In the general helter-skelter of these and other objects strewn on chairs, floor, shelves, a box of trinkets was prominently placed between the adjoining dressing tables.

Danilova pinned innumerable brown curls into her coiffure, sewed black basting threads across the hipline of the new tights she was wearing ("to show where I must put the elastic") and poked her dainty fingers into the trinket box, practically simultaneously, while she chatted in her high Russian voice—and accent.

"Yes, I like best the character part, the part that is somebody and not like 'Rouge et Noir'—aabstraact." She shrugged away abstraction with her mobile shoulders. "Will thees do?" holding a pair of sparkling pendants to her ears.

She and Markova decided they were not quite right for the costume. The pendants were dropped into the box, evidently common property.

"I left my jewels at home" (the hotel), rummaging in a tray of her wardrobe trunk, "Yes, I have left them at home."

"Won't you take mine?" suggested the gentle Markova in her courteous English voice.

At this performance, the second of the Boston season, "Schéhérazade" was pursuing its frenetic way across the stage. The two girls had a one-act-ballet length of time to dress in, yet no time to waste. Markova, who had shown her natural thoughtfulness in providing me with pencil and paper (it was an impromptu interview) and was now carefully slanting up her eyes for the Chinese role, was solicitous to help.

* * *

"Yes, eet was wonderful in South America—so eenteresting." Danilova was trying something shiny on her hair. That wouldn't do either. She pinned in more curls instead. The sweeping curve of artificial eyelashes lent glamour to her piquant face.

The glamour of her background, her career, bright through the haze of not really knowing, sketched itself around her as she flitted from table to trunk to trinket box in search of the right thing.

Glamour was Monte Carlo—the Casino, the Opera House—baroque, theatrical, against the theatrical blue of the Mediterranean Sea. The interior I had only a tourist's-eye-view of—seats in dust-covers, stage bare with summer emptiness, and as I remember it, bulgy gilded cherubs and garlands festooning overhead, a stern custodian in black guarding all, close at hand—how intimately she knew!

Glamour was Russia—exotic, resplendent in her pre-Soviet childhood days, was Russia during the Revolution, when she studied ballet at the State, no longer the Imperial, School.

Glamour was Paris, where she joined the Diaghileff Company, to find out, to spread out, to see what was going on. Glamour was Paris and London and Brussels and Vienna—before the European War.

And now glamour was South America, in its winter season. Rio, Buenos Aires, Montevideo. Glamour was being a prima ballerina in the cities of the Antipodes.

But as she stood before her mirror, she might have been a schoolgirl making ready for her first ball. Her face was flushed with more than make-up. Girlish excitement shone in her eyes. It was NOW that mattered. She was dressing for Prince Metternich's Ball. Nothing else was important. Except of course the dancing. And that would take care of itself.

* * *

Conscientiously the artist prepares. In other years I had watched Danilova, in long black tights to protect her pretty legs from bumps and bruises, practising the same sequence over and over again in a corner of the stage, while Massine directed the corps de ballet in a passage from "Choreartium." I had seen her darning the tips of her little dancing shoes with tiny, even stitches, while she sat at one side of a hotel ballroom, in morning rehearsal, waiting for her cue. And now she was donning jewels with the same painstaking care, for a very brief appearance, and the right ones could not be found.

"Do take mine," Markova suggested once more. Danilova fastened the brilliant globules in her ears, the matching necklace around her slender throat, another something shiny, I think, in her hair. Ah, these were right. These were the thing.

She could go on—not with the interview, which never really began—but with the dressing. What there was of interview was over, and scribbled on my bleak sheet of paper were two half-formed little words. "Prefers character," I think they said.

British Drama Stays on Road

By Harold Hobson

London

So far as I have been able to discover from conversations with several leading managements and actors, no new theatrical productions on a scale ambitious enough to contemplate future presentation in London have been undertaken since the serious bombing of Britain began in early September. There was, however, at that time more than one big production in course of rehearsal, and in some cases rehearsals have continued, in spite of a situation, so far as the drama is concerned, of ever-deepening gloom, to the extreme point of getting the production ready for a preliminary canter on the road.

Vic Oliver and Beatrice Lillie, for example, have opened at Blackpool a tour of Noel Coward's "At Half Past Eight." This consists of three short plays, strengthened by individual turns given by Miss Lillie and Mr. Oliver. The production originally started as an entertainment for the Army and Air Force, with John Gielgud in place of Mr. Oliver, but it has now been decided to test its commercial prospects. Frances Day, Ernest Thesiger, and Naunton Wayne are also in the country with a new show called "Divorce for Christabel." If its title is any guide—which it may well not be—this entertainment is of the same frivolous type as "A Little Bit of Fluff," with which, during the last war, Mr. Thesiger secured one of the longest runs in all British theatrical history.

* * *

Meanwhile, "Happy Birthday," a new musical comedy for which the united intellects of Arthur Rigby, Frank Eyton, and Barry Lupino have provided a story to baffle the imagination of a Conrad, is touring the principal provincial cities, bearing over its title the optimistic inscription, "Prior to London Production." I went behind the scenes after its first performance in Birmingham, but I cannot say that I found anyone in its admirable cast who really believed this gallant notice. In fact, I found no one who really believed that any London theaters would reopen with any shows at all within any time measurable by the wit of man.

Having just come down from London with the information that Herbert Farjeon was contemplating a sort of lunch hour concert at the Criterion, I tried to strike a note of moderate cheerfulness but was just getting under way when George Gee, the chief comedian of the last Barry Lupino show at the Saville, more recently arrived from London even than myself, broke in with the news that a famous music hall, the Holborn Empire, of which everyone present had happy memories, had the previous night been gutted by fire during an air raid. Billy Mayerl, conductor, composer, and part manager of "Happy Birthday," then remarked that all his theatrical stores had also been destroyed, and we all wept on each other's shoulders.

* * *

The sadness of these things is increased by the fact that "Happy Birthday" is an extremely good musical comedy, and, were the mood of London what it was only two months ago, it would probably have made a considerable profit, and given sincere, hearty, and harmless pleasure to many thousands of people. Its principal comedian is George Clarke, who is equally accomplished at conveying an absurd joy or a ridiculous distress. His voice squeaks with pleasure, or pipes in dismay. He discovers that his father and mother, losing sight of each other, have married again, thus providing him with four parents—at the very moment, too, when he was trying to represent himself to an avaricious business man as the imminent heir to a large fortune. In despair he sinks down on a garden seat with Marion Wilson, his sister. Covering his face with his hands, he exclaims, "In three months it will be December. And then we shall have Father Christmas."

The music, too, of the show is good, and the dancing spirited, and if the scenery is not up to the highest standards of the West End—well, alas, what the West End's eye won't see, the West End's heart won't grieve over.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Choosing for Junior the Toys That Also Teach

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Giving Toys To Amuse Him Is Serious Business

Today We First Should Learn Their Educative Value to the Child, Then Choose

By Margaret Suhr Reed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the many joys in life few are sweeter than giving toys to little children. At this season, though strife and uncertainty rule a large portion of the adult world, there is no reason why our littlest citizens should not be made as wholesomely happy as possible.

The last world war forced upon the United States self-reliance in the matter of toys and afforded an opportunity for American manufacturers to experiment with the idea that toys might really be a basic part of children's education. The results were so important and so widely accepted that gradually the use of American toys has increased until, for the last five years, 98 per cent of the toys sold in the United States have been American made. The intelligent co-operation between educators and manufacturers has brought about the production of durable and attractive toys, designed to teach while they entertain.

There are thousands of toys from which to choose, and loving parents, relatives, and friends with the best interests of the children at heart will need to give careful consideration to those they select in order that they may get the right toys for the right children, suited to their age and ability.

Points Considered

Points considered by experts are that during the first year and a half toys that help the child to make good use of his strengthening arms, legs, and back are chosen, as are also those which acquaint him with the simplest things in his surroundings. During the next year and a half toys that help him to achieve a measure of dexterity, to use his fingers, are chosen. During this time, too, you will want to introduce him to some of the activities which are part of his daily life and teach him to undertake some of the care of himself. From the third to the fifth years he will begin to initiate projects of his own and will attempt some creative play.

Many of his toys will serve more than one purpose during this time. For instance large peg boards can teach color, as well as aid in the development of co-ordination. An innovation in peg boards this year has five little pigs for pegs, to illustrate the nursery rhyme of that title. A simple wooden shoe which can be laced from behind it, is another of those toys which have a double purpose. It teaches the control of the fingers at the same time that it helps the child to learn to dress himself.

Puzzles are always good mental training but must not be too complicated. A number of good wooden ones have been used for some time. There are very simple ones which bright three-year-olds can use which when completed are such familiar things as cats, dogs, ducks, and geese, One very clever toy designer this year has made puzzles of varying degrees of difficulty. The simplest is a box of four three-inch wooden cubes each side of which is part of a puzzle, making six different puzzles.

Blocks Of Course

Blocks, large simple ones for very young children and smaller ones having a greater variety of shapes for older children, are an almost indispensable part of any child's nursery. A novel variation of the nested blocks is the new set which have two sides open. They are oblong instead of square and are fitted together in such a way that a closed side of one covers the open side of the next in size.

Also very new is the set which comes with a table on the side of which is a storage space for the blocks. The table has somewhat the appearance of a kneehole desk and may be a table on which to build block houses, bridges or towers; or it may be a counter over which make-believe groceries are sold; or when the open space is covered with a screen it may even become a cage for a big black bear!

Clay modeling, drawing, and painting are types of creative play at which children spend countless profitable hours. A drawing board to hang upon the wall is one of the most satisfactory of childhood's tools, since its height can be regulated to the size of the child.

Imitative play is a very important part of the education of the pre-school children. Little housekeeping materials, gardening implements, dolls, wooden and metal trains, autos, trailers, trucks, and airplanes all share in acquainting the child with the details of living. In the earlier years the wooden motor toys should be made of only a few simple pieces, later as fingers become more skillful those composed of a number of pieces which can be taken apart and put together again are to be recommended. There is a very wide assortment of this latter group which are put together with large wooden nuts and bolts. Learning to unscrew and screw them together again is an absorbing pastime. They are very instructive, too, as they direct attention to the many types of transportation.

The conclusion, then, is that wise parents will select durable toys suited to the age of the child and with a wide variety of play interest, thus insuring Christmas happiness for many months.

This is the first of three Saturday articles on choosing toys for the child.

Black Box; Roberts; Courtesy Halle Bros. Co., Cleveland, Ohio

To chart a path through the labyrinth of wonderful toys for children, let us learn which toys will be of real help to them in their growth. At different ages different types of toys are right. 1. Will Junior find a well-chosen toy or merely something that struck some grown-up's fancy? 2. When Miss Harrison paints she is very insistent that she have just the right color. 3. The secret blocks with two open sides, and the Five Little Pigs peg board. 4. There is infinite play value in this combination desk and blockcase. 5. Simple wooden trains Junior can assemble himself. 6. At the right time, a blackboard is a perfect gift.

Fun With Music

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To prove that adults can have fun with music even though not finished performers, a group of them played for the October meeting of the La Jolla P. T. A.

The members of this enthusiastic nine-piece orchestra of piano, violins, cellos, and flute, ranged in years from two of college age to two parents who had not studied any instrument until the half century mark.

The group also sets a fine example of tolerance, for two of the members are of professional standing, three are experienced amateurs, and four are beginners.

Once a week they meet for practice, and judging from the audience response at their first public performance, are likely to be kept busy this winter providing light music at community affairs. But whether in demand or not, they are perfectly satisfied just to play together for the joy of expressing themselves in music. E. M. L.

Young Naturalists a-Hiking

The Roosevelt Field Club Studies 'on Location'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

Out-of-door clubs among grown-ups there are a-plenty, but when one is composed of boys and girls, whose clubs usually sustain a high mortality rate, it may prove of special interest.

In March, 1920, at the suggestion of Chauncey J. Hamlin, President of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, the groundwork was laid for an organization whose purpose would be to teach the rudiments of conservation and develop a love for the pathways of nature in the hearts of the up-and-coming citizenry of tomorrow. With such an avowed aim, it was quite natural that it be named in honor of Theodore Roosevelt, who was instrumental in crystallizing public sentiment on the urgency for a progressive conservation movement.

This club consists of about 200 boys and girls, ranging in ages from the sixth grade through high school. During the winter, in conjunction with other junior activities, a series of 12 lectures on "How To Become a Young Naturalist" is presented on a variety of subjects dealing with those objects found on field trips, such as trees, birds, mammals, wildflowers, etc. William P. Alexander, resplendent with a black dinosaur tooth in his lapel, assumes the stand for most of these talks.

In the spring and fall, trips are conducted a-field. Here, practical work is correlated with "book knowledge." There is no place for the armchair naturalist. These excursions to various beauty spots in western New York State, are conducted by William P. Alexander and Ruth V. Weierheiser.

Although some specimens are allowed to be taken home for patient mothers to contend with, ruthless garnering of such things as wild flowers is "verboten" and ambitious orchid collectors (lady-slippers and such) are sternly dealt with, as a few well know.

As I write, I can see "Prof," with his old felt hat and ever present hand lens, rally the club around some specimen which, until then, had led an unobtrusive life tucked away in the fastness of the wilds. I can hear the wonders of the Burr Oak being extolled and topped off with the firm request to repeat the fearsome Latin name, Quercus macrocarpa.

Buses are used to reach various destinations, where we take off into the fields and woods.

Of course there has to be a club room to maintain the club's reputation as a group of working natural scientists. Besides impressive tables there is a mineral case and shell cabinet, aquaria where one can obtain the inspiration and guppies to set up one of his own, and the picture of "Teddy" Roosevelt himself.

Perhaps the success of an organization of this sort, lies in the fact that it teaches one to look in his backyard for the wonders of nature; and brings to those at a very impressionable age, the thrills (less most the discomforts) of real field trips. The urge to travel can be satisfied to a certain extent, too, by developing the attractions that exist in one's locality. W. H. A.

Book on Christmas

"Let's Celebrate Christmas," by Horace J. Gardner. Illustrated by Edna Potter. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. $2.50.

Advertised on the jacket as a "complete" book on Christmas, this volume within its limits lives up to the description. What do parents, teachers, club workers, and students want to know about Christmas in relation to planning celebrations? It certainly seems as if this book would contain the answers. Legends and customs, Christmas in other lands, party suggestions and programs, games classified for different age groups are among the sections. Then there is a section of traditional carols printed with music (this is in regrettably small print but the carols are familiar and easily found in inexpensive carol books). There is a section of poetry, containing lovely things like Shakespeare's "Blow, blow, thou winter winds." There are stories to read and tell. There are two plays to give. And, oh yes, there are even recipes for refreshment suggestions for your party and ideas for costumes and for decorations for house and church and hall. An excellent index makes this diverse material quickly available. M. J. T.

Serving as 'Parents' to Teen-Age Younger Brother and Sister

The Parent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Virginia

Dear Friends—

When my husband's young sister, eighteen, and brother, fourteen, came to make their home with us, many friends wondered how this sudden influx of adolescence would affect our hitherto quiet abode. In spite of having certain adjustments to work out, however, we are greatly benefited. We feel we have gained in expressing such qualities as tact, patience, tolerance, co-operation, and generosity—qualities of fatherhood and motherhood we desire to reflect. We have grown, too, in other ways through the experience of sharing our home.

Believing that definite tasks and responsibilities for each would not only be helpful to the home but to the youngster's own self-respect and sharing spirit, we placed the fourteen-year-old in charge of washing the car regularly, keeping the waste baskets and refuse emptied daily, tidying the back porch, making his bed, and drying the supper dishes. Inspections by his big brother were at first necessary, and an occasional reminder is still needed, but much progress has been made. Attention to neatness in other parts of the house has accentuated for this young man the desirability of keeping his own room neat. The girl has had complete charge of planning and preparing dinner once a week, besides washing the supper dishes each evening and keeping her own room clean and tidy.

When they first came, we found it necessary to get an additional supply of bath towels, hand towels, and wash cloths. Most of ours on hand were green or yellow, so we purchased blue ones for the boy and pink for the girl. This division of colors in the bathroom is very convenient, especially since each person also has a separate towel rack.

* * *

We live in a community where the custom of saying grace before meals is prevalent. Instead of repeating a set phrase, however, we have preferred taking turns giving a Bible verse. At first I clipped these out of the Monitor and placed them in a basket so that one could be drawn out and read before each meal. Later we made it a point to read verses which occurred in the weekly Bible Lesson. The most recent procedure is to ban reading entirely and insist on an inspirational note, but each of us is adding to his treasury of memorized Scriptural passages.

As for financial arrangements, each youngster was at first given a certain weekly amount to cover school expenses and spending money. In the case of the girl this worked perfectly, but alas! the boy persisted in running through his allowance during the first day or two and then pining for more over the week end. It has been necessary to apportion him a small amount daily and the balance on Saturday when he has his social good times. This is more expedient than ideal, since the discipline is not self-discipline but is imposed from without. I should appreciate any helpful suggestions on this problem from other Parent Column readers.

* * *

In our efforts to guide these two folks we have noticed with interest that whereas the boy is the essence of exuberant, healthy, "swing"-loving self-confidence and friendly talkativeness, the girl is inclined to be exceptionally quiet and even a bid moody. Therefore we have tried to encourage our young football player to listen respectfully to opinions that differ from his own, to play the radio at moderate volume and on appropriate occasions, and to learn the value of occasional silence.

With the young sister it has been helpful to me to use mentally the analogy of a gradually developing plant whose blossom is of rare beauty when unfolded, but whose blossoming cannot be forcibly hastened, only encouraged through proper soil, air, moisture, and sunlight. We have asked her many questions to draw her into the active center of conversation. We have praised any signs of budding enthusiasms or friendships, and we have frequently assisted her to have a well rounded social life. Recently she has started a college course in secretarial training, and we feel that the college environment will have a wholesome socializing effect. We have gently pointed out to her that extra-class activities which develop friendliness and conversational ease rank in importance right along with proficiency in typing and shorthand, since the ability to "get along with people" is a highly prized and well-nigh indispensable asset in the business world. Her keen desire to prepare herself to the best advantage vocationally has made this type of motivation exceptionally effective.

The joy of guiding these young people" is a highly prized and well-light and of watching them mature into splendid prospective citizens and homemakers has enriched our own home immeasurably.

(Mrs.) R. E. S.

A Saturday Column

Adverbs Do Triple Duty; Pronouns as Objects

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman and LaVaun Nickel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Help Yourself to Easy English—13
52 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

Adverbs are TRIPLE-SERVICE words. We have learned to use them to describe verbs. Now we shall learn to use adverbs to describe adjectives and other adverbs.

A. AN ADVERB DESCRIBING A VERB.

Example: He listened *attentively*. (HOW he listened)

B. AN ADVERB DESCRIBING AN ADJECTIVE.

Example: He is *extremely* cautious. (HOW cautious he is)

C. AN ADVERB DESCRIBING ANOTHER ADVERB.

Example: She forgave *somewhat* graciously. (HOW graciously she forgave)

ADJECTIVES: real; sure; some.

ADVERBS: really, very, or quite*; surely; somewhat or rather.

**Quite* is a stronger adverb than *really* or *very*; *quite* means *completely* or *entirely*.

CAUTION: Many of us try to make adjectives do the work of adverbs. Do you use *real*, *sure*, and *some*, instead of *really*, *surely*, and *somewhat*?

Exercise 1

Underscore the correct word.

1. One should always speak (real, quite) distinctly.
2. He is (some, somewhat) taller than his sister.
3. That is a (real, really) good cinema.
4. One should drive (real, quite) carefully here.
5. We are (sure, surely) happy to be with you today.
6. He speaks (real, quite) rapidly when lecturing.
7. Is this a (real, really) true story?
8. We were (sure, surely) glad to have an umbrella.
9. It is (some, somewhat) cooler today.
10. He is (sure, surely) glad to have a vacation.

Pronouns as Objects of Verbs

We have learned to use pronouns in the SUBJECTIVE case; now we shall learn to use pronouns in the OBJECTIVE case.

SUBJECTIVE: First person; (Singular) I, (Plural) we.
Second person; (Singular) you*, (Plural) you*
Third person; (Singular) he, she, it*, (Plural) they.

OBJECTIVE: First person; (Singular) me, (Plural) us.
Second person; (Singular) you*, (Plural) you*.
Third person; (Singular) him, her, it*, (Plural) them.

**The pronouns you and it keep the same form in both the subjective and the objective cases. For this reason we omit further reference to them. We shall consider only the pronouns whose objective forms are me, him, her, us, them.*

HOW DO WE USE THE OBJECTIVE CASE? To determine this, let us first find the verb and its subject. Then let us repeat the subject, the verb, and add the word WHOM. IF ANYTHING ANSWERS WHOM, THAT IS THE OBJECT.

Example: Joe saw them. Joe—saw—*whom*? *Them* is the object. Why? Because *them* answers the question *whom*.

Exercise 2

Underscore the correct form of the pronoun.

1. I noticed (they, them) at the circus.
2. She was calling (he, him).
3. In the research department we noticed (she, her).
4. Father called Mary and (she, her) to the door.
5. They took Helen and (I, me) home.

CAUTION: In sentences like the last two we often use the subjective case when we should use the objective case. How can we overcome this error? By silently *repeating* the verb use the correct pronoun.

Example: Dick is calling you and (calling) me.
Tom is coaching Bruce and (coaching) me.

Exercise 3

Underscore the correct pronoun. Method: Repeat the verb silently.

1. John is taking you and (I, me) to the opera.
2. The instructor wishes you and (he, him) as substitutes.
3. Shall I accompany you and and (she, her) this afternoon?
4. Father asked Tom and (we, us) to translate the book.

* * *

Answers

Exercise 1: (All are adverbs) 1—quite (describes adverb, distinctly); 2—somewhat (describes adjective, taller); 3—really (describes adjective, good); 4—quite (describes adverb, carefully); 5—surely (describes adjective, happy); 6—quite (describes adverb, rapidly); 7—really (describes adjective, true); 8—surely (describes adjective, glad); 9—somewhat (describes adjective, cooler); 10—surely (describes adjective, glad).

Exercise 2: (Answers the question whom.) 1—them; 2—him; 3—her; 4—her; 5—me.

Exercise 3: 1—me (taking me); 2—him (wishes him); 3—her (accompany her); 4—us (asked us).

If you write about anything in this series please address the Education Editor.

Schoolboys Make Nursery Furniture From Scrap

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

Schoolboys from the Royal High School, Edinburgh, have made some remarkable nursery furniture, displaying great ingenuity in their choice of materials. The highlight of the exhibition, which was sponsored by the Women's Voluntary Service, were the tables made out of ancient school benches which had long since been discarded. As one turned over these beautifully made little tables, fashioned from fine old oak, it was amusing to see on the under parts the initials cut by many generations of High School laddies. It is even possible that those of Sir Walter Scott may have been there, for he was one of the many famous men educated at the High School.

A band of W. V. S. workers, who work under Mrs. Gruy at Castlehill School—an elementary school just without the ramparts of Edinburgh Castle—were responsible for a delightful assortment of soft toys and dolls, toddlers' slippers, bibs, and gay overalls. Nothing is allowed to go to waste at this depot, old towels, scraps of silk, and so on, all are used. Slippers, for instance, are made from old felt or velour hats. The designs for all the articles is of the highest standard.

The exhibition had the two aims of providing equipment for the nursery schools, which will presently be set up for the children of munition workers under the new Ministry of Labor scheme, and also to stimulate interest in nursery school work. Edinburgh has always been a pioneer in nursery schools, and much good work along this line was done by private effort long before official recognition was forthcoming.

As a war effort to conserve waste the women deserve every credit. Working under first-class designers the skill of the women is developing rapidly, and there is no limit to what can be done. The desire to help is abroad and in this useful and vital bit of work Scots women and schoolboys have shown what they can do. I. C. G.

A Hawthorn Tree

A Hawthorn is so beautiful,
With its many pink blossoms,
Like a sky-rocket bursting
Into thousands of pink sparks.

Lois Heck, 11 years, Luther Burbank School

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See Also
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GEARED TO THE NEEDS OF THE INDUSTRY

Texas Aggies, With Long Winning Streak, Seek Conference Flag and Bowl Bid

Meet U. of Texas Eleven In Feature Game Nov. 28

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Not since Southern Methodist University played Texas Christian University in Fort Worth in 1935 has a football game in the Southwest Conference attracted so much attention as the approaching contest between Texas A. & M. College and the University of Texas in Memorial Stadium in Austin, Nov. 28.

Both Southern Methodist and Texas Christian in that year were undefeated and playing their last game of the season. A victory meant the Conference championship and the bid to the Rose Bowl. Southern Methodist won, 20 to 14, and became the first Southwest Conference eleven to represent this section in the California classic.

Nineteen Victories

With a string of 19 victories behind them, the longest winning streak in Conference history, the Texas Aggies will be seeking the Conference flag and the California bowl bid.

Their foes, the Texas Longhorns, offer no such impressive record as did either of the contenders in the 1935 game. Their play throughout the season has been erratic, and twice they have been beaten.

While records favor the Aggies, tradition points to a University of Texas victory. Eighteen years have gone by since the Aggies have won a game in Austin. The Aggies have never won a football game in Memorial stadium, the field the Longhorns have used since 1926, and only once—in 1938 when a heavily-favored Aggie team lost a 7-to-6 decision—have the Aggies scored at Memorial Stadium.

Another tradition that stands in the Aggies' path is the fact that a Southwest team has never won the football championship twice in a row.

New Record Expected

It is for these reasons that Southwest fans expect to see one of the best football games of the season in the Southwest in Austin on Nov. 28. A new record for attendance is expected. Between 45,000 and 50,000 persons will see the game.

The athletic department at the University of Texas reported early in October that all seats were sold. If more seats were available, a crowd of between 60,000 and 70,000 would be expected.

Regardless of the outcome of the game, the Texas Aggies expect to receive an invitation to one of the bowl games. If the Aggies come out on top in the game, Aggie partisans predict that the 20-game winning streak will win for their team the Rose Bowl bid. Even a defeat to the Longhorns would not eliminate the Aggies as a contender in the Sugar Bowl game at New Orleans or the Cotton Bowl game at Dallas.

* * *

The clash in Austin will bring together two of the Southwest's most talked-about ball-carriers, John Kimbrough of the Aggies and Jack Crain of the Longhorns.

The two stars play entirely different types of football. Kimbrough is a plugger, with bull-like thrusts through the line his specialty. He weighs well above 200 pounds, and depends on his weight for his power and drive.

Crain is about 30 pounds lighter, and picks his way in his runs by using a side-step and change of pace to advantage.

* * *

It isn't often that baseball players are remembered during the football season. Especially is this true at colleges. But this week end at Baylor University in Waco, school authorities have arranged ceremonies honoring Teddy Lyons, Chicago White Sox pitcher, between halves of the Southern Methodist-Baylor University football game. Lyons was Baylor's star athlete of 20 years ago. He stepped off the Baylor campus in 1923 to make good with the White Sox.

* * *

One of the best stories of the week in the Southwest concerns Baylor's football coach, Morley Jennings. His Golden Bears have been anything but brilliant this season, having lost all four of their Conference games played to date.

Jennings was moaning over his losses one day when mention was made to him of the charges that Coach Francis Schmidt of Ohio State had brought against Coach Carl Snavely of Cornell. Schmidt alleged that Snavely had called signals from the bench.

"If anyone charges that I've been calling the plays my quarterback has been using, I'll sue him for slander," Jennings said.

Checking Leafs Rests Upon Four Rookie Goalies

By the Associated Press

A large part of the responsibility for checking Toronto's runaway in the National Hockey League race rests upon the shoulders of four "rookie" goal tenders.

The biggest job this week end is given to Paul Goodman of the Chicago Black Hawks, who has to try twice in succession to stop the high scoring Leafs. Chicago and Toronto meet tonight on the Maple Leafs' ice and tomorrow at Chicago.

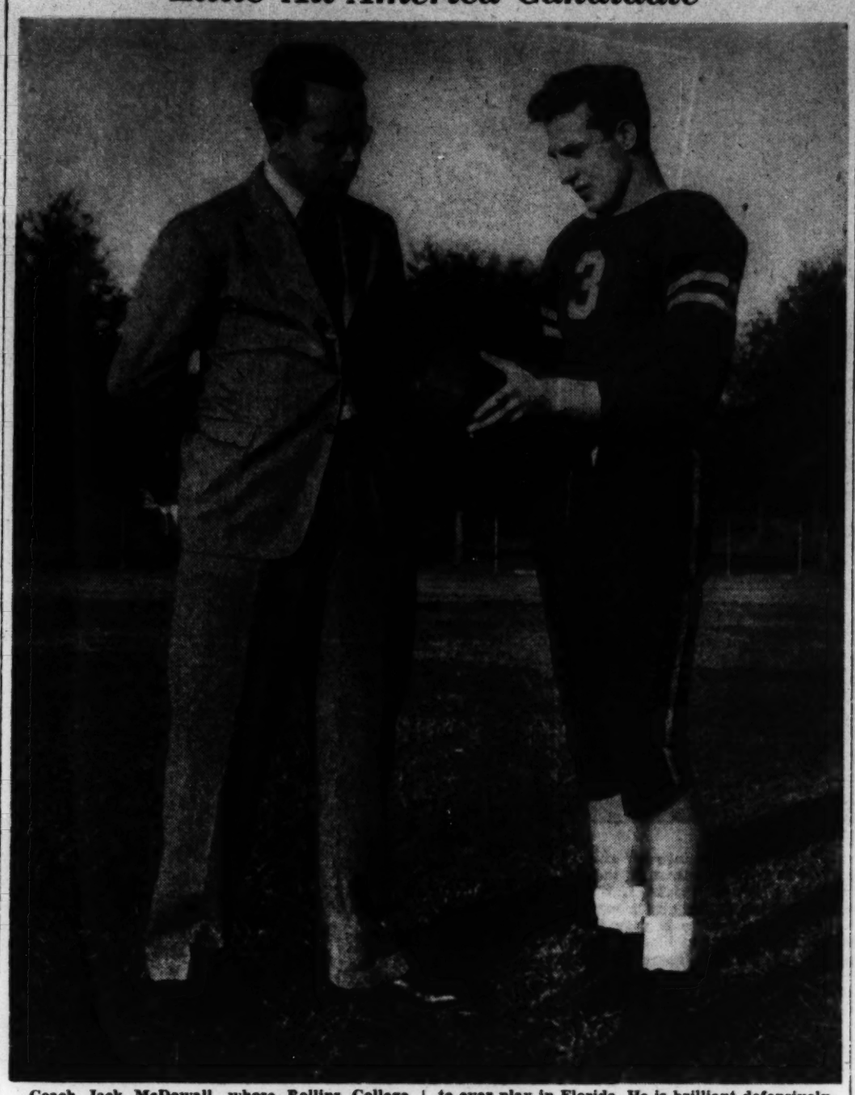
Goodman isn't a rookie in the exact sense of the word. But he became a major league regular only in the middle of last season, when the Hawks brought him up to replace Mike Karakas.

The others, all serving their first year in the big time are young Johnny Mowers of Detroit, Bert Gardiner of the Montreal Canadiens and Charlie Rayner, who is subbing for the injured Earl Robertson in the New York American's cage. Mowers and Detroit play only once over the week end, facing the Boston Bruins Sunday after Boston plays the New York Rangers tonight. The Americans and Canadiens play a home-and-home series at Montreal and New York in an effort to do something about their low standings.

If Chicago should pull off the unexpected and stop Toronto twice, the Black Hawks would tie the Leafs. The task looks all the harder because the Hawks will have to get along without their manager, Paul Thompson, for about 10 days.

Detroit, which is only a point behind the Leafs but has played more games, would get a chance to take the lead if Toronto should lose. Boston, the Americans and Montreal, bunched in that order at the bottom of the standing, have even better chances to move up a notch or two if any of them can win two games.

Little All-America Candidate



Coach Jack McDowall, whose Rollins College eleven leads the S. I. A. A. Conference of 32 teams, discusses problems in strategy with his brilliant left end, June Lingerfelt, who calls signals from an end position and is field captain. He is rated as one of the greatest pass-receiving ends to ever play in Florida. He is brilliant defensively, won his team's blocking trophy last year, and was named unanimously on the All-Florida team as a junior. This season the Tars have won six out of seven games. Coach McDowall was an All-Southern back with North Carolina State in 1928.

Sports Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

'Hall of Fame' for Golfers

NEW YORK—The "Hall of Fame" idea is spreading since the baseball people thought it up, and by next summer the nation's golfers will have a full-fledged shrine of their own, it was learned today from Freddie Corcoran of the P. G. A.

A committee of newspaper golf writers is being formed to vote on the nominees, and the P. G. A. is donating a plaque on which to inscribe the names of the fairways immortals. In time it is hoped to build a regular shrine like the baseballers have at Cooperstown and to install busts of golf's heroes.

There will be an argument over the site of such a shrine. Some already have plumped for the hallowed spot at Brookline, Mass., where young Francis Ouimet in 1913 sank the putt that beat the two great Britishers, Ted Ray and Harry Vardon, in the National open championship.

* * *

Bingham 'Speaks Up'

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—William J. Bingham, Director of Athletics at Harvard, says in an article written for the program for the Yale football game, that "there is too much mud-slinging in intercollegiate football, and one of the worst evils we have in athletics is the malicious gossip which pervades our locker rooms."

"At least we should be able to stop this," he writes in asserting at the same time that "I do not agree that an 'Ivy League' will solve our football problem."

"I am not an alarmist, nor am I griping about the conditions which exist in intercollegiate football, but I do regret that so many evils are present. . . .

"No one forces us to play against teams representing colleges whose ideals and whose ideas of amateurism differ from our own, and it is not good sportsmanship to criticize football teams which you have invited to play on your gridirons.

"When we do gripe, gossip, or criticize, we are guilty of smugness and insincerity."

* * *

Lightweights

EASTON, Pa.—Yale's 150-pound football team ground out a 27-to-0 victory over Lafayette's lightweights yesterday.

* * *

Gottselig to Manage

CHICAGO—The Chicago Black Hawks have announced that Manager Paul Thompson would be lost to the club for about 10 days. In his absence the team will be handled by Johnny Gottselig, veteran Hawk star who still plays occasionally as well as serving as coach and scout.

* * *

Gridiron Problem

MURPHY, N. C.—The football problem of coaching from the bench seems to have been solved here by two high school teams which permitted their coaches to follow them on the field and call signals.

The system worked admirably for players and spectators as Murphy High's 12-man team defeated Hall High of Knoxville, Tenn., 20-0. Opposing coaches directed their teams' play on offense, relieving quarterbacks of mental burdens. In the 48-minute contest 114 plays were run, considerably above the average.

* * *

Women's Field Hockey

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — The Middle Atlantic Firsts, with five All-Americas in the lineup, came through with a last-half scoring spree to drub the Northeast Firsts, 8 to 3, in yesterday's top game in the second day's play of Women's national field hockey tournament.

The Great Lakes team pushed across a score in each period to blank the Pacific Coast eleven, 2-0.

The Midwest Firsts and the Southeast Firsts fought to a 2-2 tie, with the midwesterners coming from behind in the second period to even the score.

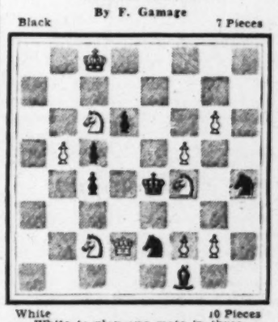
Earlier in the day, the Middle Atlantic Reserves upset the favored U. S. touring team, 4 to 2.

Chess—*By Frederick R. Chevalier*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Nov. 23, 1940
Problem No. 2299
By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(From the Corsair March 1, 1903. One of the composer's early three-movers.)

Problem No. 2300

Especially composed for The Christian Science Monitor
By F. Gamage

Black 13 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

(Once again, this column is honored by being privileged to offer an original by the greatest living American composer, who also contributed numbers 2000, 2100, and 2200.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2297. Kt-Kt6

No. 2298. 1 B-R8 PxQ
2 R-Kt7
1. . . . . K-Kt3
2. Q-K4

End-Game No. 537 White wins: 1 R-R3, P-KKt3; 2 QxPch, R-Kt2, 3 QxKt, QxR; 4 BxR, RxQ; 5 Kt-B6ch, K-B2; 6 PxQ, R-K3; 7 B-R8, P-KR4; 8 P-B3, Resigns. If 3 . . . QxQ; 4 Kt-B6ch, and wins.

End-Game No. 538

By Korolikov

Black 7 Pieces

White 7 Pieces

White to play and win

(One of several unusual endings discovered by I. Chernev, and quoted in his "Under-Promotion in the End-Game," in the November Chess Review. This ingenious study is featured by several Knight promotions.)

Gamage's Birthday

F. Gamage, Brockton, Massachusetts, celebrated his birthday Nov. 21 and at the same time honors us with another of his fine composing efforts.

Thompson Texas Champion

J. C. Thompson, of Dallas, one of the chief organizers of the United States Chess Federation Open Championship Tournament, won by R. Fine this summer, won the annual tournament of the Texas Chess Association, held in Fort Worth over Labor Day. This is the third time he has won the championship since 1936. He was undefeated, as was Weaver Adams, of Boston, who drew one more game.

Chess Review Editor to Tour

I. A. Horowitz, editor of the Chess Review, plans to renew his acquaintance with chess groups all over the country when he begins his annual tour just after Christmas. He plans to visit Texas, Mexico, California, and Washington, with numerous stops on the way.

Horowitz was a member of three championship United States teams in biennial team tournaments held in Europe. He also won the American Chess Federation congress in Philadelphia and shared first honors with Kashdan in Boston in 1938.

The game below is a shining example of how to punish inferior opening play.

Vienna Game

Horowitz White	Amateur Black	Horowitz White	Amateur Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	8 P-Q3	B-Kt3
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	9 R-B	Kt-B3
3 B-B4	B-B4	10 RxKt	P-Q3
4 Q-Kt4	Q-B3?	11 QxPch	KxQ
5 Kt-Q5	QxPch	12 B-R6ch	K-Kt
6 K-Q	K-B	13 B-Kt5ch	KPxB
7 Kt-R3	Q-Q5	14 Kt-B6 mate	

New South Wales Championship

Lajos Steiner, formerly of Hungary but now residing in Australia, won the New South Wales championship with a score of 10½-½, the draw being with G. Koshnitsky, the Australian champion. The game below shows a narrow escape at the hands of the third-prize winner, editor of the Australasian Chess Review.

French Defense

Steiner White	Purdy Black	Steiner White	Purdy Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	20 QR-K	K-Q
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 Q-K3	P-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	22 P-R4	PxP
4 B-Kt5	B-Kt5	23 RxP	Q-Kt4
5 P-K5	P-KR3	24 P-R5	RxR (a)
6 B-R4	P-KKt4	25 PxR	Q-Kt6
7 B-Kt3	Kt-K5	26 Q-K5	PxP
8 Kt-K2	P-KB4	27 K-Kt	R-B
9 PxPep	QxP	28 R-KB	Q-Kt5ch
10 P-QR3	BxKtch	29 Q-Kt3ch	K-K2
11 KtxB	KtxB	30 QxP	R-KKt1
12 RPxKt	Kt-B3	31 Q-B5ch	K-K
13 Q-R5ch	K-K2	32 P-B5	Q-Kt2
14 Castles	KtxP	33 P-B6	Q-B2
15 P-P4	B-Q2	34 Q-Q6	B-B
16 B-Q2	QR-KB	35 QxBPch	K-Q
17 KR-B	P-B3	36 Q-Q6ch	B-Q2
18 Kt-K2	KtxKtch	37 Q-Kt6ch	Resigns
19 QxKt	KR-Kt1		

(a) The turning point. After 24 . . . K-B2, White would have no counterattack and would be a pawn behind.

London Easter Tournament

H. Golombek and P. M. List shared first honors in the Eastern tournament held in the National Chess Center, now demolished by bombs. Mrs. Vera Menchik Stevenson, woman champion, was third.

The game below, from the tournament, is a good example of List's forthright play.

Queen's Gambit Declined

List White	Morry Black	List White	Morry Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 KtxKt	PxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	14 Q-B2	Q-Q4
3 P-B4	P-K3	15 B-KB4	P-QKt3
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	16 B-B4	Q-Kt2
5 B-B4	Castles	17 P-QKt4	BxKtP
6 P-K3	P-B4	19 KtxP	Q-R2
7 B-K2	Kt-B3	18 Q-Kt3	B-QB4
8 QPxP	BxP	20 P-QR4	B-Kt2
9 Castles	P-QR3	21 Kt-Q4ch	K-R
10 PxP	PxP	22 Kt-K6	R-B4
11 Kt-K5	Kt-K2	23 Q-Kt2	R-KKt
12 B-KKt5	Kt-K5	24 B-R6	Resigns

Amherst Elects Two

AMHERST, Mass. (AP)—Richard H. Valentine, of East Williston, N. Y., and John L. Ashbaugh, of Westfield, N. J., have been chosen co-captains of next season's Amherst cross-country team. Both are sophomores.

Eastern Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Washington	4	0	0	13	7	8
River Vale	3	2	0	16	22	6
Baltimore	2	2	1	15	13	5
New York	2	3	1	26	22	4
Atlantic City	2	3	0	24	25	4
Boston	0	3	1	7	12	1

Results Nov. 22
Washington 4, Atlantic City 2.
River Vale 4, Boston Olympics 2.
Games Today
Boston at New York.
Baltimore at Atlantic City.
Washington at River Vale.
Games Nov. 24
Atlantic City at Boston.
River Vale at Baltimore.
Washington at New York.

Inter-College-House Football

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 22
At New Haven, Conn.

Winthrop House (Harvard) 6, Salbrook College (Yale) 0.
Dunster House (H) 6, Berkeley College (Y) 0.
Silliman College (Y) 13 Kirkland House (H) 6.
Trumbull College (Y) 6, Leverett House (H) 0.
Pierson College (Y) 0, Lowell House (H) 0.
Jonathan Edwards College (Y) 0, Elliott House (H) 0.

Touch Football

Trumbull College (Y) 30, Kirkland House (H) 13.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Toronto	5	1	0	29	10	10
Detroit	3	1	2	17	11	8
Chicago	3	3	2	15	15	6
Rangers	2	0	2	13	8	6
Boston	1	2	2	12	13	4
Americans	1	3	2	11	15	4
Canadiens	0	4	2	11	20	2

Rollins End Has Never Dropped Pass in Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla., Nov. 23—The largest conference, the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, boasts 32 teams operating under its supervision and stretches from the Atlantic Ocean to the muddy waters of the Mississippi. Tops this year in this strong small college Conference over such good elevens as Centenary, Centre, Miami and Mercer is Rollins College and the star player for the Florida team is left end "June" Lingerfelt.

Lingerfelt, a six foot, 175-pound Asheville, N. C., lad, has drawn multitudes of praise from southern sports writers who have gone "all out" for him. He was a unanimous All-Florida selection as a junior and now is being touted for the "Little" All-America team.

Besides doing everything a great end should do, June has taken on the added responsibilities of being field captain and signal caller. Cool and poised under fire, he is an ideal man for these duties. Since Lingerfelt has been playing with Rollins, the Tars have won 21 games and lost only three. Undefeated in the S. I. A. A., Rollins has won six games this season while suffering a lone loss to Davidson, 19-7.

Rated the best pass-catcher ever to play in Florida, even better than All-America Dale Van Sickle, Lingerfelt has caught at least two passes a game. He has snared three for touchdowns and set up half a dozen more with spectacular catches deep in enemy territory.

A great defensive player, no team has broken away for gains around his end. Appalachian's team, the best in its Conference, suffered a 10-yard loss in seven plays around June's end, then ceased to run it. Against Miami June burst through to block a punt which put the Hurricane eleven back on its heels, and caught two passes in Rollins' 76-yard march for the only touchdown of the game. Miami plays Georgia, South Carolina, Texas Tech, Catholic, and other ranking teams.

Never Dropped Pass

Lingerfelt, who is a 10-second man, has never dropped a pass in a collegiate game. He plays a roving end, yet is never drawn out of position, and through clever use of his hands he can worm his way through a three-man interference to make tackles. In three years of varsity play, he has never been out for injury, and is usually called upon for 60 minute service.

Defensively a standout, always brilliant as a pass-receiver, Lingerfelt also won his team's blocking trophy last year, indicating that he is a team man all the way. And he calls signals and directs his plays. No wonder Rollins is leading the S. I. A. A. parade and no wonder June Lingerfelt is worthy of "Little" All-America recognition.

Semi-Pro Dates For 22 of the 48 State Tourneys

NEW YORK (AP)—Sites and starting dates for 22 of the 48 state championship tournaments in 1941 were announced by the National Semi-pro Baseball Congress.

The state tourneys will lead up to the national championships at Wichita, Kan., Aug. 15-27.

Thirteen of these state winners—representatives of California, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Alabama, Ohio, Texas, Illinois, Colorado and Indiana—will qualify directly for the national competition along the Enid (Okla.) Refiners and Mt. Pleasant (Texas) Cubs, the defending champs and runners-up.

Other state minners will compete in 17 regional tourneys.

The state tournaments already assigned are:

East—Wilmington, Del., July 17; Portsmouth, N. H., July 20; Trenton or Jersey City, N. J., July 19; Syracuse, N. Y., July 1; Vandergrift, Pa., July 16; Woonsocket, R. I., July 1; Burlington, Vt. July 4; Harrisville, W. Va., July 5.

South—Greenwood, Miss., July 19; Waco, Texas, July 26; Russeville, Ark., July 20.

Midwest—Adel, Iowa, July 10; Wichita, Kan., July 11; Lexington or North Platte, Neb., July 20; Oklahoma City, Okla. Aug. 1; Racine, Wis., July 20.

Far West—Torrance, Calif., July 12; Pueblo, Colo., July 6; St. Maries, Idaho, July 13; Portland, Ore., July 16; Worland, Wyo., July 15.

Cage Tourney March 29

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—The 1940 national collegiate basketball champion will be determined in Kansas City March 29.

Gene Zachman, manager of the Kansas City auditorium, and Dr. F. C. Allen, University of Kansas basketball coach and N. C. A. A. tournament manager, have contracts for that date. Indiana University won in 1939.

College Soccer

By the Associated Press

Result Nov. 22
At New Haven: Yale 2, Harvard 0.

By-Plays

Women's Tennis Stars

When Alice Marble turned professional a short time ago, amateur lawn tennis lost its leading woman player of the world. It has also brought up the question as to whether or not she was the greatest woman tennis player of all time.

It is always hard to select the greatest player of all time in any sport. This is especially true in the case of women's sports, as playing conditions, especially as regards dress, have changed greatly in the past 50 years.

A few of the women players who have won their country's championship as well as the titles of other countries, especially the championship at Wimbledon, have stood out far above the rest. And it is naturally from among them that the greatest, if there is to be a greatest named, must be selected.

The first to win world-wide fame was May Sutton of California when she added the Wimbledon title to her United States honors. Then came Molla Bjursted, the famous Norwegian; Suzanne Lenglen, the great French player; Helen Wills; Helen Jacobs, and Miss Marble, the last three from California.

That the greatest player of all time is among this group cannot be questioned. Of the above-mentioned players, Miss Wills, Miss Lenglen, and Miss Bjursted won the most national titles. Miss Lenglen and Miss Bjursted were practically contemporaries. Of these two we favor Miss Lenglen as the better despite her famous default to the former.

Miss Wills was at her best after Miss Lenglen had begun to fall off in her playing, so there is no way of actually telling which was the better of the two. But we believe that most or all of those experts who saw all of the above-named players at their best would, were they to pick the greatest woman tennis player of all time, name either Miss Wills or Miss Lenglen as that person. And that is as far as we would care to go.

Miss Marble has played very fine tennis during the past two years. Had she continued as an amateur she would undoubtedly have led her field for several years to come; but we do not think that she can be classed with Miss Wills or Miss Lenglen, although we do believe that she should be rated next to them.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

(Week-End Schedule)

Saturday

National League
New York Americans at Montreal.
Chicago at Toronto.
Boston at New York Rangers.

American League
Springfield at Cleveland.
New Haven at Pittsburgh.
Buffalo at Hershey.
Indianapolis at Philadelphia.

American Association
Kansas City at Omaha.
Minneapolis at Tulsa.

Sunday

National League
Montreal at New York Americans.
Boston at Detroit.
Toronto at Chicago.

American League
New Haven at Indianapolis.
Pittsburgh at Buffalo.
Cleveland at Providence.
Hershey at Springfield.

American Association
Kansas City at St. Paul.
Minneapolis at St. Louis.
(No games scheduled Nov. 22.)

Nile Kinnick Honored

IOWA CITY, Iowa (AP) — Nile Kinnick, Iowa's 1939 All-America halfback, has been elected to the Touchdown Club of Washington, D. C., the organization which annually presents the Walter Camp Memorial trophy to the nation's outstanding football player.

Kinnick, winner of the trophy last year, must give the club an autographed photograph of himself for his dues.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 22

East
Harvard Junior Varsity 16, Yale J. V. 6.
Yale 150-pounders 27, Lafayette 150's 0.

South
South Carolina 7, Miami 2.
Rollins 20, Tampa 6.
Presbyterian 6, Stetson 0.
Austin Peay Normal 16, Rose Poly 7.
East Carolina T. 44, Naval Apprentice School 7.
Carson-Newman 27, Maryville 7.
Mississippi Southern 41, Delta State T. 0.
Snead 7, Troy (Ala) T. 6.

West
Wichita 19, North Dakota State 0.
Trinity (Tex) 0, East Central (Okla) State 0, tie.
Oklahoma Baptist 13, Oklahoma City 9.
Southwest (Okla) State 18, Southeast State 7.
Henderson (Ark) State 18, Northeast (Okla) State 3.
Abilene Christian 6, McMurry 0.

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Creamed Silver Onions
Hawaiian Sweet Potatoes
Creamed Mashed Potatoes Baked Idaho Potato
Florida Salad with Brown Bread and Cream Cheese Finger Sandwiches
Assorted Hot Rolls Wheat Wafers
Hot Cheese Muffins
New England Plum Pudding with Hard Sauce
Hot Mince Pie Green Apple Pie
Pecan Pumpkin Pie
Ice Cream American Roll with Sauce
Walter's Famous Chocolate Artcake with Hot Fudge Sauce
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	230,000
Previous day's sales	714,050
1940 volume to date	186,068,086
1939 volume to date	240,332,175

Uneven Trend Develops In Stocks Today

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (AP)—Sporadic attempts to get the stock market on the upgrade generally met with scant response today and leading issues trudged over a slightly irregular route.

It was a slow-going performance from the start and, at the beginning of the final hour, numerous shares were exactly at yesterday's closing levels.

Attracting mild support were U. S. Steel, Yellow Truck, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Telephone, Western Union, Sante Fe and Allied Chemical.

Backward were Chrysler, Republic Steel, Youngstown Sheet, American Smelting, Chesapeake & Ohio, Union Carbide, J. C. Penney, Texas Corp. and Sears Roebuck.

Bonds and commodities held a slim groove throughout.

Speculative stimulus was lacking in the war news, brokers said, and the Rumanian tie-up with the Axis alliance had been discounted. Business prospects remained as a restrictive selling influence, but many traders seemed inclined to keep accounts more or less liquid over the week-end. Light offerings for income tax purposes again were reported.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market trudged over an uneven price course today.

Gains and losses struck a fairly close balance near the end of the short session with traders in their usual attitude of weekend wariness.

Even among often volatile foreign dollar loans, price changes were measured in fractions. Canada 4s and German 7s of '49 edged ahead as Brazil 6½s of '26-'57 and some Rome 6½s fell back.

A handful of sales in U. S. Governments appeared on the tape at losses of a few 32ds of a point.

High-priced domestic corporate liens attracted most favor while issues with a slightly more speculative flavor traded at slight concessions.

In the plus column were pacific Gas 3⅜s, Remington Rand 1¼s of '56 with warrants, Youngstown Sheet 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s and Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s of '58.

Losers included International Telephone 5s, Western Union 5s of '60, Southern Pacific 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles and Alleghany stamped 5s of '50.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, according to Fitch Investment Service, are Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., Bridgeport Brass Co., Carpenter Steel Co., Hercules Powder Co., Lone Star Cement Corp., McCrory Stores Corp., Remington Rand, Inc., Ruberoid Co., Scott Paper Co., and Texas Corp. A list of the meetings of companies definitely scheduled is as follows:

Monday, Nov. 25

American Rolling Mill Co. (4½% Cum. Conv. Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.)
Atlantic Refining Co. (4% Pfd. Conv. "A") (10 a. m.)
Bridgeport Brass Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
Consolidated Edison Co. of N Y. ($5 Pfd.) (9:15 a. m.)
Gannett Co., Inc. ($6 Conv. Pfd.) (2 p. m.)
General Railway Signal Co. (6% Pfd.) (2 p. m.)
Holland Furnace Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Myers (F. E.) & Bro. Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
National Bond & Investment Co. (5% Pfd. "A" & Com.) (2:15 p. m.)
St. Joseph Lead Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.)
Scott Paper Co. (Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)
Waldorf System, Inc. (Com.) (1 p. m.)

Tuesday, Nov. 26

Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
American Can Co. (7% Pfd.) (2:15 p. m.)
American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corp. (7% Pfd.) (3:30 p. m.)
American Safety Razor Corp. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
American Smelting & Refining Co. (7% Pfd.) (12 m.)
Arnold Constable Corp. (Com.) (1 p. m.)
Black & Decker Mfg. Co. (Com.) (3:30 p. m.)
Borden Co. (Com.) (4 p. m.)
Carpenter Steel Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
International Paper & Power Co. (5% Cum. Conv. Pfd.)
Link-Belt Co. (Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)
Reading Co. (2nd Pfd.) (12 m.)
Remington Rand, Inc. ($4.50 Pfd & Com.) (9:15 a. m.)
Ruberoid Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Texas Corp. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
United-Carr Fastener Corp (Com) (1 p. m.)

Wednesday, Nov. 27

American Bank Note Co. (6% Pfd.) (12:30 p. m.)
American Power & Light Co. ($5 & $6 Pfd.) (11:30 a. m.)
American Tobacco Co. (6% Pfd.) (4:15 p. m.)
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co. (5% Pfd.) (9:15 a. m.)
Commercial Credit Co. (4½% Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.)
Great Western Sugar Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)
Helme (George W.) Co. (7% Pfd & Com.) 11 a. m.)
Hercules Powder Co., Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Ingersoll-Rand Co. (6% Pfd.) (12 m.)
International Salt Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Lone Star Cement Corp. (Com.) (9 a. m.)
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
McCrory Stores Corp. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
Parke, Davis & Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Wheeling Steel Corp. (6% & $5 Conv. Pr. Pfd.) (10:30 a. m.)

Thursday, Nov. 28

American Hawaiian S. S Co. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
American Home Products Corp. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Cluett, Peabody & Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) 10 a. m.)
Paramount Pictures Corp. (6% 1st & 2nd Pfd.) (2:30 p. m.)
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. ($1.50 Conv. Pfd.) (4 p. m.)

Friday, Nov. 29

General American Transportation Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Ohio Brass Co. (Com. "A" & "B") (2 p. m.)
Southern California Edison Co. Ltd. (5½% Pfd. "C" & 5% Orig. Pfd.) (12 m.)

Canadian Coal Output

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian coal production amounted to 1,357,948 tons in August, compared with 1,285,242 during the same month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Output included 1,140,444 tons of bituminous coal, 48,489 tons of subbituminous and 48,489 tons of lignite. Imports totaled 2,298,531 tons, compared with 1,628,296 in August, 1939, while exports were 36,420 tons, against 25,042.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	53	53	53	N'v 22
60	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	5	54¼	53	53	N'v 22
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	5	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ 1/8
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	N'v 22
19½	12½	Addresso(1.20e)	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	N'v 22
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1d)	3	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	N'v 22
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	19	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	12	11⅜	12	+ ⅜
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	1	19	19	19	N'v 20
26½	15½	Alleg-L Sti (⅝e)	3	23½	23¼	23¼	
12⅜	6⅝	Allen Ind (1e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	N'v 22
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	167⅜	167½	167⅝	+ ⅜
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	N'v 20
16⅜	10	Allied Mills (1e)	1	15⅜	13⅜	13⅜	N'v 22
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	2	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	72⅜	72½	72½	N'v 18
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch (1⅛e)	3	35⅜	35½	35½	— ¼
17½	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	3	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅜
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	6	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	N'v 22
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	N'v 18
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	2	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	N'v 22
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	6	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
75	41¾	Am Airlines	7	60½	60½	60½	
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	2	9	9	9	+ ⅜
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	1	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	N'v 22
45¾	28	Am Br Sh(1.10e)	5	38	37⅜	37⅜	+ 1/8
2¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	20	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	N'v 22
116⅛	87	Am Can (4)	10	86⅜	86⅛	86⅜	+ ⅛
180⅜	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	180⅛	180⅛	180⅛	N'v 19
33⅛	18	Am Car & Fdy	9	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
65	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	4	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
23½	13½	Am Ch & C(1.60)	5	21¼	21¼	21¼	N'v 22
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	114¼	114¼	114¼	N'v 20
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	117	117	117	N'v 22
9¾	5½	AmColtype(¼e)	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	1	6	6	6	
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	N'v 22
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	N'v 18
6⅜	3½	Am European	1	4	4	4	N'v 20
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.90k)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	N'v 15
28¼	10⅜	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	5	15¾	15⅛	15¾	N'v 20
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3	3	3	N'v 22
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	21	39¾	38½	39¼	N'v 22
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	32¼	32¼	32¼	N'v 18
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	3	49¾	48¼	49¾	+1¾
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	22¾	21½	22¾	N'v 22
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	N'v 22
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	13	13	13	N'v 18
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	48½	48½	48½	N'v 20
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	4	15¾	15¼	15¾	N'v 22
87½	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	1	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	5	13	13	13	N'v 22
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 20
25	12¾	Am Metal(1½e)	1	19	19	19	N'v 20
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	109	109	109	+4
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	6	3	3	3	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	1	47	47	47	+ ¼
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	1	40	40	40	N'v 22
10⅜	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	17	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	3	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
12⅜	6	Am Saf R (.80)	3	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	5	44⅜	44	44¼	— ¼
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	145	145	145	N'v 20
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	3	53½	53	53¼	N'v 19
33⅜	19½	Am St F (1½e)	4	28½	28	28½	+ ½
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	2	11	11	11	N'v 20
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	N'v 8
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	5	14¾	14	14¾	+ ½
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	78½	78½	78½	N'v 22
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	N'v 18
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	5	167¼	167	167¼	+ ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	+ ⅜
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	5	71¼	70½	70½	+ ½
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152½	152½	152½	N'v 20
6¼	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 20
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	7	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am WW 1 pf (6)	5	98	98	98	N'v 22
12	6	Am Woolen	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
59½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ¾
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
53⅞	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	4	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	N'v 18
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	26	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅜
41¼	20	Anacon WC(½e)	180	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+ ½
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.30e)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	N'v 20
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (¾e)	3	13	13	13	N'v 22
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 16
35½	23	Ar-D-M (1.40e)	1	33	33	33	+ ½
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ¾
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	15	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	13	54	52½	54	N'v 22
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	N'v 15
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (1e)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅜
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅜e)	9	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	77	77	77	N'v 18
93	49½	ASDG 2pf (18k)	8	92	92	92	N'v 19
45	29½	Associates (2a)	1	37	37	37	N'v 19
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	7	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
58⅝	39½	AT&SF pf(5e)	3	58	57⅛	58	N'v 22
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	2	14⅜	14½	14⅜	— ⅛
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	16⅛	16	16	N'v 20
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	3	17¼	17	17	N'v 22
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	107½	107½	N'v 14
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	10	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ¼
80½	57	Atlas Pow(4¼e)	1	74	74	74	+ ½
8⅜	4	Atlas Tack	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	N'v 20
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 20
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	6	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	17	4	4	4	— ⅛
8	3½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	N'v 20
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.60e)	5	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
36¼	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	1	28	28	28	N'v 22
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	24	24	24	N'v 19
112⅞	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 31
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 14
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124¼	124¼	124¼	N'v 20
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	8	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	N'v 20
36⅜	24½	Bendix A(2½e)	7	33⅜	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	1	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	N'v 22
56¾	49⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	+1¼
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
93¼	63½	Beth Steel (5e)	10	86⅜	85⅞	85⅞	— ⅛
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	133¼	133¼	133¼	+ ¼
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	25	25	25	N'v 20
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	4	20	19⅞	20	N'v 20
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	3	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	N'v 18
28⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	8	19	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	2	31½	31	31	N'v 20
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	N'v 20
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	3	19¾	19¾	19¾	
25⅞	17⅞	Borg-War (1a)	26	22	21¾	22	
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	2	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	N'v 20
38¾	26	Bower Roll.B(3)	2	37	36⅜	36⅜	—1⅛
7	4½	Brew Corp(.55e)	2	4½	4½	4½	
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¾e)	1	11⅜	11¾	11¾	— ¼
26¾	13¼	Briggs Mf (1½e)	6	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
41½	27	Briggs&S (3½e)	1	40½	40½	40½	N'v 19
53¾	38	Bristol M(2.40a)	1	43	43	43	N'v 22
4¼	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	3	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
116¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	116¼	116¼	116¼	Oct 7
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	7	15	14½	15	+ ¼
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	31	31	31	N'v 8
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
12⅝	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	3	12¼	12	12⅛	+ ¼
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	2	5½	5½	5½	
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20e)	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	5	32	32	32	
35¼	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	6	34½	33⅞	33⅞	N'v 22
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	N'v 22
12⅜	7½	Burr Ad (1⅛e)	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	N'v 22
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.30e)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	N'v 22
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19½	19½	19½	N'v 22
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	N'v 22
13⅜	6½	Byers (AM) Co	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	N'v 22
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	N'v 22
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
52½	50½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Sep 28
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8¼	4⅜	Cal & Hecla (1e)	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy(1.15e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	N'v 22
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	7	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	12	4	3⅞	4	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1¼e)	1	40	39¾	39¾	N'v 20
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	N'v 12
32⅜	22½	Carpent (2¼e)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
3¼	2	Car&Gen (.10e)	1	3	3	3	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co(3e)	5	62½	61¼	62½	N'v 20
56½	42½	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	49	48½	48½	— ½
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	1	28	28	28	— ¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	N'v 22
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR N J	2	3½	3½	3½	N'v 22
11⅜	4	Cent Violetta S	6	6	6	6	N'v 22
6	2⅜	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 1
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas (4)	10	34	33½	33⅞	N'v 22
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	11	5½	5⅜	5½	N'v 22
22	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	1	21	21	21	N'v 22
30⅜	17⅛	Cham P&F(.90e)	3	23⅛	23¾	23⅞	N'v 14
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	N'v 2
43⅜	30½	Ches & O (2½e)	17	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞	— ⅛
97¼	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	N'v 22
4⅞	2½	Ches Corp	9	2¾	2¾	2¾	
2½	⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1	1	1	N'v 19
2½	⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	N'v 18
14⅝	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
39¾	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	38½	38	38½	N'v 20
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	N'v 12
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 19
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 19
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	N'v 22
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	10	10	10	N'v 14
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(⅛e)	2	12	11⅞	11⅞	N'v 22
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3½e)	23	78¾	77⅞	78	— ¾
14¼	8⅞	City I & F (1.20)	7	9½	9½	9½	
4⅛	2	City Stores	2	3	3	3	N'v 15
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3½e)	2	38⅜	38	38	— ⅛
43¼	26	Clev Gr Bl(1.20e)	4	34	33	33	N'v 20
41⅜	25½	Climax M (1.20)	3	30¾	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	3	33¼	32¾	33¼	+ ¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	2	108	108	108	— ¼
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	61⅛	60	60	N'v 19
20	10⅛	Colgate P (1⅛)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
102	94	Colg-P pf (4½)	3	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	N'v 22
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	6	28	27⅝	28	N'v 22
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (⅛e)	6	20	20	20	N'v 22
26⅜	16	Colum Br A(2e)	4	22½	22	22	N'v 22
26¼	16	Colum Br B(2e)	4	22½	22	22	N'v 20
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	31	5	5	5	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	80	80	80	
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	5½	5½	5½	N'v 20
23½	14⅜	Colum P pf(2¾)	3	21	21	21	N'v 19
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	3	79½	79½	79½	N'v 22
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	5	32½	32	32	N'v 22
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100½	100½	100½	N'v 22
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	1	39	39	39	
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102½	102½	102½	N'v 8
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	1	10½	10½	10½	
1⅜	¾	Com'th & South	50	1	1	1	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	51	51	51	
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	13	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ¼
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	N'v 19
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
13⅜	8	Congress Cigar	1	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	N'v 20
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	N'v 13
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅜
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ½
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30e)	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
32⅜	23	Cons Edison (2)	23	23⅞	23⅝	23¾	+ ⅛
110½	97½	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ¼
1½	½	Cot. Film Ind	1	¾	¾	¾	
10½	5½	Cons F pf (1k)	1	9	9	9	N'v 22
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	3	3	3	N'v 19
8½	5⅛	Cons Oil (.72½e)	7	6⅛	6	6⅛	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	14	1½	1	1	N'v 16
5¼	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	N'v 22
23¾	8¾	Consol'n

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Farmers Hold Back Cereals From Markets

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 (AP)—The farm policy of holding grain from market to strengthen prices, fostered by Government loans on wheat, corn, rye, barley and sorghums, is spreading over a longer period the movement of cereals into commercial trade channels, statistics showed today.

Formerly, the bulk of the marketward movement occurred during the July-December harvest period. In recent years, however, producers have been encouraged and enabled by the Government program to construct more storage room for crops, with the result that increased quantities are being held on farms for a longer time. Even crops like oats and soybeans, which are not included in the loan program, are being held from market this year in larger quantities than normal.

Effect of Policy

Grain experts pointed out this holding policy should not materially affect volume of grain turned into commercial channels in the long run as the commodities eventually must be handled by shippers, dealers and processors. For example, they cited the fact that the more than 160,000,000 bushels of 1939 wheat held out of circulation last season went into commercial trade in the spring of 1940 when producers redeemed loan grain.

Farmers now are storing wheat and corn on farms and in commercial storage space, being guaranteed prices based on fixed loan rates. More than 257,000,000 bushels of wheat have been stored while corn storings are just beginning. Because much of the wheat and corn received at terminal markets the past few months represented grain involved in the loan program or owned by the Government, statistics on arrivals do not accurately reflect the extent of the holding program.

Due partly to demand for oats for feeding, receipts of this cereal at principal interior terminals since Aug. 1 have totaled only 27,359,000 bushels compared with 41,577,000 last year when the crop was much smaller. In fact, oats receipts for the period were the smallest since 1934 when the crop was reduced sharply by drought.

Soybean Sales Slow

At the end of October only 36 per cent of the soybean crop had been sold by farmers compared with 67 per cent last year and 47 per cent during the five-year period ending in 1938. Since November 1, primary receipts of beans have amounted to only 65 per cent of the year-ago volume while the crop is only slightly smaller.

In the first two weeks of the 1940-41 corn marketing season which began November 1, corn receipts at the principal markets totaled only 10,32,000 bushels compared with 19,679,000 a year ago.

Grain prices have reflected this lagging movement of various cereals by moving up substantially from the seasonal lows in August. In the past week, however, there has been heavy profit taking attracted by the highest prices in six months and before the opening today wheat was ¾-1¼ lower than a week ago, corn ⅛-1½ lower, rye 1⅞-2 lower, soybeans 3¼-4 down, and oats 1⅜ lower to ⅛ higher.

Professor Declares U. S. Profit System Already Outmoded

The competitive sales and profit system is like a "civil war" and is already outmoded, said Professor Philip Cabot, of the Harvard School of Business Administration, speaking before a joint meeting of the Sales Managers Club and the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

The professor advocated a "motive of survival" instead of the profit motive. "If we don't soon make a drastic change in our form of economy, and unless we substitute an unprecedented system of co-operative effort for the public good, we'll go down to defeat," he said.

He likened the sales competition of American business to a civil war that is disintegrating the economic structure. "We must shift our thinking and action to a war-like attitude, stop fighting among ourselves and turn, united on our common intruder," he declared. "This may be impossible but we have the alternative of fascism and slavery. In peace time friendly competition in business is all right, but we are now involved in a war, the end of which no living man today can see."

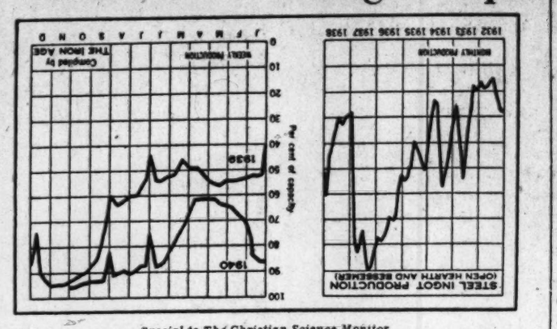
The greatest danger to America, he said, is that "we are too smug and complacent. Everything we have is threatened by war and we shall probably lose it in a short time if we don't face the music. We are deluding ourselves by thinking that we are at peace. Our whole attitude should be warlike. People who know they are at war have a better chance of survival."

Oldsmobile Sales Show A Substantial Increase

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Oldsmobile division of General Motors reported its sales of new cars for the first 10 days of November numbered 7,195. Sales in the preceding 10-day period totaled 8,898.

D. E. Ralston, the company's general sales manager announced that retail sales from January 1 to November 10 totaled 168,880 units compared with 119,952 for the like period last year.

Steel Industry Sets Record In October Tonnage Output



Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A new record tonnage output was established by the steel industry in October, when open hearth and bessemer ingot production totaled 6,461,898 net tons, the Iron Age reports. This was equal to 96.1 per cent of the industry's productive capacity, a percentage figure that was exceeded on four occasions in 1929 when the industry's capacity was about 8,000,000 tons a year below present capacity, and tonnage output in those four months was consequently below the October totals.

Despite the possibility of higher output in November on a percentage basis, it is possible that tonnage production will be below the October record due to the shorter working period available in November. The Iron Age has predicted near-capacity operations for many months to come—perhaps through all of 1941.

Floor Space of Aircraft Factories Nearly Doubled Since War Started

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Combined floor space of leading United States aircraft, engine and propeller factories has nearly doubled since war broke out in Europe in September, 1939, and will be nearly quadrupled in 1942, the aviation news committee of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America said.

When the war started, the plants had floor space totaling 9,123,143 square feet.

The total now is 16,713,230 square feet.

Further current and planned expansion to be completed before or in 1942 will make the aggregate 33,370,822 square feet, the committee said a November survey showed.

The survey deals with 15 major manufacturers of airplanes, engines and propellers on the eastern seaboard and in the Midwest—eight plane plants, five engine factories and two propeller factories—and six Pacific coast plane plants.

Following is a summary of expansion in square feet of floor space, by groups:

Group	Sept. 1939 Space	Present Space	1942 Space
Eight eastern-Midwest plane plants	2,535,000	3,597,000	8,514,712
Five engine factories	2,030,000	4,677,000	7,888,000
Two propeller factories	370,000	530,000	1,080,000
Six Pacific Coast plane plants	4,188,143	7,909,230	15,888,110

U. S.-S. A. Trade Seen Causing Farmers To Discard Prejudices

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—Co-operation with Latin America in Western Hemisphere defense, Chester C. Davis of the National Defense Commission said, may require American farmers to discard some of their "traditional patterns and prejudices."

"We cannot be military allies and economic enemies of Latin America at the same time," Mr. Davis, in charge of the Commission's agricultural division, told National Grange delegates at their 74th annual convention.

Agreeing that America cannot import from Latin American nations such commodities as are already surplus here, Mr. Davis contended that, nevertheless:

"With our vast resources, we can help them through critical times.

"If we keep the Western Hemisphere free from the grasp of economic and military dictatorships, the United States and Latin America must learn to work together, to develop together.

"I hope that the farmer's voice at the council table, when plans to that end are being studied, will be constructive, not obstructive."

Livestock Prices Follow an Uneven Trend During Week

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The increased volume of livestock received during the first three market days of the current market week moved into regular trade channels without the necessity of severe price changes.

Fed steers and yearlings sold off on Monday, under the weight of numbers, but came back promptly later in the week to close steady to strong.

Hogs lost part of an early advance but closed generally 5-10c higher than late last week. Meanwhile fat lambs declined around 25c. Prime steers topped at $14.85, hogs sold up to $6.30, closed at $6.25 down. While native and western lambs sold downward from $9.35.

Monday's cattle run was large enough to cause a measurable loss on most grades and classes, fed steers and yearlings selling off mostly 15-25c with heifers taking a more pronounced price dip.

The rebound on yearlings and beef steers was prompt on the following session, however, and the midweek trade was firm.

Broad demand on local and outside accounted for the quick reaction after Monday.

Seasonally increased movement of hogs developed this week, but killing facilities were ample to absorb the bulge in numbers at prices slightly higher than late last week. The week's top was established at $6.30 and closing sales were centered from $6.25. Most good and choice butchers scaling more than 210 lbs. brought $6.10-$6.25, with the bulk of well finished 180-200 pounders at $6-$6.15. Prices remained within a narrow spread throughout the period. Packing sows bulked at $5.50-$6, a few to $6.10 at the high time.

Enough lambs arrived to depress prices to some extent, closing sales standing around 25c lower than last Friday. Most native and western lambs brought $9-$9.25, top $9.35. Feeding lambs sold from $8.65-$9.25, yearlings generally $7-$8.25, top $8.50. Ewes sold down from $4.50 to $2.75 for common kinds.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs of Record
Rockwood & Co. 5% pf	$1.25		Dec. 2	Nov. 19
Strawbridge & Co. pf	$1	Dec.	30	Dec. 14
Utah P & Lt $7 pf	$1.75	Jan.	2	Dec. 2
do $6 pf	$1.50	Jan.	2	Dec. 2
Wood (Alan) Stl 7%	$3	Dec.	13	Dec. 2
Extra				
Abestos Corp. Ltd—	.15		Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Bon Ami "A"	$1.50		Dec. 16	Dec. 2
do "B"	75c		Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Co. Ltd	2c		Jan. 2	Dec. 3
City Title Insurance Co. (N Y.)	.10		Dec. 20	Dec. 14
Cong-Nairn	25c		Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Consol Invest Tr	25c		Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Intl Salt	$1		Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Kimberly Clark	50c		Dec. 26	Dec. 10
Louisville Title Mortgage Co.	.10		Dec. 16	Nov. 30
Natomas Co.	20c		Dec. 27	Dec. 10
N Y Mdse Co	15c		Dec. 20	Dec. 5
Safeway Strs	50c		Dec. 20	Dec. 5
Tacony Pal Br	25c		Dec. 30	Dec. 16
do "A"	25c		Dec. 30	Dec. 16
Tex Gulf Sulphur	25c		Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Increased				
Natomas Co	25c	Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 10
Irregular				
Alro Dup Mfg "B"	30c		Dec. 23	Dec. 6
Bullard Co	75c		Dec. 21	Dec. 6
Colonial Ice	$1		Nov. 20	Nov. 15
Keystone S&Wire	30c		Dec. 16	Nov. 30
La Land & Exp.	5c		Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Mock J Voehringer	25c		Dec. 10	Nov. 30
Mt City Copper	25c		Dec. 20	Dec. 6
Penna Salt Mfg	$2		Dec. 14	Nov. 30
Yellow Truck & Coach Class D	$1.12½		Dec. 24	Dec. 11
Liquidating				
Union Co Corp	$8.25		Nov. 6	
Newport Indus	30c		Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Year End				
Alpha P. Cement	75c		Dec. 21	Nov. 30
Aluminum Ltd	$2		Dec. 20	Nov. 30
Am Colortype pf	$5		Dec. 20	Dec. 12
Bath Iron Wks	50c		Dec. 18	Dec. 2
Delaware Fd	20c		Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Doehler D. Cast	50c		Dec. 24	Dec. 14
Dwight Mfg Co. common	$1		Nov. 26	Nov. 19
Ludlow Mfg Assoc	$4		Dec. 2	Nov. 9
Natl Aviation	50c		Dec. 16	Nov. 30
9th & Olive Bldg	20c		Dec. 2	Nov. 15
No West Eng Co	$1.25		Dec. 20	Dec. 5
Raybestos Manhtn	75c		Dec. 16	Nov. 29
Scranton Lace	$1		Dec. 4	Nov. 29
Stone & Webster	50c		Dec. 16	Dec. 2
U S Tobacco	$1		Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Vanadium Corporat'n Am	$1.50		Dec. 14	Nov. 30
Regular				
Abbott Dairies	25c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Aero Supl Mf'A'	37½c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 13
Alaska Pacific Salmon Co 5% pf	50c	S	Dec. 1	Nov. 25
Amal Sugar	10c		Jan. 1	Dec. 17
Am Cig&Cig pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Am Export L	25c		Dec. 17	Dec. 3
Am Sug Ref pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 5
Am Tel & Tel	$2.75	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 16
Asbestos Corp. Ltd	15c	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Bellows&Co Inc 'A'	25c	J	Dec. 14	Dec. 2
Bright (T G) & Co. Ltd	7½c	Q	Dec. 16	Nov. 30
Do	$1.50	Q	Dec. 16	Nov. 30
Broulan Porcupine Mines Ltd	3c		Dec. 21	Dec. 6
Ca Fire Ins	$2	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Caribou Gold Quartz Mining Co. Ltd	4c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 3
Catalin Corp	15c		Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Central Maine Power 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Cent Steel & Wire Co				

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
6% pf	75c	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Colonial Ice 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Colon Ice pf 'B'	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Commonwlth Util Cor 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 13
Do 6½% pf 'C'	$1.62½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Cong-Nairn	25c		Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Consol Invest Tr	30c	Q	Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Cont Oil	25c		Dec. 23	Dec. 2
Crucible Steel pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 16
Dewey & Almy Ch Do 'B'	25c		Dec. 16	Nov. 30
Do pf	25c	Q	Dec. 16	Nov. 30
Dominion Tex Co	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Dominion Tex Co. pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Driver Harris	40c		Dec. 21	Dec. 12
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 12
Est Mahoney RR	$1.25	S	Dec. 14	Dec. 4
Federal Mogul	25c		Dec. 16	Dec. 5
First Nat Strs	62½c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 3
Foote Burt	16c		Dec. 16	Dec. 3
Georgia Pow $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Goebel Bwg	5c		Dec. 21	Nov. 30
Hart, Schaff & Marx	$1		Nov. 26	Nov. 22
Hewitt Rubber	25c	Q	Dec. 14	Nov. 30
Hudson Bay M & S	$1		Dec. 16	Dec. 3
Intl Harvester	40c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 20
Internat S Razor A	60c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 25
Intl Salt	37½c	Q	Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Kimberly Clark	25c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Liggett & M T pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Lily Tulip Cup	30c		Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Lincoln Bldg	15c		Dec. 2	Nov. 15
Lorillard Co (P)	30c		Dec. 20	Dec. 6
Louisville T M Co	10c	S	Dec. 16	Nov. 30
Maryland Fund	10c	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Master Elec	60c		Dec. 16	Dec. 5
Measenger Corp	25c		Dec. 16	Dec. 10
Mesta Mach	50c		Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Metlor M Car	12½c		Dec. 10	Nov. 25
Mock J. Voehringer pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Montreal Cotton	$1	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Newport Elec Corp	50c	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
No States Pow (Wisc) pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 2	Nov. 20
Paraffine Cos	50c	Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 6
Paraffine Cos pf	$1	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Parkersburg Rig & Reel Co $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Penick-Ford	75c	Q	Dec. 14	Dec. 2
Penn Elec Switch Co $1.20 pf Cl A	30c	Q	Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Phila Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 2
Phila Co $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 2
Prefer Acc In NY	20c		Dec. 20	Dec. 6
Pub Serv Elec & Gas $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 19	Nov. 25
7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 19	Nov. 25
Safeway Strs	75c	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 5
Safeway Strs pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 5
St Croix Paper	$1		Nov. 30	Nov. 21
Seaboard Oil (Del)	25c	Q	Dec. 14	Dec. 2
Seeman Bros	75c		Dec. 16	Nov. 30
Selby Shoe	12½c		Dec. 5	Nov. 25
So Porto Rico Sugar pf	$2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 5
So Phosphate	15c		Dec. 13	Dec. 2
Tacony-Pal Br	50c	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 16
Tac-Pal Br. "A"	50c	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 16
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Talcott (Jas)	10c		Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Do 5½% pr pf	68¾c		Jan. 1	Dec. 16
Texas Gulf Sulphur	50c		Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Union Pac R R	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Nov. 30
U S Tobacco pf	43¾c	Q	Dec. 16	Dec. 2
Utah Oil Ref	10c		Dec. 14	Nov. 30
Wolverine Tube	10c		Dec. 27	Dec. 10
Woodward & Lothrop				
Woodw & Lothrop	50c		Dec. 27	Dec. 14
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 14
World Investm't Trust Cfts of Ben Int	4c		Dec. 2	Nov. 25
YellowTrk&C pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Youngst'n Sheet & Tube pf	$1.37½	Q	Jan. 1	Nov. 30
Do com	50c	Q	Dec. 16	Nov. 30

Retail Sales 7 to 10 P. C. Over '39 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Cold weather in many sections of the United States during the past week gave impetus to the seasonal upswing in the retail business, enabling many merchants to chalk up sales gains over the preceding week despite the inclusion in that period of exceptionally good Armistice Day results, according to the weekly review of Dun & Bradstreet.

"The volume of trade," continues the report, "was 7 to 10 per cent above the like period of last year.

Sales Expanded

"This was a broader margin of gain than a week ago despite the fact that the automobile trade, now against the peak sales period of 1939, was no longer chalking up the exceptional year-to-year increases of October and early November.

"Regional sales gains were broadest this week in New England, in the North Central, and in the Southern States. Trade in the Northwest still felt the effects of last week's blizzards but volume maintained a slight advance over last year.

"For the seven major regions of the country, percentage changes above the 1939 level were as follows: New England 6 to 12, East 4 to 8, Middle West 7 to 10, South and Southwest 9 to 15, Northwest 1 to 4, Pacific Coast 4 to 7.

"The improvement in retail turnover in the past two weeks has usually been more marked in winter clothing than in any other regular line. Furs, coats, heavy underwear, hosiery, and gloves are said to have sold in substantial volume.

"In children's wear departments, snow suits and legging sets have rolled up sizable totals. Despite these gains in wearing apparel, retailers report that home furnishings lines still made by far the best relative showing. Heavy purchasing of china, glass, silverware, and linen in pre-Thanksgiving promotions added to brisk sales of furniture and floor coverings.

Gift Buying Rises

"Although the holiday shopping season was not yet officially opened, city stores reported strong early interest in gift purchases: buying extended over a wide variety of merchandise including handbags, lingerie, costume jewelry, hosiery and occasional furniture.

"Wholesale buying was principally for the purpose of balancing stocks. Except for brisk reordering on cold weather items and some late orders from small retailers for gift merchandise, new business was said to be only fair."

Commodity Prices Increase 0.6 P. C. In Week of Nov. 16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.6 per cent during the week ended Nov. 16 to 79.3 per cent of the 1926 average, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The increase, continues the report, was due mostly to a pronounced advance in the market prices of farm products and foods.

The general level is 1 per cent higher than it was a month ago and almost reached the high level of late September, 1939, following the outbreak of war.

Eight of the 10 commodity group indexes advanced during the week and two remained unchanged.

	Nov. 16	Nov. 9	P. C. changes to Nov. 16, 1940 from— Nov. 1940	Nov. 1939
Comodity groups	1940	1940	1940	1939
All Commodities	79.3	78.8	+0.6	+0.3
Farm products	68.4	67.2	+1.8	+1.6
Foods	72.6	71.7	+1.3	+1.6
Hides and leather products	103.0	102.4	+ .6	—1.2
Textile prod	74.0	73.9	+ .1	—2.1
Fuel and light materials	72.6	72.5	+ .1	—2.9
Metals and metal products	97.5	97.4	+ .1	+1.5
Building materials	96.3	96.3	0	+2.7
Chemicals and allied products	77.4	77.2	+ .3	..
Housefurnishing goods	90.1	90.1	0	+ .4
Misc. com'dities	77.6	77.1	+ .6	— .8
Raw materials	72.5	71.0	+1.3	+ .4
Semimanufactured articles	80.4	80.2	+ .2	—2.0
Mfrd. com'dities	82.8	82.4	+ .5	+ .4
All commodities other than farm products	81.8	81.4	+ .5	+ .1
All commodities other than farm prdcts & foods	84.1	83.9	+ .2	— .4

†No comparable data.

N. Y. City Plans $55,000,000 Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Controller Joseph D. McGoldrick announced New York City is planning large financing in the near future. He said that he will consider bids on Dec. 4 for $55,000,000 of New York City serial bonds. Details of the proposed offering will be made known later.

The decision to enter the market now was influenced by the favorable condition of the municipal bond market, the increasing emphasis on national defense and the threat of ending tax exemption on future issues of municipal bonds. The city sold on Oct. 8, last $60,000,000 of serial bonds to a syndicate of 135 members, headed by the National City Bank and the Chase National Bank at a net interest cost of 2.9735 per cent. Because of the size of that issue the two important competing groups consolidated to facilitate distribution of the securities.

United Light & Power

CHICAGO (AP) — United Light & Power Co. and subsidiaries reported for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 net income of $4,734,596, equivalent after preferred dividend requirements to 33 cents a share on Class A and Class B common stocks, compared with $3,872,038, or $5.93 a share on the 16 first preferred stock, in the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1939.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
2 3¼s 45-43	108.19	108.19	108.19
3 3¼s 46-44	109.19	109.19	109.19
1 2¾s 47-45	110	110	110
2 3s 51-55	113.1	113	113.1
1 2¾s 59-54	109.30	109.30	109.30

New York City Bond
126 3s 80 101⅛ 101⅛ 101⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
10 Alleghany cv 5s 44	96	95¾	96
6 Alleghany cv 5s 49	80¼	80	80¼
5 Alleghany 5s 50 st	59¾	58¾	59¾
10 Allied Strs 4½s 51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108⅝	108½	108½
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	53	53	53
12 AmIGChem 5½s 49	104⅝	104	104
3 Am T&T 3½s 43	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
22 Am T&T 3¼s 61	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝
5 Am W W & E 6s 75	110	110	110
2 Arm Del 4s 57	105½	105½	105½
2 AT&SF 4s 95	108	108	108
10 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	88½	88¼	88¼
2 AT&SFFky M 4s 63	101½	101½	101½
4 A C Line 5½s 64	52½	52½	52½
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	75	75	75
1 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	73½	73½	73½
2 B&O 96 st F	35½	35½	35½
9 B&O cv 6s st	14	13¾	14
10 B&O PLE&WV 4s 51st	59¾	59¾	59¾
1 Bell TPA 5s 48B	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Bell TPa 5s 60C	134⅞	134⅞	134¾
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 Beth Stl 3s	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Bost & Me 4s '60	70½	70½	70½
1 Bost & Me 4½s '70	17½	17½	17½
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	113½	113½	113½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s'45	111½	111½	111½
5 Buf R&P '57 st	44¼	44	44¼
4 Bush Term 5s'55	43½	42½	43½
8 Cal Ore Pow 4s'60	97¾	107½	107½
1 Can Sou 5s'62	92	92	92
1 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	97¼	97¼	97¼
5 Can Nor 6½s'46	106½	106½	106½
1 Can Pac 5s'44	102	101¾	102
3 Can Pac 3s'54	70	70	70
9 Can Pac 4½s'60	63½	63½	63½
3 Celanese 3s'55	99½	99½	99½
18 C & O 3½s'96 D	104½	104	104½
6 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	104½	104¼	104½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	82½	82½	82½
10 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	92½	92½	92½
16 Chic Gt West 4s'59	26¼	26	26
18 CM&P & Pac 5s'75	4¼	4	4¼
15 CM&P&P aj 5s 2000	1	1	1
10 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	28	28	28
2 Chi&NW 4½s'36	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
11 Chi & NW 4½s'37	14¼	14¼	14¼
10 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	9	9	9
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	5½	5½	5½
1 CH&SE inc 5s 60	41	41	41
7 Chi&NW 1st 4½s 82	91	90¾	90¾
7 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	90½	90	90½
25 CCC&StL 4½s 77	55½	55½	55½
1 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	80	80	80
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	85	85	85
6 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	75½	75½	75½
3 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	68⅛	68	68
10 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	104½	104½	104½
12 Coml Mackay Inc69ww	41	41	41
8 Comwlth Edcv4½s 58	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
1 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104½	104½	104½
2 Con Edis 3⅛s 58	107½	107½	107½
3 Con Edis 3½s 56	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5 Consmin Pow 3¼s 69	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Continental Oil 2¾s 48	106½	106½	106½
5 Crucible Stl 4½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	19	18⅞	19
4 Curtis Pub 6s 55	100½	99¾	99¾
7 Dayton P&L 3s 70	108½	108½	108½
14 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	51¼	50¾	50¾
11 D & R G 4s 36	6	5⅞	6
2 D & R G West 5s 55	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Det Ed 4½s 61	106½	106½	106½
2 Det Ed 4s 65	108½	108½	108½
4 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	98	98	98
2 Elec Auto Lc cv 4s 52	106½	106½	106½
12 Erie rfg 5s 67	16¾	16⅝	16¾
19 Erie rfg 5s '75	16¾	16⅝	16¾
1 Firestne T&R 3½s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
20 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	87¾	87	87¾
16 Gt Nor Ry 4½s '52	108	108	108
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105¼	105	105¼
21 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	99½	99¼	99¼
2 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	87	86¾	87
5 Harlem Riv & P 4s '54	78	78	78
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	27¾	27¾	27¾
6 Hud & Man Inc 5s '57	19½	19½	19½
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	39	39	39
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	43	41¾	41¾
3 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	37⅝	37½	37½
2 IC&SSL&NO 5s'63A	42¾	42¾	42¾
4 Indpls Un Ry 3½s '86	105½	105½	105½
3 Inland Stl 3s '61	107½	107½	107½
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	97	97	97
4 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Int Hydro El cv6s'44	52½	52½	52½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	73	73	73
3 Int Paper 6s '55	105	105	105
35 Int T&T 4½s '52	23	23	23
31 Int T&T 5s '55	25	24½	24½
1 Jones&Laugh84¼s'61	104½	104½	104½
5 K C South 5s '50	68½	68½	68½
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	80	80	80
21 Lac Gas 5s '42	95	95	95
3 Lac Gas 5s '39	95¼	95	95¼
2 L S & M S 3½s '97	91	91	91
6 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	28½	28¾	28¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s '34C	64¼	64¼	64¼
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	20¼	20	20
2 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
10 Long Dock 3¾s '50	93	93	93
8 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	97¾	97¼	97¼
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	85	85	85
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	99¼	99	99¼
3 Louis & N 3½s A	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Market St Ry 5s 45 ct	79	79	79
5 McCrory Strs 3¼s 55	105½	105½	105½
12 McKess & Rob 5½s 50	103¼	103¼	103½
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 53	107	107	107
11 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	7¼	7¼	7⅝
5 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	12¾	12½	12½
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	22⅞	22¾

Substantial Rise in All Types of Building Expected in 1941

New Tax Bill Seeking Two More Billion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23—A new tax bill capable of producing at least $2,000,000,000 more in revenue is being drafted.

This tax measure, more ambitious than earlier forecasts suggested, rests on the determination of Congress, in which it feels it will have the support of the Administration, to balance the "regular" budget of Government at the close of the next fiscal year.

It would seem ironical, indeed; if the mounting defense expenditures should prove to be the stimulus which would bring the basic nonemergency Federal budget under control, but that appears to be the firm objective of the Administration's legislative leaders at the present time.

From all the recent tax and fiscal developments of recent days, including the conferences between President Roosevelt, Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina, of the House Ways and Means Committee and budget officers, the following emerges as the financial pattern on which the Administration and Congress are expected to work:

The Tax Pattern

1. Sizable reductions in the non-defense parts of the federal budget, including economies in relief appropriations since private industry is now absorbing an increasing number of the unemployed.

2. Increased taxation soon enough and high enough to put all the Government's operation except emergency-defense expenditures on a pay-as-you-go basis, with the prospect that some revenue will be left over to defray part of the excess arms bill.

3. Recognition that while the defense expansion cannot go forward on its present scale without increased borrowing and thus stepping up the federal debt, borrowing must be kept under strict control in order that all elements of inflation may be kept under strict control.

To give effect to this fiscal program tax studies are now under way by the Treasury and by the staff of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation and it is expected that their work will be well advanced if not indeed completed at the opening of the new session of Congress in January. The President has tax and budget conferences scheduled for next week.

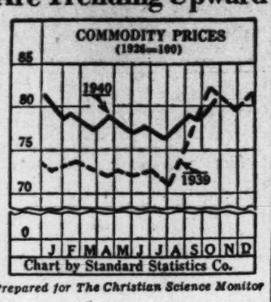
Tax revision proposals include a broadening of the base of the income tax so that it applies to lower-income groups as well as stiffer taxes on incomes from $12,000 to $50,000. Such changes contemplate removal of personal exemption in calculating the surtax net income, increase in normal individual income tax rate from 4 to 5 per cent, another 10 per cent "super tax" on individual and corporation income taxes.

Have Plan Already Figured

A wide combination of tax sources which would bring about not less than $2,000,000,000 additional revenue during the next fiscal year has already been worked out by Treasury and House specialists. This includes a plan of getting nearly $1,000,000,000 from liquor, beer and tobacco taxes and something approaching $800,000,000 from a Federal manufacturers' sales tax.

Another group of tax proposals under study seeks to close present loopholes and revise estate and gift taxes. These embrace abolition of privilege of husband and wife to file separate tax returns, allowing of tax exemption on gifts to individuals only when such gifts are made to the immediate family; lowering of over-all estate tax exemption to $10,000; revival of the undistributed profits tax on a new basis; and revision of the excess profits tax.

Commodity Prices Are Trending Upward



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Commodity prices have followed a rising trend since the end of July. The average is now almost back to the 1940 high of last January.

Senate Group Says Road, U. S. Agencies Ignored Federal Law

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Railroad Finance Committee asserted that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad had "ignored" federal law in obtaining a government loan in 1934 and that at the same time two government agencies failed to enforce the statute involved.

The committee said that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Interstate Commerce Commission co-operated to obtain a $3,500,000 loan for the road on the eve of its bankruptcy.

Terming the history of the St. Paul from 1925 to 1935, in which period the road was twice bankrupt, a "striking example of unsound railroad reorganizations," the committee said government agencies had aided the program of the St. Paul management by "pouring the public's money into a road which needed reorganization."

"The disbursement of government funds is a grave responsibility," the committee said, "and the RFC loan in 1934 and the ICC's certification of it did not serve the public interest.

"With full knowledge of the law enacted by Congress in 1933 expressly forbidding the lending of government funds to railroads which were in need of reorganization, the St. Paul, the RFC and the ICC all co-operated to secure a loan of $3,500,000 for the road in December, 1934.

"Aware that the road was doomed to fail within six months, the law was ignored by the St Paul in asking for the loan, and not enforced by the RFC in agreeing to lend the money or by the ICC in approving the transaction."

Inflationary Price Rise Is Still Remote, Says Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The possibility of an inflationary price rise because of the heavy defense expenditures and the unbalanced federal budget is still remote, according to the Standard Statistics Company. The brief flurry in the commodity markets following the election is unlikely to develop into a major movement.

The Government debt is, of course, scheduled for a sharp rise during the next few years as defense spending far outstrips tax receipts under even a much stiffer tax schedule than we now have. This is not news; it has been foreshadowed ever since Congress authorized the $18,000,000,000 outlays which represent only the first stages of the defense program.

Government borrowings now stand at around $44,000,000,000. The Treasury has leeway for a further increase of $1,000,000,000 of borrowings at its discretion and of an additional $4,000,000,000 of short-term national defense notes. These limits will probably be reached in 1941. Not only is an increase in the borrowing authority needed, but the Treasury desires to be relieved of the limitation of its borrowings beyond $45,000,000,000 to short-term issues.

Government Credit Strong

It is a strange paradox that an inflation scare arising from the prospect of huge federal borrowing should actually find Government bonds selling at almost the highest prices on record, and that the first effect of the scare should be a further boosting of these prices. Certainly, this does not indicate that the credit of the Government is being strained.

Economists have been engaged in guessing contests for full eight years attempting to figure how high a debt the Government can carry before there is a breakdown. During this period we have more than doubled the national debt while interest rates have steadily fallen. At the same time, because private corporate financing has lagged there has been a growing shortage of available high-grade investments. Members of the Federal Reserve System, unable to find adequate outlets for the investment of capital funds in loans, actually have upward of $7,000,000,000 lying completely idle.

The time to become fearful of Government credit will not come until new Treasury security issues can be sold only through high pressure methods and at rising costs of borrowing. Even when that stage is reached, as it was reached early in the last war, the huge gold reserve provide a bulwark against the utterly uncontrollable type of currency inflation which might lead to a complete monetary breakdown. If the present inflation scare places any weight whatsoever on that prospect, it is bound to run its course quickly and collapse of its own accord.

Controls Over Inflation

Rising price levels are justified only when supplies of essential foodstuffs and raw materials are scarce and higher prices are needed to bring in new supplies, either by encouraging marginal producers to enter the market, or by encouraging additional crop planting, or by stimulating imports. Obviously, the present situation does not warrant fears on that score, at least not yet.

The National Defense Advisory Commission, which was set up almost six months ago, does not have full powers to control inflationary price moves, but it can exercise a considerable degree of police authority. Other branches of the Government are likewise in position to take action to prevent unwarranted price moves. When the defense program was inaugurated, the whole question of price levels was given serious consideration. One member of the Commission was assigned to this very task, watching price movements and policing them.

It is a foregone conclusion that, if legislation is needed to prevent an inflationary rise in price levels such as took place in the last war, such legislation will be sought by the Administration and approved by Congress. We may be nearer to needing such legislation than appeared a short time ago, but if we are, and additional legislative controls are sought, the news of that action alone might halt any inflationary upsurge.

Real bottlenecks in labor and raw material supply will certainly not be reached at once, but only gradually as the new national defense plants begin to attain full operations during the final months of 1941. In some lines there may even be a fairly marked recession in operations during the early months of 1941 as plants are changed over and made ready for the production of defense material. In short, the potential bottlenecks of industry arising from the defense program will be prepared for well in advance of the time when they might cause serious difficulties. A further possible argument for a sustained inflationary trend at this time is thus destroyed.

Rising Wages Anticipated

Skilled labor in all lines of industry is in increasing demand. Individual corporations, with the help of various Government authorities, including the National Defense Advisory Commission, are, however, anticipating possible shortages. The lists of the unemployed are now being reduced rapidly, men are being trained for positions of skill, and means are being found to spread the supply of the more skilled men.

Aggregate unemployment still amounts to around 8,000,000 on the basis of the latest available figures. Many of these are incapable of absorbing training and others are unemployable. Nevertheless, there is a substantial labor reservoir to be drawn upon before industry is faced with a real labor shortage. If we assume that a steady increase in employment totals will be witnessed as production facilities are increased, it will still be at least six months before the labor problem is acute.

How far the Government will go in seeking to control wage increases and prevent labor disturbances will depend on whether the situation reaches an acute stage, and if so, how soon. In any event, the situation is not yet suggestive of a rising spiral of labor costs such as was witnessed in this country in 1916-1918.

Because we have a cushion against wage inflation in the form of a huge number of unemployed, and because the available evidence suggests control measures to prevent a too rapid rise in living costs, it is unlikely that industry will become panicky over the prospect of a labor bottleneck for a long period ahead.

Bank Director

Frank F. Russell

Elected a director of the Bank of Manhattan Co. Mr. Russell is President of the National Aviation Corp.

Pac. Telephone Will Spend $100,000,000

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A proposal for buying transcontinental telephone cables from Utah into California was disclosed as the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company announced a $100,000,000 national defense construction program for 1940 and 1941.

N. R. Powley, President, explained the huge expenditure was necessitated by the need of safeguarding Pacific Coast communications, and to meet an increased service load expected to result from defense preparations.

He said this year's expenditures would total $46,000,000, and that approximately $55,000,000 would be spent next year.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

The decision, despite strong public protest, to increase British railroad charges as from Dec. 1, has raised again the important problem of the future relations between the State and the railroads during wartime. This increase is permitted by the agreement reached in February last between the representatives of the Government and the railroads whereby it was laid down that "rates, fares, and charges will be adjusted to meet variations in working costs. . . ." The Charges (Railway Control) Consultative Capital Committee in conjunction with the Ministry of Transport sanctioned a 6 per cent increase in present fares with the exception of season tickets, workmen's fares, and certain London Transport Board services.

Serious objections have been expressed, not simply because of this particular rise in charges but because it is clear that the existing agreement establishes a situation in which the prospect of an endless series of increases or enquiries for increases every three months can continue until the end of the war.

This is particularly objectionable since it not only makes for instability in general industrial life but it also presents the danger of a system of wartime charges giving the opportunity for an automatic turn to the inflation screw at least four times in every year.

Seek Economic Basis

In order to understand the Government's attitude in making the February agreement it is necessary to remember that it was fundamentally based upon the desire to maintain the ultimate solvency of the railroads and to ensure that the State should not have to pay too heavily in compensation after the war was over.

The Treasury was undoubtedly influenced in its decisions by the fact that after the last war the Government had to meet claims amounting to £60,000,000 for damages, lack of upkeep, etc., to the railroads during their last period of Government control, 1914-1919.

During this war, every effort is being made to run the railroads on an economic basis. This is evidently appreciated by the British Railways Stockholders Union, a representative of which declared after the recent decision to increase charges: "We might have come out of it worse. The all-important fact is that the principle of keeping the railways on a sound economic basis has been recognized."

But an even more important factor than that of sound economy for the railroads is that of fitting the railroad problem into a general structure of national economy. This must primarily be concerned with maintaining the cost of living as stable as possible, so as to avoid any serious inflationary tendencies. Yet at the same time it is clear that less than ever in wartime can railroad charges be dissociated from the Government's policy of price levels, wages, etc.

Burden on Freights

The vicious circle of increased prices and wages here begins, since transport costs are among the most important items in industrial selling prices and therefore in cost of living. For higher transport costs will lead, in due course, to increased prices in certain basic industries: these would soon decide that higher transport costs compelled them to raise their prices and it would not be long before it would lead the railroads to demand new increases in charges.

The consequences of the February agreement are the more serious since freights are even more affected than fares. This may mean a temporary avoidance of any direct addition to an important item of the "cost of living," but it throws a larger proportion of the new burden upon freights. This particularly affects such bulk goods as coal and coke, steel and iron, timber, etc., the basic materials for the majority of industries. It must therefore lead to dearer industrial production and so to increased prices.

While this danger is commonly appreciated it is not so generally agreed as to the new financial relationship between the State and the railroads. The problem of who is to foot the bill for future increases in working costs still remains, which is another way of asking how to avoid an inflationary rise of prices, while giving the shareholders a square deal.

It has been suggested that the Government might assure the railroads an agreed net revenue, (based upon traffic estimates) for the duration of the war, together with a fixed annual sum for maintenance and renewals, worked out from the companies' normal operations, plus something for abnormal wear and tear under war traffic conditions; on the other hand, the greater increases in railroad freights might be imposed upon luxury and semi-luxury goods, while maintaining the lowest rates on raw materials for war purposes or export.

Subsidy Seen Justifiable

In certain quarters it is contended that a Government subsidy for the railroads is as justifiable as one for essential foodstuffs, since railroad charges must be included in key commodities and services and as long as the Government's aim is to prevent large price increases.

The railroads like any other industry, must be allowed to hand on extra charges to the consumer That would be generally acknowledged. But it is much debated whether present machinery is suitable for that purpose.

The railroads have also been faced with a new problem. Until recently they carried a £10,000,000 Government guarantee safeguarding their net revenues from the effects of war. But with the new Government scheme of insurance against war damages they must now find large premiums for insuring their huge properties. What compensation the Government will give in exchange for their surrender of this £10,000,000 guarantee has yet to be announced.

It is not surprising that the present situation is being utilized by the advocates of railroad nationalization to maintain that the time is ripe for State ownership and control of the country's whole transport system as the fairest and most efficient solution. But this is a policy which the railroads would fight most strongly. In this February agreement with the Government, independence of State control or ownership after the war was constantly kept in sight.

"The more I look at the railway agreement the less I like it," Colonel Moore-Brabazon, new minister of transport, declared before the House of Commons on November 13. "On the other hand the more I look at it the more difficult it is for me to find something which is better, short of a very drastic resort advocated by the labor party—nationalization."

Rise of 14 P.C. In Building Is Expected in '41

NEW YORK (AP)—F. W. Dodge Corp. estimated the 1941 building and engineering contract total in the 37 eastern states at $4,400,000,000, an increase of 14 per cent over the 1940 estimated aggregate of $3,850,000,000. The 1941 expected volume is the highest since 1930.

"Construction for the defense program is expected to dominate next year's activities," the Dodge report said, "to turn to very large volume during the first half of the year and to carry a distinct possibility of enlargement if additional appropriations are made by the next Congress.

More Production Seen

"Concurrent with large amounts of army, navy, and air corps, defense industry and defense housing construction, continually increasing industrial production activity and industrial employment are anticipated, with stimulating effect on national income and private building demand. Translation of this potential private demand into actual building and engineering contracts will hinge upon two important factors:

"1. Whether potential construction industry capacity is adequate to carry the double load of largely increased public and private demand.

"2. Whether building cost increases remain within reasonable bounds."

The report said that while temporary shortages of certain classes of materials and certain categories of skilled labor might occur during the peak of cantonment building, private building needs would not have to be long deferred or abandoned because of governmental activities in the field.

Cost Rise Seen

While stable building costs for 1941 are uncertain, the Dodge analysis indiacted a probability that building costs increases "will remain within moderate bounds during most, if not all, of 1941."

A break down of the Dodge estimates includes: Non-residential building volume in 37 eastern states, $1,400,000,000 in 1941 against $1,200,000,000 this year; residential volume, $1,700,000,000 compared with $1,530,000,000 in 1940, and public works and utilities construction, $1,300,000,000, against $1,120,000,000, in 1940.

Rise in Shipping Between U. S. And Caribbean Seen

NEW YORK (AP)—A heavy increase in shipping between the United States and Caribbean ports was predicted by shippers as a result of the navy's completion of plans to establish bases on British possessions in that area.

They pointed out that lumber, cement, food and other supplies valued at millions of dollars would have to be shipped to the bases; some estimated that 4,000 shiploads would be used to put the bases in workable condition.

The Alcoa Steamship Company has announced that its service from New York, Norfolk, and Baltimore to the Caribbean would be doubled beginning the latter part of this month. The firm will also increase its service from U. S. gulf ports to the West Indies.

Anticipating a heavy flow of lumber and cement from the Pacific Coast, the Moore-McCormack Lines has asked the Government for permission to operate between the West Coast and the Canal Zone.

Stockard Steamship Corporation has already placed three freighters in service between the east coast and the Leeward-Windward Islands.

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ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
Certified Cold Storage
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176
49 W. Concord
Branch Offices
84 West Central Ave
46 East Church St. 1120 East Colonial Drive
308 East Park Ave., Winter Park Phone 418

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

- To Meet All Your Auto Needs
- GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring:
AMOCO-GAS
- Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
PHONE 4351
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
151 N. ORANGE AND JEFFERSON ST.

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

The Blossom Shop
Flowers and Gifts
Artists in Floral Arrangements
Flowers by Wire
Phone 2331 241 MAIN STREET

ST. PETERSBURG

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-300
Clearwater 5-4581
ORANGE and GRAPEFRUIT
Gift Boxes Shipped Everywhere
M. D. Wever & Son
(Growers Since 1883)
"The Year Around Packing House"
43 SIXTH STREET SOUTH
Phone 91-151 We Deliver

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832, 9 to 5 daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Florida's Fabric Center
ESSRIG'S
EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA FLA.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

DARLING
DEPARTMENT STORE
Ladies' Dresses, Coats, Suits, Furs, Millinery, Sportswear, Beachwear, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's and Infants' Wear, Draperies, Curtains, Beauty Salon.
505-509 Franklin St., Phone M-6787

Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

WEST PALM BEACH

THE LOG CABIN
TEA ROOM
325 DATURA STREET
Reopening for the 14th Season
THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 28th
SPECIAL TURKEY DINNER
75c to $1.50
Sizzling Steaks Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food Fresh Vegetables
Good Food—Harmonious Surroundings

NORGE
REFRIGERATORS RANGES
and
FASTEMP HOME HEATERS
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP INC.
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Eastman—Bell & Howell
Motion Picture Equipment
Complete Lines of Accessories
Cameras Films
The Camera Center Palm Beach
Halsey & Griffith West Palm Beach

BARCO MOTORS, Inc.
Serving the Palm Beaches Over 25 Years
Your Ford V-8, Mercury 8
Lincoln-Zephyr Dealer
SALES SERVICE
416 3rd Street

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Gladys McCarley
HATS DRESSES
ACCESSORIES
201 SOUTH OLIVE
WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

CATERS FURNITURE
We want your Business
333 Datura Street

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
Dodge Plymouth
Complete Service
WINTER HAVEN—AUBURNDALE

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0438 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 36 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Chajage's
Home of Heart o' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
- Real Estate—Renting
- Loans — Insurance
Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO 2. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4635-W 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE 4083 EXPERT OPERATORS

FREEMAN BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
502 WALNUT STREET

SHOES
For the Entire Family
Macon Shoe Co
The store where quality counts

AMERICAN PRINTING CO.
Printing—Engraving
Office Supplies
Phone 3500 552 Mulberry Street

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

Ivey's INC.
ONE OF CAROLINA'S PREDOMINATING DEPARTMENT STORES
30 Haywood Street Telephone 5300

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Reid's ICE CREAM
RAIN OR SHINE
Visit Reid's Daily or 2-2181

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANING
Damp Wash — Thrifty—Rough Dry—Family Finish. A service to fit every purse.
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

A Department Store
for All Your Home and Family Needs
ELLIS STONE & CO.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COMMERCANT experimenté Suisse (langues) desire position stable. Event. aution. Ecrire: Chiffre A3 Monitor Office, Genève.

Switzerland

AARAU

DAMEN-HERREN & KINDERSALON
Moderne Frisuren und Dauerwellen
Manicure
Gut assort. Parfumerien.
Depot der Elise Bock Produkte
E. KNUBEL
Vordere Vorstadt 8 Tel. 2.22.51
(Hairdresser)

GAMPER & CO.
Stoffe,
Konfektion, Mass
für Damen, Herren & Kinder

BASEL

Elsa Pelze
PELZWAREN KÜRSCHNEREI
RODENGASSE 3 TELEPHON 47021 BASEL
Neuanfertigen und umarbeiten von Steppdecken und Flachdeckbetten
Frau Schaarschmid
Riehenring 63
(BEDDING)

KÄS - LAUBE
Käse, Butter, Eier
STREITGASSE 3
(DAIRY)

J. HAURI-GSELL
Tuch und Massgeschäft
Couture—Dressmaking
Gelterkinden, bei Basel

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

Büchler AU DOCK
BERN - MARKTGASSE 13
The Shoe for Everybody

UHREN
Goldwaren-Tafelgeräte
Bestecke-Optik
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

Au Bon Marché
BERNE
for Quality and Value
Novelties for Ladies
Men and Children
SPITALGASSE 3-7

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
MARKTGASSE 14
Bern's Stationery Shop
Fountain Pens, Visiting Cards

GELTERKINDEN

CARL HECKENDORN
Watchmaker, Jeweller
Dorfplatz
Tel. 7.71.42 GELTERKINDEN

GENEVA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445 9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cooking and Heating by Gas
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6, Boulevard James Fazy

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.
PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00
Name .....
Street and Number .....
City and State .....

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA
(Continued)

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

NEUCHATEL

"AU TIGRE ROYAL"
A. Moritz-Piguet, Fils
Furs of all kinds
Fur Coats
RUE DE L'HOPITAL

SCHÖENWERD

O. WIEHR-BAUMANN
Kolonialwaren, Konserven
Putzmittel
Lieferung ins Haus
Tel 3.12 38 Schönenwerd
(Grocer)

ST. GALL

ST. GALL, SWITZERLAND
Secure excellent oversea reception by modern wireless set from
E. Grossenbacher
Neugasse 27. Tel. 2 76 77

ST. GALL, SWITZERLAND
Steiger-Birenstihl & Co.
Multergasse—Marktgasse
Christmas Gifts
Scarves—Ties—Shawls
Cravatten Schals

BOOKS
of all kinds
FEHR Bookseller
Schmidgasse 16.

THUN

Max Reiner & Söhne
MUSIC, RADIO, GRAMOPHONES

ZURICH

Ladies' Ready Made Garments
Underwear, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Silk
Meller
LIMMATQUAI 106—ZURICH

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND
paul Bertschi
Lavaterstrasse 83
Filialen: Rennweg 4, Sternenstr. 31
Augustinergasse 46
Spezialität: Feine englische Cakes nach alten englischen original-Rezepten
(Baker and Confectioner)

TEA ROOM RESTAURANT
Ermitage
Traiteur Service à domicile Tel. 4.37.65
Hegibachplatz J. u. G. Bertholet

ROB. FAHRER
Klosbachstr. 87. Tel. 2.29.67
ELEKTRISCHE LICHT—KRAFT—SONNERIE und EIDG. TELEPHONANLAGEN

Parfumerie Schindler
Bahnhofstrasse 90 (Beim Kino Rex)
Tel. 5.19.55
Das Haus der Geschenke
PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES

Albrecht Schlapfer
Linthescherplatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkmal
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
Complete Trousseaux

CONDITOREI—TEA ROOM
Albert Marf
Kappelergasse 16 Tel. 3.19.29 Centralhof 16
Praliné—Marzipan
Confectioner—Sweets

FOR SKIING
Sporthaus Bächtold
Zürich, Rämistrasse 3 b/ Bellevue

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Miss Grace Hill
Southern Life Buildings
St. George's Street Tel. 3-0843

ANDRÉ MARQUARD
Suppliers of
All sporting equipment
Repair work a speciality
Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

SEA POINT
ROYAL SERVICE STATION
Prop. Alan C. Hoole... Dial—4-3363
24 HOUR SERVICE
Storage for 100 Cars
Repairs Servicing Lubricating
371 Main Road, Sea point

CLAREMONT

E. L. HARPER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
Grove Buildings, Main Road
Telephone 7-2692

DURBAN

Hooper Motors Pty. Ltd.
OLDSMOBILE
VAUXHALL
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
Also Good Used Cars
Petrol—Oils—All Accessories
179-181 West St. through to 164 Smith St.
Phone 23785
Also Hooper Car Parking and Service 36 Aliwal St. All Night Service. Phone 22153

P.S. Fully Equipped Workshop for all classes of repairs. Expert Mechanics.
Also Hooper Triangle Filling Station Cor. Soldiers Way and Field St.

C. Emile
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
DURBAN
320 West Street Phone 20528
409 West Street Phone 21029
5 West Street (Beach) Phone 23292
and at 236 Church Street
MARITZBURG Phone 2722

For Electric Stoves, Refrigerators, Radiators, Lamps, Domestic Lighting, Power Installations etc.
SEE
KILBURN & WHITE
Electrical Engineers
557 West Street Phone 20136
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY

For All Printing—Remember
PHONE 21465
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

SHORT & McDONALD
Building Contractors
House Repairs, Jobbing, Plumbing and Painting
ESTIMATES WILLINGLY GIVEN
Phone 36852 236 Stamford Hill Road

Gladden Every Day With Flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen
Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 23321
Residence 22933

ADAMS & CO. Ltd.
Stationers and Booksellers
For Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, Juvenile and School Books.
341 West St. Telephone 21981

WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE LTD.
FAMILY GROCERS
Durban's Lowest Prices
Prompt Attention and Quick Delivery
Phone 26321 472 West St.

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear. Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376 West St. Phone 23280

MRS. M. BOLT
Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Most Up-to-Date Methods
Try Our New
"JAMAL" Machineless Permanent Waving.
No Wires—No Worry
At O. K. Bazaars, 385, West St. Ph. 24765

LOWTHERS BREAD and CAKES
Buy WHEATALIN (Whole Meal) Bread
76 ALICE STREET PHONE 21351

HARRY FRANCE
Specialises in:—
Fish Poultry Game
Butter Eggs Bacon
Stalls 9 and 10 City Market
Warwick Avenue Phone 25328

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London

DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

GERMISTON

LADIES' DRAPERY SPECIALIST
HOSE · GLOVES · WOOL FABRICS · UNDERWEAR
QUALITY SERVICE · VALUE
NAPIERS GERMISTON

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG

THE
MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts
Gay Modern Café
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
P.O. Box 8107 ELOFF and KERK STS. Phone No. 3204 JOHANNESBURG 22-0311

OUR POLICY in 6 WORDS
- DEPENDABLE GOODS
- UTMOST VALUES
- FRIENDLY SERVICE

VISIT OUR TEA ROOM 3rd FLOOR
ALL FOOD SERVED IS
GRADE A.....THE BEST
JOHN ORR & CO.
JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

ADIE & CO.
Distinctive Good Clothes
BEACH ATTIRE AND SPORTS FROCKS
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Sts.

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors L. Lovely, G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

V. M. F. Dairies (Pty.) Ltd.
JERSEY DAIRY BRANCH
Croydon Mansions, Wanderers St. and at 116 Pritchard St.
Telephone 22-6532
Awarded six "Certificates of Merit" by City of Johannesburg
High Grade Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs, Honey

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71 Pritchard St Johannesburg

PHONE 22-3952
HOLLANDER'S
High-Class Gentlemen's Hairdressers
(Prop., L. HOLLANDER)
122a Eloff St., Next Door to S. A. P. Club
Johannesburg

TYPEWRITER
Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings
115 Fox Street Phone 33-7855

STOCKIST OF
LOTUS, CLARKS, and all well-known makes of Footwear
THRESHER'S
73, ELOFF STREET JOHANNESBURG

PIETERMARITZBURG

Geo. Carter & Co.
Florists, Nurserymen and Seedsmen
224 Church St.
Phone 2261 and 2262
After Hours 2262—2697

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oils, Tyres
109, Commercial Road Phone 4170

PRETORIA

Pretoria's Most Progressive Departmental Store
BECKETT MURRAY & CO.
(PTY.) LTD.
293 Church Street
Pretoria and
V. Wyk St., Roodepoort
Phones 5173.4.5
6232
P. O. Box 1072
Where Quality Goods Cost Less

Millinery and Gowns
Eves
234 Church St. Central
Phone 2395

SEE NEXT PAGE

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F L. 1721 10 a. m.-3 p m., daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CARPET SERVICE
Cleaning, Making, Altering and Repairing
SINGLETON'S
Speciality
CARPET SHAMPOOING
Estab. 28 years

Syd. FL5171 Adelaide *3796 Melb. F9084

IRONFOUNDERS
BIRD & LUCAS LTD.
SHEEHY STREET. GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.
(Incorporated in England)
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
Eric A Finlay, Branch Manager
"Insurance House" 109 Pitt Street, Sydney

Shirley Shoes
of Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
OPPOSITE FARMERS

EDWARD FAY
Pty Ltd

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, Broadway, Newton, Parramatta and Burwood

Max Factor ★ Hollywood & London
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

A.E. RICHARDS PRINTER
BOOKBINDER • STATIONER
17a PITT ST., SYDNEY • TELEPHONE, B 4661

LITTLE DUTCH INN
When next in town have your afternoon tea with us.
Home made meat pies, sandwiches, cakes, etc.
Mrs. Webb, 71 Park St., Opp. Palmer's

DOBBS BROS. Ltd.
House Furnishers Blind Makers
Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 4 SYDNEY ROAD MANLY Telephone XU 1076

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
5 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
B. 1280 Entrance to Wynyard Station

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

THE GRAND
Unlicensed and Residential
85 HINDLEY STREET
Garage for 60 Cars Under Cover
Telephone Central 594

GOLDEN CRUST BAKERY
Gover Street, North Adelaide
LARGEST and MOST MODERN BAKERY

Buy ELECTRICAL and ENGINEERING requirements from
NEWTON McLAREN Ltd.
Leigh Street, Adelaide c8341

MOORE'S
"On the Square"
Adelaide's Beautiful Retail Store
Right on Victoria Square C 6650

VICTORIA

GEELONG

THE MODERN GROCER
S. E. DICKINS PTY. LTD.
Branches in All Suburbs
ALSO IN
Melbourne and Ballarat

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Windsor 6587 9 a. m.-6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRINTING . . .
GUNN & TAYLOR PTY. LTD.
Printers, Publishers, Advertising Calendar and Novelty Specialists
Telephones Central 6020-1
544-550 LONSDALE ST., MELBOURNE

Full Circle, Retreading, Tyres, Batteries, Petrol, Oils, Accessories, Lowest prices for quality goods.
BEAUREPAIRE PTY. LTD.
TYRE SERVICE
Opposite Christian Science church, 332 St Kilda Road, Melbourne; 225 Latrobe St. Melbourne, and at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Mildura, Sale, Albury, Warrnambool, Horsham, Shepparton, Colac

MAY BARNETT
Late of Ball & Welch Ltd.
GLOVES HOSIERY LINGERIE
Manchester Unity Arcade Collins Street

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES PTY. LTD.
Also DRY CLEANERS
THRIFT-SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT 26 Howson St
Tel. U. 3171 and U. 3172 Malvern, S. E. 4

PLANT QUALITY NOW FLOWER SEEDS
Summer and Autumn Flowering
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
73 Elizabeth St., Melb. M5766 Pty. Ltd.

Smart Sports Wear
Evening and Day Ensembles
Made to Order by
Mary Clissold
24 LUMEAH ROAD
Telephone LF 2976 CAULFIELD

Friendly Gifts and Greeting Cards to Charm Your Friends
Mail Orders Filled
THE PRIMROSE POTTERY SHOP
(Edith MacMillan)
367 Little Collins Street Mu. 3643

LITTLE & HALL PTY. LTD.
Antique Furniture and Interior Decoration
127 Queen Street Telephone MU 2773

MELBOURNE-Elsternwick

C. POLLARD
MEN'S and BOYS' OUTFITTERS
33 Glenhuntly Road, Phone LF 5383

Thinking HARDWARE--TIMBER--PAINTS? then think
WEBSTER'S
PROPERTY REPAIR SPECIALISTS
41 Glenhuntly Rd., E'wick LF. 1155

MELBOURNE South Yarra

MARGET'S
HOME MADE SWEETS
CHOICE CENTERS · FRESH DAILY
Mail orders filled. 2/6 per lb.
GIFT BOXES From 2/- each
98 TOORAK ROAD

New Zealand

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
ASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD.
For Dependable Drapery, Clothing and Furnishings
GLOUCESTER STREET CHRISTCHURCH

SALON PRICE
(M. L. ASHLEY)
Permanent Waving Specialists
Genuine Eugene, Supaperm, the Natural Wave.
Setting and Marcelling.
166 Gloucester Street Phone 40.999

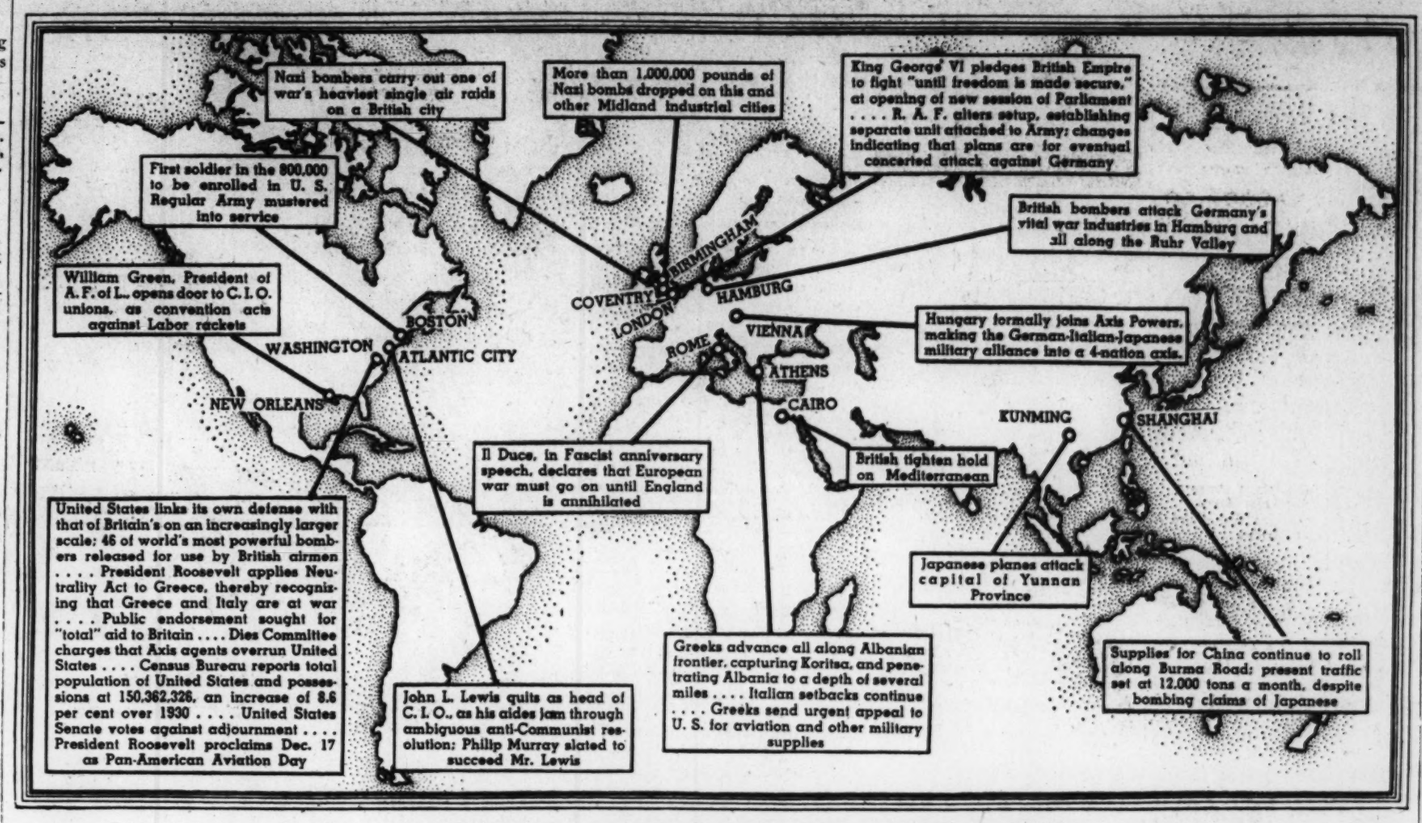
VICTOR CYCLE SHOP
Cycles, Repairs and Accessories at Bedrock Prices
All Work Guaranteed
Baker & Co. 130 Manchester St Phone 41-397

WEEKS LIMITED
FOR GENERAL PRINTING
PAPER BAGS CARTONS CARDBOARD BOXES
223-231 TUAM STREET, CHRISTCHURCH
GREY AVENUE, AUCKLAND

HERBERT'S SHOE STORE
131 Cashel Street, Christchurch
High Grade Shoes for all the Family. Fitting done by X-Ray.

Daily Features Page

World News of the Week at a Glance


Nazi bombers carry out one of war's heaviest single air raids on a British city
More than 1,000,000 pounds of Nazi bombs dropped on this and other Midland industrial cities
King George VI pledges British Empire to fight "until freedom is made secure," at opening of new session of Parliament . . . . R. A. F. alters setup, establishing separate unit attached to Army; changes indicating that plans are for eventual concerted attack against Germany
First soldier in the 800,000 to be enrolled in U. S. Regular Army mustered into service
British bombers attack Germany's vital war industries in Hamburg and all along the Ruhr Valley
William Green, President of A. F. of L., opens door to C. I. O. unions, as convention acts against Labor rackets
Hungary formally joins Axis Powers, making the German-Italian-Japanese military alliance into a 4-nation axis.
Il Duce, in Fascist anniversary speech, declares that European war must go on until England is annihilated
British tighten hold on Mediterranean
United States links its own defense with that of Britain's on an increasingly larger scale; 46 of world's most powerful bombers released for use by British airmen . . . . President Roosevelt applies Neutrality Act to Greece, thereby recognizing that Greece and Italy are at war . . . . Public endorsement sought for "total" aid to Britain . . . . Dies Committee charges that Axis agents overrun United States . . . . Census Bureau reports total population of United States and possessions at 150,362,326, an increase of 8.6 per cent over 1930 . . . . United States Senate votes against adjournment . . . . President Roosevelt proclaims Dec. 17 as Pan-American Aviation Day
Japanese planes attack capital of Yunnan Province
Greeks advance all along Albanian frontier, capturing Koritsa, and penetrating Albania to a depth of several miles . . . . Italian setbacks continue . . . . Greeks send urgent appeal to U. S. for aviation and other military supplies
John L. Lewis quits as head of C. I. O., as his aides jam through ambiguous anti-Communist resolution; Philip Murray slated to succeed Mr. Lewis
Supplies for China continue to roll along Burma Road; present traffic set at 12,000 tons a month, despite bombing claims of Japanese
BOSTON
WASHINGTON
ATLANTIC CITY
NEW ORLEANS
COVENTRY
LONDON
BIRMINGHAM
HAMBURG
ROME
VIENNA
ATHENS
CAIRO
KUNMING
SHANGHAI

In Lighter Vein

Backed Up

Mrs. Morgan: So that son of yours plays halfback on the school team?

Mrs. Hobbs: I'm not sure, as I don't understand the game. But I once heard a spectator say that he was a great drawback.—Montreal Star.

Trials of a Hostess

The new maid, preparing to serve at her first dinner party, was instructed by her garden-loving mistress to place a "little flower" in each finger-bowl for the guests.

That point in the course of the meal arrived, and to the hostess' perplexity, she saw that no blossoms were floating about as planned, but that the water had a decidedly murky nature.

Asking the maid afterward as to the cause of the murkiness, she was informed: "Why, ma'am, Ah jes' put in a little flour like you tole me."—Montreal Star.

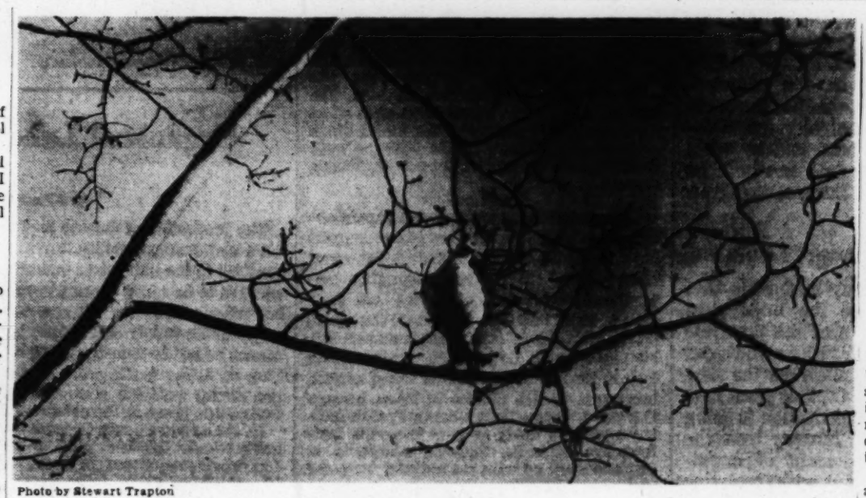


Photo by Stewart Trapton

Winter Art

A Goldfields, Saskatchewan, ptarmigan accents the delicate tracery of leafless branches against a winter sky.

Daily Quotation

THE reward of one duty is the power to fulfill another.
—GEORGE ELIOT

Daily Anecdote

The Simple Way

When Mrs. Einstein visited Mt Wilson Observatory in California, she was shown the gigantic 100-inch telescope, with all its elaborate equipment and devices. After duly admiring it, she asked, "What is it used for?"

"One of the main purposes," answered her guide, "is to find out the shape of the universe."

"Oh," said Mrs. Einstein, "my husband does that on the back of an old envelope."

Monitor Movie Guide

Bitter Sweet (MGM)—Noel Coward's romantic operetta reproduced in Technicolor with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in the principal roles. A handsome opulent picture served vocally in an equally handsome and opulent manner by the two stars, she as a high-born English girl and he as the impecunious Viennese musician with whom she eloped. Felix Bressart, Curt Bois, George Sanders, Diana Lewis, Fay Holden.—Adults and young people.

Cherokee Strip (Paramount-Sherman)—Action story of the period about opening of the Cherokee Strip. A lively Western. Richard Dix, Florence Rice, Victor Jory, Andy Clyde.—Adults and young people.

The Letter (Warner)—New movie version of Somerset Maugham's play, previously done on the stage by Gladys Cooper and Katharine Cornell and in the movies by Jeanne Eagels. Bette Davis now has the unpleasant role of Leslie Crosbie. The film, admirably acted, is saved from being merely sensational by its point of view, construction of the story, and the study of motive and background. James Stephenson, Herbert Marshall, Gale Sondergaard, Frieda Inescort.—Adults.

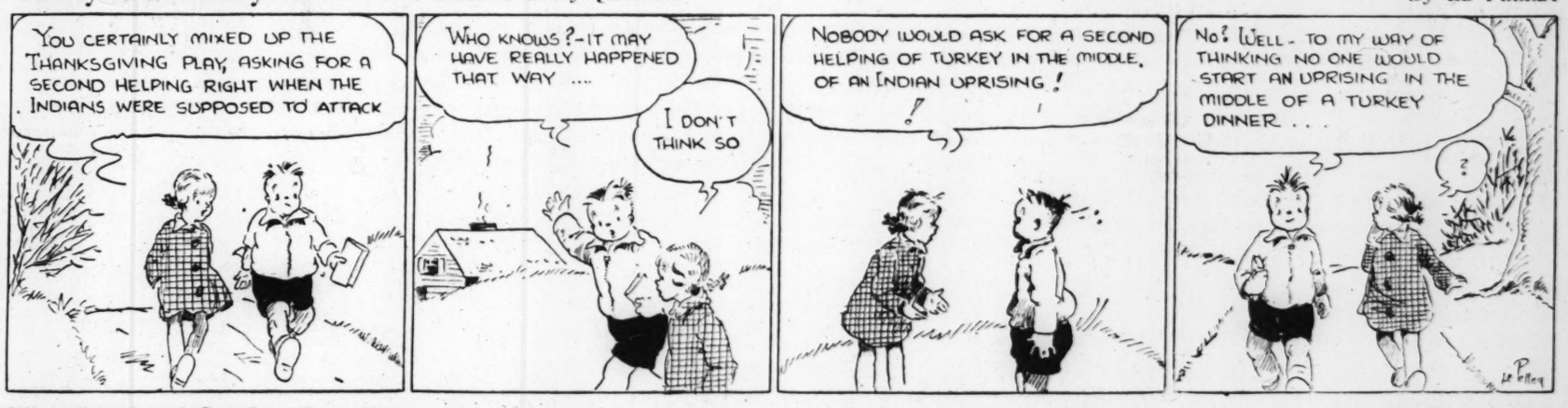
Night Train (Gaumont)—English thriller, mingling melodramatic excitements with humor, as it tells of the struggles of the British secret service and the Nazis to secure the services of a distinguished Czech research expert. Skilfully acted and directed. Rex Harrison, Margaret Lockwood, Paul von Hernreid, Basil Radford, Naunton Wayne.—Adults and mature young people.

Tin Pan Alley (20th-Fox)—Cheerful entertainment with favorite jazz songs worked into a story about a genial and overconfident music publisher and his partner, before and during the period of the World War. Deft performances, agreeable song numbers, and Jack Oakie in the amusing role of the publisher. Alice Faye, John Payne, Betty Grable, Esther Ralston, Nicholas Brothers, John Loder. — Adults and young people.

Too Many Girls (RKO)—George Abbott's screen transcription of his musical comedy about Pottawatomie College. The boys and girls are free from regimentation, and sing and dance informally and with zest. Songs and lyrics are by Rodgers and Hart. Richard Carlson, Lucille Ball, Eddie Bracken, Desi Arnaz, Hal LeRoy.—Adults and mature young people.

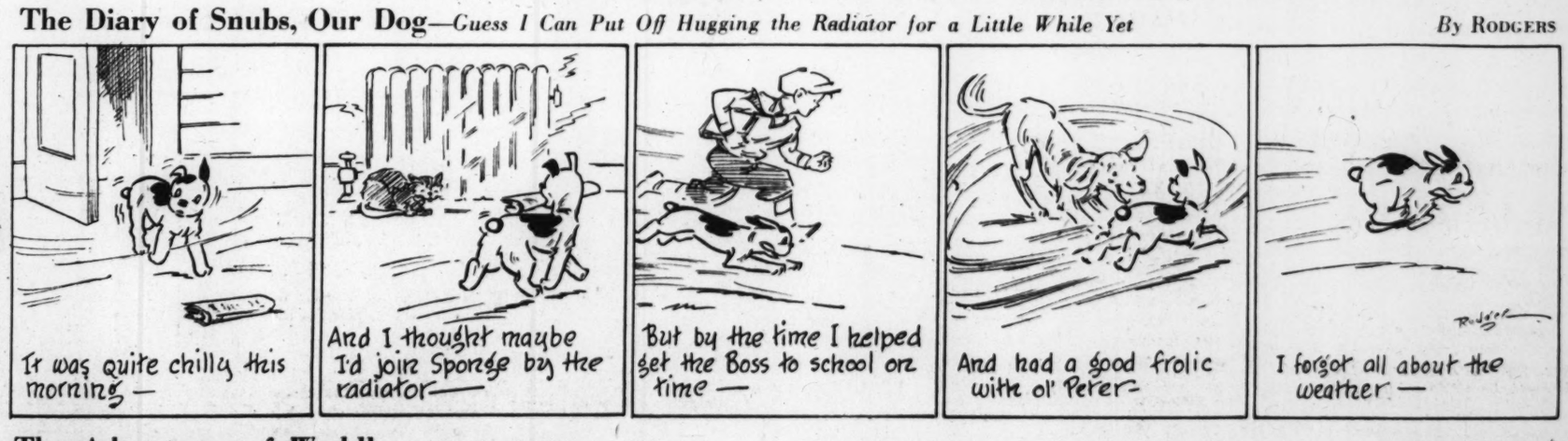
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Two Sides to Every Question*

By LE PELLEY


YOU CERTAINLY MIXED UP THE THANKSGIVING PLAY, ASKING FOR A SECOND HELPING RIGHT WHEN THE INDIANS WERE SUPPOSED TO ATTACK
WHO KNOWS?-IT MAY HAVE REALLY HAPPENED THAT WAY ....
I DON'T THINK SO
NOBODY WOULD ASK FOR A SECOND HELPING OF TURKEY IN THE MIDDLE OF AN INDIAN UPRISING!
NO? WELL - TO MY WAY OF THINKING NO ONE WOULD START AN UPRISING IN THE MIDDLE OF A TURKEY DINNER . . .
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Guess I Can Put Off Hugging the Radiator for a Little While Yet*

By RODGERS


It was quite chilly this morning —
And I thought maybe I'd join Sponge by the radiator —
But by the time I helped get the Boss to school on time —
And had a good frolic with ol' Peter -
I forgot all about the weather —

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Should Have a Valet*

By THE HAGERS

I'M GOING TO A DANCE TONIGHT. MY DRESS SUIT COAT IS MUCH TOO TIGHT.
I'VE LOOKED ALL THROUGH THE CEDAR CHEST, BUT I CAN'T FIND MY CLEAN WHITE VEST.
MY TALL SILK HAT I LENT TO JOE, WHO WORE IT IN A MINSTREL SHOW.
BUT I WAS SPARED; FOR LILLY PHONED, AND SAID THE DANCE HAD BEEN POSTPONED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Food for Europe?

Every day of deepening winter in war-impoverished Europe sharpens the pressures—humanitarian, military and political—for or against relaxation of the British blockade to permit passage of food. The Christian Science Monitor has made a study of the question and on another page today publishes an analysis of the information obtained. Our Weekly Magazine Section also carries a signed article by Herbert Hoover explaining his project for feeding five small countries.

The Monitor's survey shows the food situation to be already serious for millions and growing daily worse. The prospect is one to touch the hearts of all who have hearts. It should make us willing to seek an answer with open minds.

No relief agency proposes an indiscriminate pouring of food into Europe. The Hoover project, for instance, lays down conditions which its advocates believe would insure the food going only to the people of Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, Poland, and Finland.

From experience in the World War, Mr. Hoover is convinced that leaks can be prevented. He points out that under his plan of sending in small amounts frequently the Nazis would never be able to seize more than three days' supply for the German people. If they did, no more would go in. He also says they would fulfill any agreement because it would be to their advantage to forestall the conditions famine would cause in occupied areas.

Opponents of the project, many of whom likewise have reputations for high humanitarianism, agree that anything which adds to the reservoir of food in territory held by the Nazis works to the advantage of the Nazis—and injures the cause of freedom. They declare that German aggression is primarily responsible for the situation, that German evacuation would at once relieve it, and that the British blockade is the chief hope of freedom for the very peoples to be fed.

They point out that already the Nazis are having to send certain foods into countries from which they have taken supplies, and declare the situation is very different from that in World War Belgium. They contend that if the Nazis are relieved of the necessity for feeding the millions they are exploiting for war purposes, they will find it far easier to organize the Continent as a totalitarian tyranny and direct its energies to dominating Britain and America.

With us this argument carries great weight. Berlin is trying to teach famished people that Britain is to blame for their plight, but to the best of our information is not succeeding. Unless events revise that information, we cannot see how we could advocate any measure that would smooth the path of the Nazi war machine.

Many people who have relatives in the occupied countries oppose sending food into those countries. Indeed, some people in those countries oppose sending supplies, feeling that they can do their share to support the gallant and desperate fight for freedom now carried on chiefly by the British people. They believe that as the principal champions of liberty, the British people should have the principal voice in determining at what hour and by what means freedom and food can both be offered the people of Europe. We agree.

One Thanksgiving

There may be two Thanksgiving Days in the United States this year. But there is only one Thanksgiving.

Deeper than a difference in the dates on which some States will observe the holiday, gratitude for increasing national alertness and devotion to the ideals of freedom and justice moves many an American to say there should be thankfulness enough to fill more than the week between the two Thanksgiving Days.

So it was when first the Pilgrims observed Thanksgiving. Their ceremonies extended through the week. There need be no gap between the United States' two Thanksgiving holidays this year.

Rebuilding Morale

Archibald MacLeish's indictment of writers whom he calls "The Irresponsibles" seems to be having a salutary effect. In building up a hatred of all war, he said, these writers had also built up a "moral unpreparedness" in the younger generation; they had infused it with a cynicism and distrust, and sapped its courage. Some of these authors minimized the effect of their books, some of them stood on the defensive and struck back.

Others, notably Robert Sherwood and Maxwell Anderson, went manfully to work, as Mr. MacLeish is doing, to combat defeatism with faith and common sense and the courage of their convictions.

The same thing has happened in Britain. And now many voices are raised to hearten and inspire. Sir Hugh Walpole declares his belief that, calamitous as it is, the war will help save Britain from selfishness, greed, snobbery, and sloth. Leslie Howard combats Nazi propaganda on the air weekly, and J. B. Priestley has contributed to the "Britain Speaks" program.

Robert Lynd in a recent magazine article paid tribute to Mr. Priestley for the part he was playing "in illuminating the minds and hearts of men and women as to the purposes of the war, and communicating to them his confidence and courage . . . in proclaiming not only his vision of victory, but his vision of the world as it ought to be after victory has been won."

Mr. Priestley's visions may be created in part by his imagination, but they are not illusions, for he looks on the world with a realist's eye. Yet he retains his courage and confidence. In thinking of men who, like him, preserve and keep bright the hope of the world, we like to remember the words of Plautus:

"Courage is the best gift of all; courage stands before everything. It is what preserves our liberty, safety, life and our homes and parents, our country and children. Courage comprises all things."

The C. I. O. Changes Captains

If the type of steady leadership that Philip Murray gave the huge steel workers' organization of the Congress of Industrial Organizations indicates the policy he will follow as the new president of the C. I. O., that great new and restless labor organization is going into a new era. Mr. Murray took the freshly-born steel domain of organized labor, and ruled it with discipline and moderation. When the frothy sit-down strikes still troubled the automobile workers, Mr. Murray sat down upon them effectively in his own bailiwick. Much of the credit of making the C. I. O. function with as little friction as it has in its agreement with the United States Steel Corporation, once the citadel of anti-unionism, is deemed due to Mr. Murray's effort.

But leading some hundreds of thousands of steel workers will prove toy business in comparison to the troubled task that Mr. Murray now takes up as the successor to John L. Lewis. Aside from all the problems the leader of several million workers will pick up in this period of preparedness, he will have to work out a new set of relations with his former chief. For many years Mr. Murray has operated as a faithful lieutenant of Mr. Lewis, first in the coal miners' union and then in the C. I. O. They have been happy together and Mr. Murray has looked up to his chief. But now their official positions are reversed.

That the situation is fraught with dangerous possibilities may the more readily be recognized when it is recalled that William Green leaped from the post of secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, where he was subordinate to Mr. Lewis, to the presidency of the American Federation of Labor. The labor world today is split down the middle because of subsequent antagonisms. John Lewis is still head of the powerful miners' union and a majority of the C. I. O. has grown used to looking to him for guidance—except on politics.

In its national direction, the C. I. O. needs more self-restraint. Mr. Murray's election gives promise of an improved balance. He will have Sidney Hillman, his principal sponsor for the presidency, to support him, and he has been promised backing in his anti-Communist campaign. As Mr. Lewis is a man of exceptional shrewdness in most things, he may well go his way and not seek to be the power behind the throne.

Yes, this is the hunting season. About the time a man finishes hunting for the gate he lost on Hallowe'en, his wife asks him to look in the attic for those miniature turkeys for the Thanksgiving dinner table.

Weather's no respecter of geography. While the Mississippi Valley was climbing out of a drift-laden cold wave, Boston was cutting yellow roses in its municipal garden.

The Bookshelf

British Naval Policy

The course of a national naval policy never perhaps runs smooth, but Arthur J. Marder's study of THE ANATOMY OF BRITISH SEA POWER (New York: Knopf. $5) shows why in Britain's case there need never be much doubt as to its destination. His scholarly analysis of the vital interests—commercial, diplomatic, imperial—which figure in the formulation of her naval policy makes the word supremacy synonymous with British sea power.

In tracing the pattern of naval policy in the pre-Dreadnought era, 1880 to 1905, this history points to many devious turns along the way traveled by British statesmen. This was the transitional period when the Royal Navy was setting the pace in the evolution of ironclad warships. But of all the changes, none was more abrupt, or more generally startling, than the launching of Lord Fisher's Dreadnought, the British innovation which climaxed the era encompassed in Dr. Marder's study.

* * *

The tactical impulse behind this change to the all-big-gun ship was explained significantly in 1906 by Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, who nine years later was to lead a whole fleet of Dreadnoughts into action at Jutland: "The recent development of the prospect of hitting frequently at long ranges is the all important fact which has brought the value of the heaviest gun forward, and which culminates in the design of the Dreadnought."

As for the effects the new ship was to have on international naval rivalries, to say nothing of the strain on national treasuries, Lord Fisher himself admitted: "All existing battleships—even the most modern—will be practically obsolete. Today all nations start *de novo*."

The author shows that this meant jettisoning the naval superiority Britain held over other nations at the time, and that this enabled Germany to start practically even with Britain in a new naval building race. The political scope of Dr. Marder's research offers a comprehensive picture of the forces which prepared the public mind to bear the huge financial load imposed on the country during this era.

* * *

The arguments on which naval expansionists based their appeals for public support have a familiar ring to students of naval history. Accelerated naval construction created huge industrial enterprises that grew fat on what they fed on. When the world was progressing peaceably, business was bad. No naval scares, no jobs. The author shows how in time everyone wanted ships: capital, because it wanted dividends; labor, because it wanted wages. Thus when a French militarist wrote a thesis on how to invade England by flat boats, financial prosperity in England went up with the national temperature.

This is typical of national thinking, of course, in times of peace. The rampant imperialism of the 'Nineties was a fuel-adding factor. American and German trade competition, the tariff policies of France and Russia, all fanned the tension. Dr. Marder's history of British naval policy in the twenty-five years before the launching of Fisher's Dreadnought is really only Exhibit A in a lesson on the pitfalls of nationalistic ambition which people everywhere are just beginning to take to heart.

H. T.

But She Knows Better

Organized Labor and the Defense Program

By Philip Murray

New President of the C. I. O., in *Survey Graphic*

The production of defense materials is labor's major responsibility. To fulfil its obligations to the millions of young Americans who are to be called for military service, labor must assume its full responsibility for an adequate supply of armaments. This job cannot be left to industry itself, as it was in 1917-18. Labor participation in the production of war materials is essential to the success of this phase of the defense program.

In the last war, our Ordnance set out to build twenty thousand guns of all calibers, and provide munitions for them; yet only 133 of these guns and 600 shells of a single caliber reached the front in time to be used. The army ordered twenty million hand grenades—and Pershing bought the hand grenades for our troops from the British. Despite vast expenditures for aircraft, no American fighting plane flew at the front. We spent $116,000,000 on gas, yet Pershing used only gas shells bought from the Allies. That is the record of private industry attempting the job alone, without labor unions and real collective bargaining, without such measures as the Wagner Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the rest of the alleged "interferences by government" in business and industry. . . .

Labor participation through genuine collective bargaining in all steel plants, shipyards, plane factories, tank arsenals is necessary to insure the adequate production of defense materials today. Uninformed critics urge that nothing be done to improve and democratize backward firms because the fulfilment of defense contracts would be jeopardized. The very reverse is true, as the record of 1917-18, and the recent story of British industry, so forcefully reveal. . . .

No one can foresee what lies ahead. But we all realize that much depends on the swift effectiveness of American production Labor demands that industry get on with the job by getting on with labor.

A Labor Organ Speaks Out

Labor's house is not all that it should be. Some cleaning and some putting into order need to be done.

We have no reason to conceal this from the non-labor public. It is absurd to think that a hush-hush policy is necessary to the protection of labor's good name. The reverse is true. Honest labor men have been bracketed with crooks because they feared that open warfare on the crooks would play into the hands of anti-labor employers. That is short-sighted. Labor will make friends, not lose them, by speaking plainly about the undesirable elements in its own ranks—and putting them out.

There are three major things that labor needs to do to put its own house in order. As a newspaper published jointly by AFL and CIO unions we have referred to them repeatedly for the past several years, and we intend to keep hammering away until the situation is corrected. These things are:

1. The racketeers in some AFL unions—really few in numbers but potent in the harm they do—need to be driven forever from the labor movement. Whenever they are guilty of criminal acts they should be sent to prison. . . .

2. The Communists in some CIO unions, and here and there in a few AFL unions, should be removed from all positions of leadership. . . .

3. The AFL and CIO should bury their differences and unite into one organization. Need more be said?—*Kenosha* (Wis.) *Labor.*

North . . South . . East . . West

Pleas in Avoidance

By Frank L. Perrin

Appraising, as impartially as possible, the pleas of some of those who are seeking immunity from military service by refusing to join in the preparatory program of defense, it is found to be impossible to pass even individual judgment without first giving thought to governing impulses prompting the decision. Conscience, it must be agreed, is an individual attribute or quality which is not governed by any assumed law of averages. It cannot be adapted to the code or discipline of any fraternity, church, or political party or faction. A little boy, years ago, asked his mother, "What is conscience?" He was told that it is that which tells one what is right and what is wrong. "Are you it?" the mother was asked.

From newspaper reports which have given us the details of the hearings in court of the men who have proudly and somewhat defiantly accepted the mild penalty for their transgression against the compulsory service law, it appears that a majority of the objectors plead personal convictions based upon the teachings of a particular theological interpretation of the command: thou shalt not kill. Now that teaching, literally construed, is convincing and impelling. Those who, even in the same school and under the same inhibition, interpret the command to be against wanton or aggravated acts, find it less easy to justify evasion of service in time of threatened danger or actual emergency.

* * *

In a somewhat earlier day, on a farm in a charming Wisconsin valley, it is recalled that the influences and atmosphere in home and neighborhood were not unlike those in which the youthful objectors whose action we are discussing were reared and taught. The modest home was, compared with the theological college, a primary or kindergarten school. Those in charge indulged not at all in so-called higher criticism or captious research.

Those days were the days of wheat. That was the crop upon which the farmer depended. Its loss, from storm or pest, meant temporary disaster. There came a season when a particular migrating insect threatened or destroyed thousands of acres of ripening wheat. On a Saturday night in the harvest season one particular field showed the unmistakable signs of enemy invasion. The boys urged that to save the wheat they be permitted to harvest it on the next day, Sunday. But this was vetoed. On Monday the damage had been done. More than half the ripened wheat heads lay flat upon the ground. The danger, the boys were told, was not so great as to permit the violation of a rule as binding, traditionally, as the law cited by today's conscientious objectors.

But there came a day, not long thereafter, when those same boys realized that even the law is susceptible to sane and reasonable interpretation. On a Sunday afternoon in April, clouds of smoke rose from the prairie lands a mile or more from the farm. Fanned by a strong breeze, the fire suddenly threatened the home buildings, if not the safety of the family. An emergency existed. Father and sons, the hired men, the neighbors, and even the preacher who had driven out from town for a Sunday-afternoon service, joined the brigade of shock troops in defense of property and lives.

* * *

It is here, in all good conscience, that we discover the differentiating line which is crossed and recrossed by the honest and the discerning. We cannot safely make a convenience of our conscience, or shackles of an arbitrarily imposed confession of faith. The determining and deciding test can be made only by ourselves as conditions, circumstances, and emergencies combine to make a decision necessary.

The modern arts of war, it should be remembered, are designed as much to discourage and repel aggression as to cause human suffering or loss. There is an unascertained power in wise preparedness. No lesson of the present conflict overseas has been more convincingly taught than this. Remaining to be convinced of the sincerity of the evasive plea of the conscientious objector are those of the great and overwhelming majority of Americans who appreciate both the wisdom and necessity of at least posting a strong, equipped and determined guard at our doorways.

Even those who apparently justify in their own thought the attitude of non-resistance will not so easily convince the secret allies and champions of alien philosophy and alien aggression that they also are not in sympathetic alliance with civilization's arch foe. Long ago it was said: "He that is not with me is against me." Righteousness, in its hour of trial at the hands of its betrayers, stands personified.

The Wide Horizon

A Farm in Normandy

By Lucy Frerebeau McAndrew

Whenever the news of the day tells how Britain's bombers have rained their loads of destruction along the Nazi-occupied French coast, from Dunkirk to Brest, I like to think that they have had no necessity to penetrate beyond the Channel Isles, through the Gulf of St. Malo and up into the little Bay of St. Michel. For right there, within the shadow of the ancient rock of Mont St. Michel, as close to the water's edge as its plows can be pushed, lies the old family farm, the lovely Normandy acreage where my mother was born. One wonders today about its fate under the invader's heel.

It is a peaceful country this, its rolling fields high on the hilltops above the blue waters of the Atlantic. Surrounding the house, beyond its shading flank of trees, are fields of wheat which must have been full-headed and green, nodding and billowing in the salt breezes, when alien hands took over. I wonder if these fields, like so many others, were marked by signboards reserving them for the forces of the Reich.

From the ancient farmhouse, on a clear day, one can make out the city of Avranches, which dominates the whole bay and countryside. Avranches was the principal market for this farm.

There must be hundreds and hundreds of acres in this farmstead, for it stretches as far as the eye can see. Beyond and between the wheat fields, dignified, gnarled old apple orchards bear their annual crops. How many thousands of litres of good cider have come from them? The huge cider press even now may be turning around and around slowly, while old Dobbin trots endless circular miles, stopping now and then to munch the green grass.

At apple-picking time everybody helps; cider is the main drink in Normandy.

* * *

From the wheat grown on the farm and milled near by, this Norman family made the large round loaves of bread which formed almost the chief sustenance. As my mother tells me, it was the work of her father to bake the bread—a task too hard for any woman. It was baked in an outdoor oven, each time enough to last a week. Large golden crusty bread, each loaf weighing about fifteen pounds. Twenty loaves of bread, each fifteen pounds in weight! Yet never too much for that large household of nine children, two parents, and five or six hired men. Who bakes there today? Only the older men are left to help the women.

The old farm supplied those who lived on it with nearly everything they ate and wore.

Ranged in the pantry after the evening milking were deep crocks filled with the rich yield of the herd. In the morning the cream was gathered and churned into butter.

There were new-laid eggs to sell at market in the early morning, and fresh eggs for the family to eat with their ham when Grandpère Pinson killed a pig. Grandpère was strong and healthy at 84 and did the butchering himself.

The farm produced its own beef and plenty of vegetables, which were put up to last the winter. Off the kitchen were cupboards bursting with jams, jellies, and preserves.

A flock of sheep supplied them with wool for socks and coarse everyday clothing. They grew flax which was spun and woven on the farm for linens and wearing apparel.

But now all food animals on all farms in occupied France, one reads, must be registered in the village. Some of the cattle have already been moved off. The cream of the crops, say the news dispatches, is skimmed for the army of occupation, and quantities on top of this shipped off beyond the Rhine, or to other countries under the Nazi heel. In return, we hear, the farmers receive "occupation marks" which cannot buy anything because there is nothing to buy!

* * *

Inside the house, before a huge fireplace, the family gathered after a busy day, the women-folk with their knitting, the men in restful silence. Grandpère told stories to the wide-eyed children, and in the large chimney were hams and bacon smoking.

In the streams leading to the ocean were salmon and brook trout. Shellfish also abounded, and if sometimes one tired of the usual farm fare, these made a welcome and satisfying change.

If unexpected company called, Grandmère would catch a few chickens or ducks; with these, and the vegetables from the garden, it took only a short time to prepare a meal.

Are there hams and ducks still to be had? One wonders.

Can this old farm—and the thousands like it all over France—be expected now to support even the owners, with a ruthless enemy making demands on top of war's ravages?

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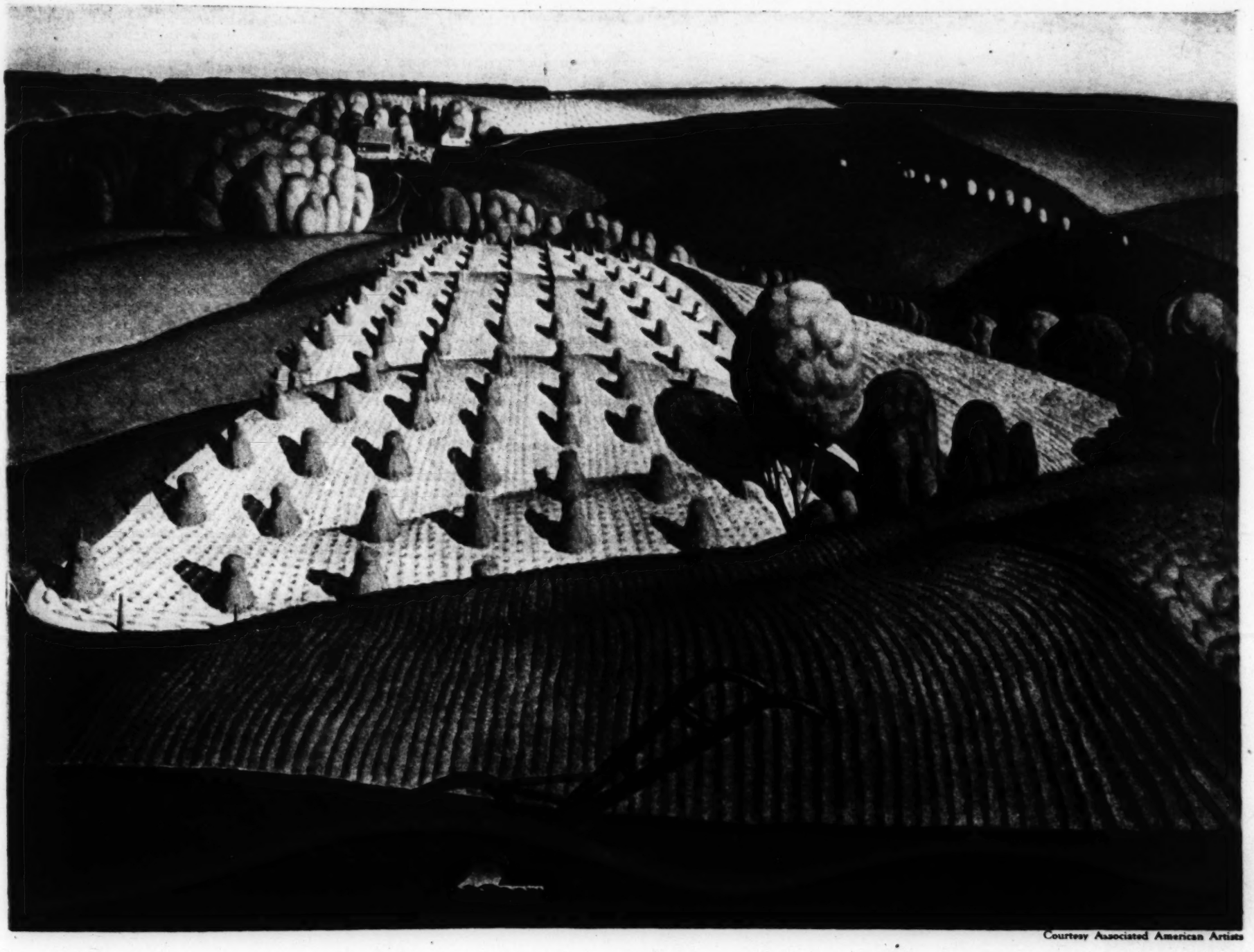
WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, NOVEMBER 23, 1940*

F R O M T H E S E F I E L D S



Courtesy Associated American Artists

FALL PLOWING • *By* GRANT WOOD

Food and War

By Herbert Hoover

Former President of the United States

AS WEEKS PASS BY, the threatening food situation becomes clearer in the five small democracies of Norway, Holland, Belgium, Finland, and Central Poland now occupied by the German Army.

No one any longer disputes the fact that these 37,000,000 people will face fatal famine this winter or spring unless something is done for them. They are of all religious faiths, perhaps 13,000,000 are Protestants, 3,500,000 Jews, and 20,500,000 Catholics. There are among them 15 to 16 million children.

No one any longer denies that if millions of these children and their families are to be saved from starvation and disease they must receive foodstuffs from over their borders.

No one now claims that sufficient food supplies can be obtained within German-occupied Europe to provide for them.

Therefore, no one denies that the margin of supplies by which millions of lives can be saved must be brought from overseas.

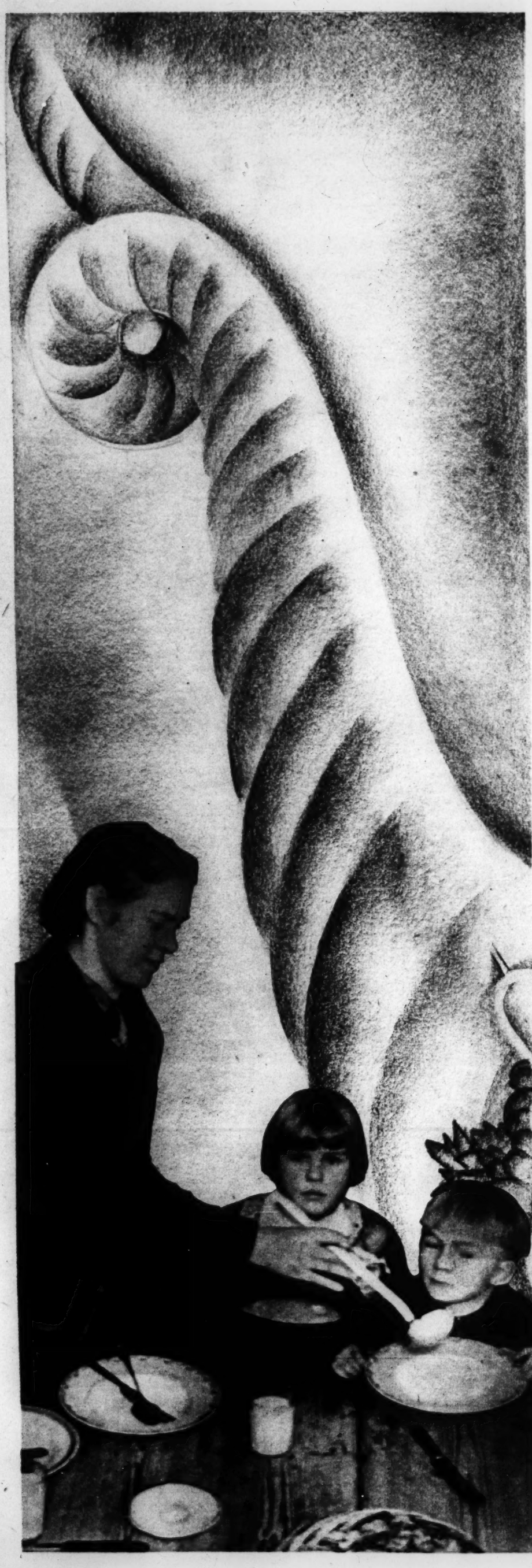
The British contend that the German Army has occupied these people in violation of the laws of God and man and that it is the German obligation to feed them or evacuate their army. The Germans claim that these people (except Central Poland) have always lived largely by imports from overseas and that the British blockade is the cause of their starvation.

These millions of children and their parents are caught between the millstones of the German occupation and the British blockade. Whatever the right or wrong of these contentions is, the stark fact of their starvation is before us. They can be saved only by imports under the control of some neutral organization providing agreement that the Germans, on one side, will not deplete the imported or domestic supplies of these people, and should allow them to import what they can from Europe, and that the British, on the other hand, will open the blockade one ship at a time, so long as these agreements are complied with.

The financial resources which these little countries hold outside of their borders should be ample to pay for the food and to provide their own ships. Therefore, there is no call for American Government appropriations or American ships to be sent into the war zone, or American charity except perhaps for clothing and special food for children.

Last summer leaders of these peoples asked that I should raise a voice to the world on their behalf. The British authorities did not receive my proposals favorably, although they were made contingent upon ample safeguards. I had little hope that they would be favorably received at that time. The Battle of Britain was in the balance. The British were fighting desperately and heroically to save their own homes. Moreover, it was hard for the world to believe in an appalling situation approaching these little nations while it was still some months away. But no man can receive such an appeal of human misery without action.

In the meantime Dr. Gallup took a poll of American opinion on the question: "If there is starvation in France, Holland, and Belgium this winter, should the United States try to send food to these countries in our ships?" The result was that 62 per cent of those polled voted against it. In view of the way the question was put I was surprised that 38 per cent approved it, because the form of the question implied (a) hundreds of millions of



American money, (b) American ships in the war zone, (c) using American food.

Not one of these actions was embraced in my proposal. Moreover, the poll did not include all the little democracies who had fought in the Allied cause. Nor did it separate them from the involved questions of suffering France. But that poll was accepted by the British authorities and many of our countrymen as being American opinion upon my proposals and as foreclosing the whole question. I do not believe that the American people wish to condemn 15,000,000 children and their parents to death in any such summary fashion as this.

This question cannot be put on the shelf either by statesmen, polls, or anything else. The cries of these 37,000,000 people for a chance to live and the demands of 20,000,000 of their racial descendants and relatives abroad will not be hushed. A solution must be found some way, somehow.

Now that the British are more secure, I feel compelled to raise the question again. For there is no longer time to be lost. The winter approaches.

This situation does not differ from that of Belgium and Northern France in 1914-1918. Those 10,000,000 people were at that time occupied by the German Army. They were blockaded by the British. The strategy of both combatants in that war —just as in this—was to starve the enemy. The distrust of each other was just as great. Yet the Belgian Relief Commission did secure agreements with both sides and the agreements were faithfully adhered to for four years. About a billion dollars of food supplies were imported to these people, and another billion of their own domestic products were requisitioned and distributed justly among them. There were no unremedied violations of the agreements. The lives of these 10,000,000 people were saved. We therefore have an outstanding demonstration of the practicability of these proposals.

Shall not at least an effort be made again to save the millions of innocents of this war?

Since I proposed that effort to be made again, numbers of critical groups have emerged, some of them unfairly violent. I do not challenge their sincerity. Their opposition is based mostly upon lack of understanding of the proposals and of the experience in the last war.

One group says we should use our own food to feed our own people. Apparently this group is unaware that we have a vast surplus in the hands of our Government and our farmers, and that our Government is daily offering to sell this food abroad at less than our domestic prices to get rid of it. But this group can be content. If our farmers do not want to sell these hundreds of millions of dollars of food abroad, there are ample surpluses in South America where they do want to sell it.

There is the group who jump to the conclusion that the Germans would get the food and that it would be helping Germany win the war. There are several answers to this. First, it was successfully managed in the last war without the occupying army getting the food. Second, if this system were set up again, the maximum of imported stocks of food that would be on hand in the little countries at any one time would not exceed 120,000 to 140,000 tons. The German nation consumes about 1,400,000 tons a month. If they seized it all, they would get only three days' food supply from it. That would scarcely win the war. And if they did seize it, then the effort stops as hopeless. Third, there is no more reason to believe that agreements will be violated now than in the last war. The reason rests upon the fact that agreements with nations at war are not based wholly upon altruism or humanity. With people fighting and bitter, such agreements must be based also upon self-interest. And it is to the interest of Germany that the cesspools of cantagious disease that are the implacable company of famine should not be created. And it is in the interest of the rest of the world, because the conflagration of pestilence, once started, cannot be confined. Fourth, it is profoundly to the interest of civilization that the standards of humanity should be maintained. And, after all, if the agreements are not kept, the stream of food with its life-saving vitality must cease.

There are other sincere groups who salve their consciences with the argument that the agony of empty stomachs for a while is necessary to save freedom in the world. It is no "agony of empty stomachs" that we are talking about. It is the death of millions of children, women, and men. And that is not the way to preserve freedom in the world. But I have not wanted to raise controversy. This is too serious a problem for that approach. We must find a solution.

There is another group of sincere critics who become indignant at my suggestion that British authorities should reconsider any question. They take the ground that no American has a right to differ with any decision made by the British Government.

The American people are being called upon for large indirect support to the Allied cause. I believe in that support. But it gives to us some right of voice. And there are 10,000,000 descendants and relatives of these little nations in the United States—they have a right to a voice on behalf of their race.

But, over and above all, there are principles of Christianity which must be upheld if anything is to survive in this desperate emergency of civilization. The Parable of the Good Samaritan has called upon men for 2,000 years not to pass by. It would be well if some of our countrymen would read it again—and carefully.

International News Photo

DOÑA AMALIA SOLORZANO DE CARDENAS, WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO, AND THEIR SON CUAUHTEMOC

A Modern First Lady of Mexico

By Betty Kirk

MANY OF THE QUALITIES of Mexico's young President are shared by his young wife, Doña Amalia Solorzano de Cardenas. She received me in the garden of their Mexico City home, "Los Pinos," and in spite of the fact that it was the first interview she has given she spoke for the press with a dignity and grace which reveal her composure under any circumstances. These qualities, which are found only in persons of strength and simplicity, are the chief attributes of President Cardenas. Finding them reflected in his wife, the many tales of their domestic harmony became understandable, for the couple who have presided over Mexico's destinies during one of the most vital periods in her history are obviously in deep accord.

The first gesture of Señora Cardenas was as precedent-breaking in its way as many of her husband's actions have been. Pulling a chair from the shade, she chose to sit in the sun, a choice that immediately marked her as a modern Mexican woman who loves nature and sports, as contrasted with the traditional woman of the old school who kept her face hooded in shawls and always sought the shady side of the street. The bright midday sun enhanced the fresh beauty of her olive skin, warm brown eyes, and the smooth roll of her dark hair. She was dressed in a flower print, with a pink angora bolero and brown and white sport shoes. As we talked she toyed with a miniature of her husband, hung on a fine gold chain about her neck.

* * *

The ideas and sympathies of Señora Cardenas are as modern as her dress, but to appreciate them fully they must be viewed against the background of traditional Latin America, where the woman is seen but not heard, and where, if she is the wife of a national leader, she never appears in print. President Cardenas has preached the emancipation of women throughout his six-year regime, and when one senses the dignified poise and modernism of his wife, it is apparent that his liberal ideas begin at home. The same is true in the rearing of their small son, who joined our garden conversation later.

"My six years as the 'First Lady' of Mexico?" Señora Cardenas repeated gravely. "They have been very full. But you must understand that before everything else has come my home. The General and our son are my greatest interests and claim my first attention. Our life is very simple and except for rare occasions we share it only with our friends. The General has many duties throughout the week, but on Sundays and week ends we often go for long drives together.

"Many times we drive about the Valley of Mexico to inspect the public works being built, or to visit new schools. Sometimes four or five married couples who are our friends join us and we go for an excursion to Popo Park or to our home in Cuernavaca to swim and sit in the garden. It is a natural family life and we live much as any other couple does who are not in an official position."

* * *

Large official and diplomatic entertainments interest neither the President nor his wife and they are held to a minimum. The one state occasion which they observe every year is the celebration of Mexico's Independence Day on the night of Sept. 15, when they receive the members of their government and of the diplomatic corps with full pomp in the National Palace. Apart from this, a few state dinners make up their formal entertaining.

The favorite retreat of both the President and his wife is their home, "Quinta Erendira," on the shores of Lake Patzcuaro in their native state of Michoacan. It is here that they plan to retire when his presidential term expires on Nov. 30 to live a strictly private life. Their Cuernavaca home, "Palmira," has already been given to the Department of Public Assistance, and is being converted into a convalescent home for underprivileged children.

The Department of Public Assistance, which includes all of the public charities and welfare organizations, provides the chief outlet for Señora Cardenas' public works. She has taken an active part in the planning and opening of maternity homes and infant welfare centers established throughout the Republic in regions where the Indian population is in greatest need. Another feminine leader in this work is Señora Luis Chavez Orozco, wife of the head of the Department of Indian Affairs. Señora Cardenas also frequently attends the opening of new schools and she has traveled much throughout the central part of the Republic.

Such travels are extraordinary for the average Mexican woman, but they do not equal the extensive trips made to every part of the Republic by General Cardenas. She has not accompanied him on these trips, made on official business, but she hopes that when they return to private life that they will be able to go together to visit the northern and southern parts of the country where she has not yet been. The beautiful peninsula of Yucatan holds an especial fascination for her and she is eager to study the complex problem of the hennequen industry, as her husband has done.

During the President's absence on these trips, often lasting for two months, the First Lady spends her time looking after their son and engaging in active sports with women friends. This, too, is a sharp departure from the life of a woman in the average Latin-American capital, where sports for women are still considered tabu except among the most modern groups. The Mexican woman has, in the past 10 years, almost caught up with the North American woman in her love for the outdoors, and Señora Cardenas confesses to great enthusiasm for swimming, badminton, and horseback riding.

* * *

Morning dips in the swimming pool at "Los Pinos" are part of her regime, and her favorite vacation spots are Acapulco, Vera Cruz, and Mazatlah, where lovely beaches provide the opportunity to indulge her favorite sport. She is always accompanied on these trips by friends who share her amusements with her.

Her eyes sparkled as she spoke of swimming, then softened as she looked across the pine-shaded garden. A small boy was coming toward us, dressed in a white blouse and long, white trousers. His likeness to his father revealed that it was six-year-old Cuauhtemoc, coming home from school. He is named for the great Indian hero of the Spanish conquest, but to his family and friends he is known by the diminutive "Memo."

At 5, "Memo" began studying English and today speaks it fluently with friends and with his teacher, Miss Kathryn Laney. Learning English is one of the most important parts of his education, his mother said, since daily the association between the United States and Mexico grows closer, and she hopes that her son will play a part in his country's affairs, similar to that played by her husband. Miss Laney, a resident of California, was engaged to teach "Memo" and she frequently remarks that her young charge is surprisingly advanced in his interests and intelligence.

Like any boy of his age, he likes fairy tales. His favorite books in English are "Pinocchio," "Peter Rabbit," and "Popeye." His favorite radio entertainment program, in Spanish, is called "Cri-Cri." He has an absorbing interest in the news broadcasts.

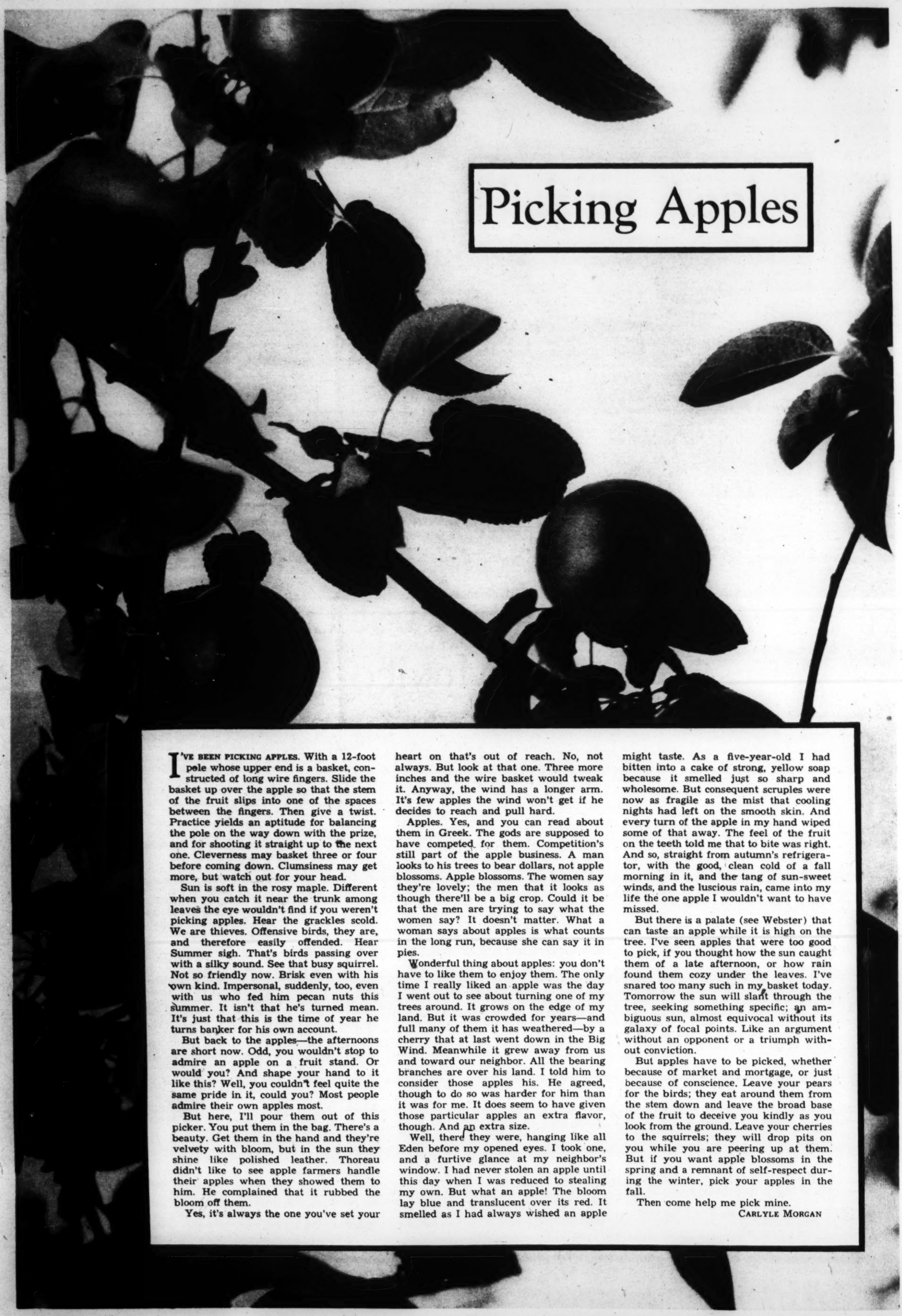
"Memo" goes mornings to one of the kindergartens for the children of the people, maintained by the Department of Public Assistance. Afternoons he has tutors and studies at home. This program is planned to train him as a child of the provinces, rather than of the city, for they believe that he will learn greater understanding in the simple and familiar atmosphere of the small town. Though this environment is now impossible it will be furnished when they move to their home in the village of Patzcuaro, Michoacan.

* * *

The relationship between "Memo" and his father is close, maintained as between equals, rather than between adult and child, Señora Cardenas said. The great problems of Mexico which President Cardenas is attempting to solve have been explained and discussed fully with his son and the boy talks seriously of them, as he does of the war and its effects on the world. A great likeness between father and son is observed by Miss Laney, who describes "Memo" as completely without fear, a characteristic which is notable in the President.

The boy and his mother went recently for a brief visit to Texas, traveling incognito, and "Memo's" chief delight was in speaking English and acting as interpreter for his mother on her shopping tours. His

(Continued on page 14)



Picking Apples

I'VE BEEN PICKING APPLES. With a 12-foot pole whose upper end is a basket, constructed of long wire fingers. Slide the basket up over the apple so that the stem of the fruit slips into one of the spaces between the fingers. Then give a twist. Practice yields an aptitude for balancing the pole on the way down with the prize, and for shooting it straight up to the next one. Cleverness may basket three or four before coming down. Clumsiness may get more, but watch out for your head.

Sun is soft in the rosy maple. Different when you catch it near the trunk among leaves the eye wouldn't find if you weren't picking apples. Hear the grackles scold. We are thieves. Offensive birds, they are, and therefore easily offended. Hear Summer sigh. That's birds passing over with a silky sound. See that busy squirrel. Not so friendly now. Brisk even with his own kind. Impersonal, suddenly, too, even with us who fed him pecan nuts this summer. It isn't that he's turned mean. It's just that this is the time of year he turns banker for his own account.

But back to the apples—the afternoons are short now. Odd, you wouldn't stop to admire an apple on a fruit stand. Or would you? And shape your hand to it like this? Well, you couldn't feel quite the same pride in it, could you? Most people admire their own apples most.

But here, I'll pour them out of this picker. You put them in the bag. There's a beauty. Get them in the hand and they're velvety with bloom, but in the sun they shine like polished leather. Thoreau didn't like to see apple farmers handle their apples when they showed them to him. He complained that it rubbed the bloom off them.

Yes, it's always the one you've set your heart on that's out of reach. No, not always. But look at that one. Three more inches and the wire basket would tweak it. Anyway, the wind has a longer arm. It's few apples the wind won't get if he decides to reach and pull hard.

Apples. Yes, and you can read about them in Greek. The gods are supposed to have competed for them. Competition's still part of the apple business. A man looks to his trees to bear dollars, not apple blossoms. Apple blossoms. The women say they're lovely; the men that it looks as though there'll be a big crop. Could it be that the men are trying to say what the women say? It doesn't matter. What a woman says about apples is what counts in the long run, because she can say it in pies.

Wonderful thing about apples: you don't have to like them to enjoy them. The only time I really liked an apple was the day I went out to see about turning one of my trees around. It grows on the edge of my land. But it was crowded for years—and full many of them it has weathered—by a cherry that at last went down in the Big Wind. Meanwhile it grew away from us and toward our neighbor. All the bearing branches are over his land. I told him to consider those apples his. He agreed, though to do so was harder for him than it was for me. It does seem to have given those particular apples an extra flavor, though. And an extra size.

Well, there they were, hanging like all Eden before my opened eyes. I took one, and a furtive glance at my neighbor's window. I had never stolen an apple until this day when I was reduced to stealing my own. But what an apple! The bloom lay blue and translucent over its red. It smelled as I had always wished an apple might taste. As a five-year-old I had bitten into a cake of strong, yellow soap because it smelled just so sharp and wholesome. But consequent scruples were now as fragile as the mist that cooling nights had left on the smooth skin. And every turn of the apple in my hand wiped some of that away. The feel of the fruit on the teeth told me that to bite was right. And so, straight from autumn's refrigerator, with the good, clean cold of a fall morning in it, and the tang of sun-sweet winds, and the luscious rain, came into my life the one apple I wouldn't want to have missed.

But there is a palate (see Webster) that can taste an apple while it is high on the tree. I've seen apples that were too good to pick, if you thought how the sun caught them of a late afternoon, or how rain found them cozy under the leaves. I've snared too many such in my basket today. Tomorrow the sun will slant through the tree, seeking something specific; an ambiguous sun, almost equivocal without its galaxy of focal points. Like an argument without an opponent or a triumph without conviction.

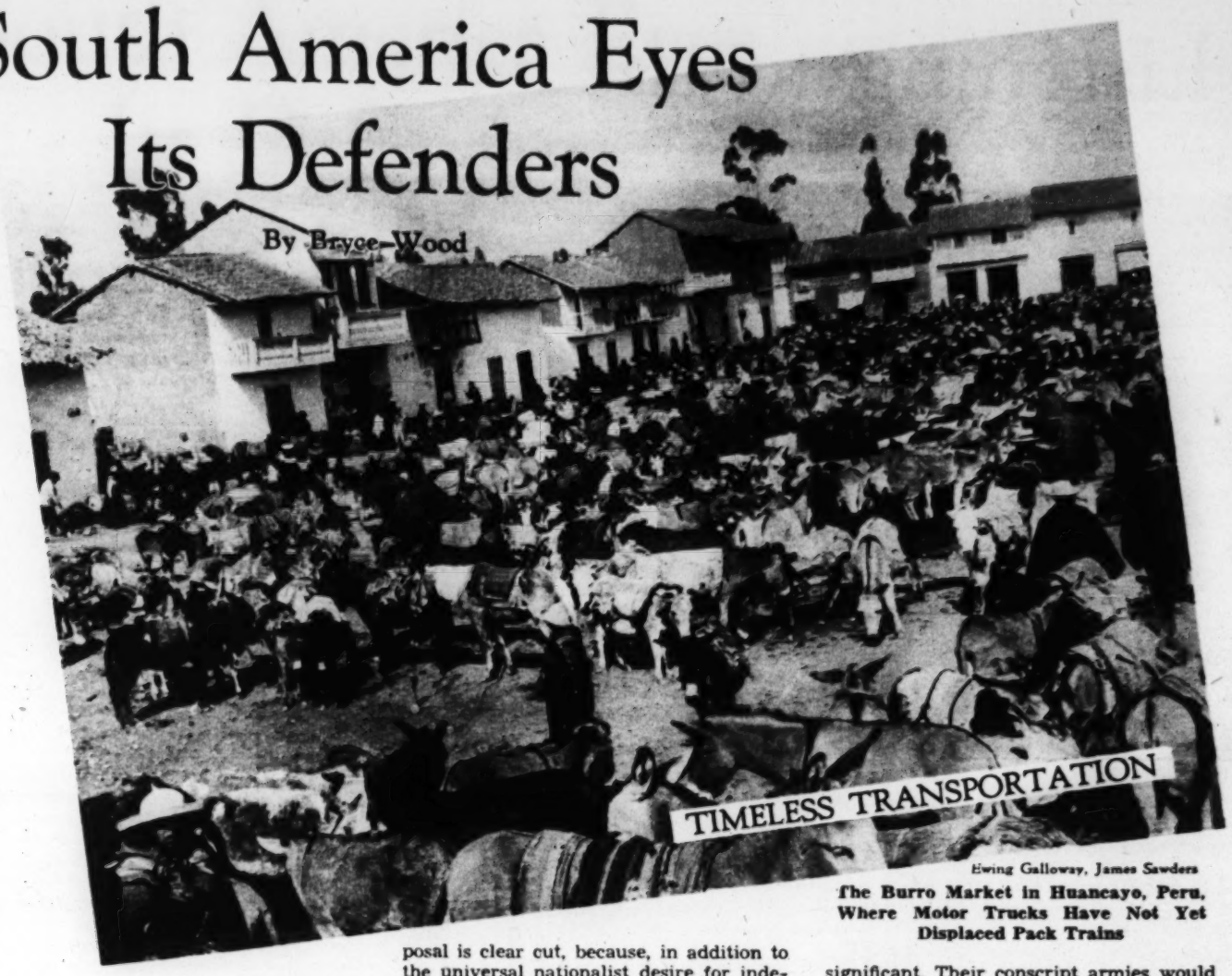
But apples have to be picked, whether because of market and mortgage, or just because of conscience. Leave your pears for the birds; they eat around them from the stem down and leave the broad base of the fruit to deceive you kindly as you look from the ground. Leave your cherries to the squirrels; they will drop pits on you while you are peering up at them. But if you want apple blossoms in the spring and a remnant of self-respect during the winter, pick your apples in the fall.

Then come help me pick mine.

CARLYLE MORGAN

South America Eyes Its Defenders

By Bryce Wood



Ewing Galloway, James Sawders

The Burro Market in Huancayo, Peru, Where Motor Trucks Have Not Yet Displaced Pack Trains

THE PROBLEM of hemispheric defense, opened recently by President Roosevelt, was by no means solved by the Havana Conference, although the Conference's results and, more importantly, the spirit in which they were obtained, represent a notable advance in Pan-American relations.

The resolution concerning activities of foreign governments in the Americas does little more than state the existing situation, and the only joint action provided for is in the form of consultation, if the state concerned "wishes to request it." The Act of Havana in effect authorizes the United States to prevent the transfer of British, Dutch, or French territory to Germany, or even its retention by nominally Dutch or French regimes which are controlled in fact from Berlin or Rome. The United States would act because it alone has enough power, and it would probably take the main burden of any provisional administration. This is a step toward hemispheric defense, in that the other American nations will not protest any measures we might take to prevent Germany from gaining possession of these former colonies, but it can be considered as little more than a beginning. While a previous agreement is desirable, it is difficult to imagine the United States allowing Nazi outposts to be established in these places with or without such an agreement.

On the economic front, a committee has been appointed, and suggestions have been outlined for its work, but in the opinion of Dr. Leopoldo Melo of Argentina, the Conference failed to produce any satisfactory plan for permanent economic collaboration; and it is precisely in the economic sphere that the most vital issues of hemispheric defense are found. The exclusion of German control over the European colonies in America is much more easily arranged than the elimination of German influence in the Latin-American countries themselves, and the danger from fifth columns rises and falls with the ups and downs of German economic penetration. This development is more to be feared than German military attack in the near future, and defense against this more subtle aggression depends to a great extent upon the attitude of those about to be defended.

South American opinion on hemispheric defense turns upon the question: "From what danger are we to be defended?" If the answer of the United States to this question is: "We are proposing common action to defend the Americas from German invasion," then there is little doubt that the response would be favorable. However, if the answer of the United States is supplemented by the remark: "We wish also to take measures of commercial defense to prevent the political consequences of German economic control of South America," then no such approaching response can be expected.

The reply to the first part of the proposal is clear cut, because, in addition to the universal nationalist desire for independence, these countries possess strong currents of traditional democratic thought, and they are quite out of sympathy with the argument for Nordic supremacy. Further, they have no means of coping with the kind of war machine Germany possesses. Their navies and air forces are small and the mechanization of their armies is in a rudimentary stage. The main burden of defense against aggression would thus fall upon the navy and air force of the United States, although this does not mean that the assistance of the South American countries would be insignificant. Their conscript armies would undoubtedly play an essential role and their help would be necessary in furnishing bases and supplies for the aid of the forces which we might send. In this manner, military defense would be a mutual undertaking.

However, it does not appear that a German invasion of South America in the near future is generally feared, even though the experience of Uruguay in uncovering a German conspiracy to overthrow the Government has induced President Alfredo Baldomir to suggest Pan-American co-operation for mutual protection. It is recognized that there may exist the urge in Germany to see more square miles under the Nazi flag, or more public squares called Adolf Hitler Platz instead of Plaza San Martin, but the realization of this desire through invasion seems remote at the moment. It may be mentioned in this connection that there is little or no concern over the possibility of a Japanese attack on the west coast of South America. In Peru, where Japanese are beginning to constitute a problem, there are around 30,000 of this nationality, and there is a considerably larger number in Brazil, but it appears that Japan has her hands too full elsewhere to think of bellicose activity in the eastern Pacific.

A corollary to the problem of invasion is the question of the fifth columns. This is rather a delicate matter, since, as the phrasing of the Havana resolution shows, the aid of the United States against fifth columnists before an outbreak would probably savor too much of interference in domestic affairs to be welcome. Now that ample warning has been given, not only in Norway and Holland, but also in Uruguay, local precautions are being taken everywhere against fifth column movements. There is certainly general concern about their potential activity, but it seems to be felt that they can be kept within bounds. After all, they are fifth columns, and in Europe the powerful help of the air and land forces was always predominant in the series of German successes. The possibility is admitted that in one of the smaller and weaker countries, a fifth column might manage a successful coup d'état, but unless military aid was immediately available its chances of permanence are considered small.

The second reason why the South Americans do not expect an invasion soon is that many of them consider that a Germanized United States of Europe would possess such great economic power that the Germans would try to make their political influence predominant on this basis, without resorting to military action.

Chileans were still buying (and getting) German chemicals as late as last April, and a Chilean chemist told me he would continue to buy them so long as they remained cheaper and just as good as American chemicals. There exists also the attitude expressed by a Chilean Government official, that, while he hoped that Germany would be defeated, still he did

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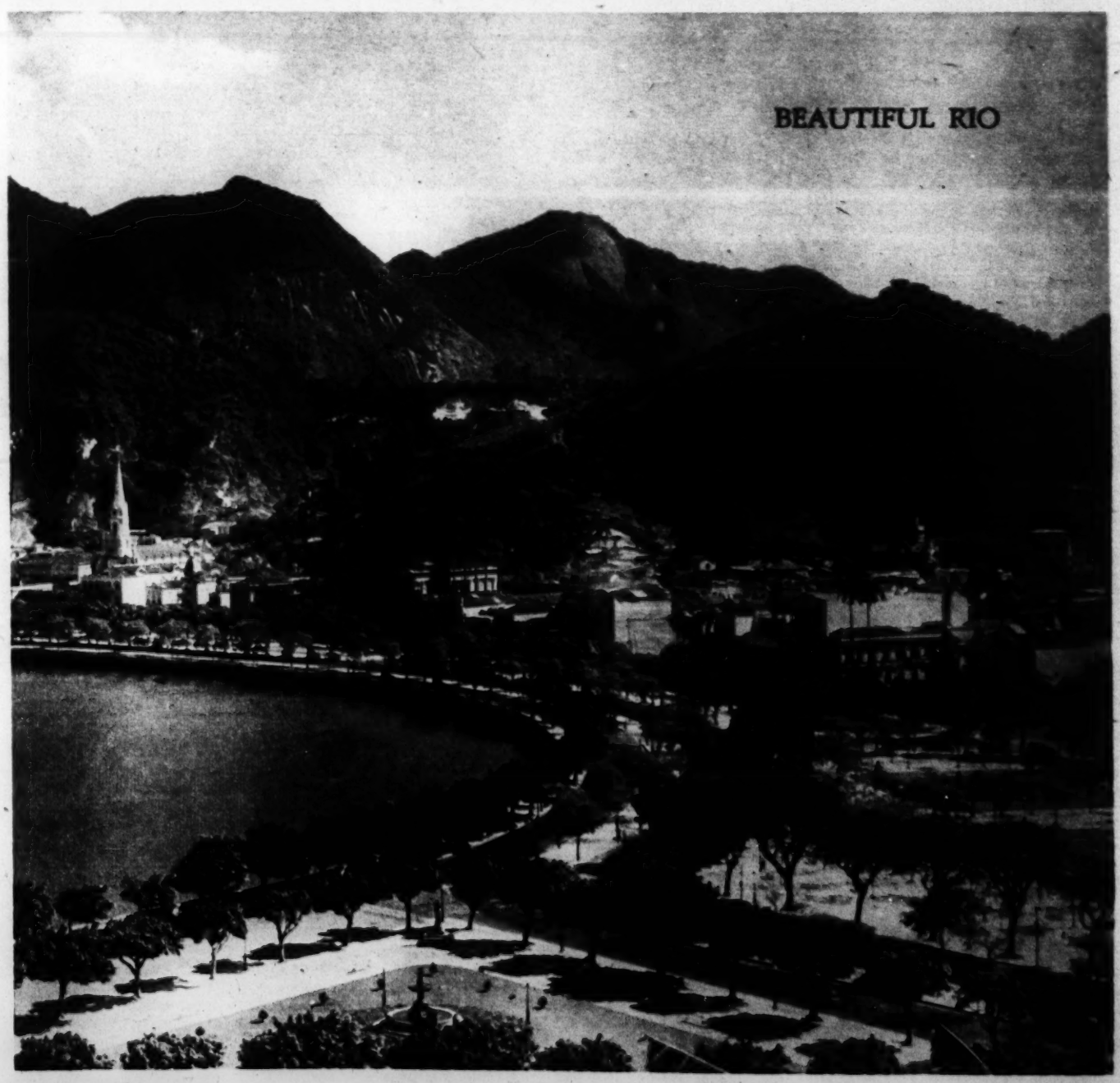


Listening to the War

By Edith Iglauer

THE UNITED STATES is not at war. No foreign troops have landed on American soil, there has been no attack by ship or plane. Yet Americans are being attacked, and by a weapon which has become so potent a war instrument that already it has been dubbed "The Fourth Front," the radio.

So significant has short wave radio propaganda become that grave punishment awaits the German, and now the Frenchman, who listens to a foreign broadcast. In those nations where men are still free to listen, alarmed governments have launched extensive programs of defensive air propaganda, to counteract the insidious effects of the enemy's microphone warfare.

Every hour of the day, the air waves vibrate with the fiery words of the short-wave propagandists, from Berlin, London, Moscow, Rome, and the lesser capitals of the world. For every great battle there are descriptions and explanations, confusingly contradictory, each source stating a positive victory for its fighters. Nations are invaded, to the accompaniment of a fanfare of excuses and accusations. A great democracy falls, and in the early hours of the morning of that tragic day, there was a sudden silence more terrible than any sound could have been.

These are the things which are heard by the receptive ear of the Listening Center at Princeton University. The Center was set up in November, 1939, as a project of the University's School of Public and International Affairs, and financed by the Rockefeller Foundation. It differs chiefly from other listening posts in the fullness of its verbatim reports of the broadcasts on the short-wave radio, which are kept in permanent files in the Center's office at 69 Alexander Street, and in the University library.

* * *

Starting with a staff of four, the Center now has, besides a technician, a director, three research assistants, and four transcribers—a total of nine. Its original plan called for the study of the radio voices of four countries, Germany, Great Britain, France, and Italy. A fifth, the Soviet Union, was added later, but with the defeat of France, the number was once again reduced to four. The listening commences at two in the afternoon, and stops nine hours later. The Center does not try to use all European broadcasts, which are multifold, but has so far confined itself to a total of approximately 2,000 programs, or more than 3,000,000 words of English, French, Italian, German and, of late, a little Spanish.

Until recently, the British Broadcasting Corporation, with a prodigious number of stations, led in the volume of its broadcasts. Operating on a round-the-clock schedule, it gives programs in 18 languages, with English in first place, and German, designed chiefly to stir up revolution in Germany, in second. To get Germans to listen to its broadcasts, a crime listed by the Nazis as "treason," punishable by shooting or concentration camp, the BBC will announce the names of German casualties or prisoners at intervals, giving only a few names as bait each time.

On May 28 a significant development occurred, when the BBC, which since 1932 had broadcast its Overseas program primarily for Empire consumption without making any distinction for North America, presented a new program, "Britain Speaks," specifically for North America. Its frank purpose, as stated in the opening program by Vernon Bartlett, well-known journalist and Member of Parliament, was to counteract German propaganda. "I am a propagandist," he said. "The trouble, or one trouble about all democracies on both sides of the Atlantic in the face of dictators surely has been that we haven't been proud enough about our own systems of government. . . . Passionately I want Great Britain to win this war. Passionately, I want to counteract the lies the Germans tell about Great Britain. Passionately I want my ideas—our ideas—of freedom and justice to survive. . . ."

German broadcasts are now about as frequent as those of the BBC, though previously the volume was less. Berlin, in addition to previous German and English (and to a lesser extent, Spanish) programs, now broadcast from these stations, or uses the frequencies of the countries which it has invaded. German propaganda may now be heard from Norway, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Luxembourg and France, in the languages of these countries. The much publicized Lord Haw Haw was recently heard over the Paris air waves, in addition to his previous German network.

Chief among the German-English language programs are those designed specifically for North America. Broadcast for approximately 12 hours each day, they have long been a regular feature of Germany's propaganda program, evidence of Germany's early grasp of the significance of the short-wave radio for propaganda purposes. Containing, according to a German radio announcement, "regardless of war, a choice assortment of broadcasting viands . . . and other delicacies . . . as well as regular news features and commentaries," one third of the time is devoted to talks and news programs in the "American language" with frequent interspersions of patriotic slogans.

* * *

In the handling of programs, the eyes and ears of the BBC seem to be everywhere. Items favorable to the British cause are culled from American newspapers, periodicals, and major radio networks, as well as radio broadcasts in Europe. Many of the BBC programs are slow-moving and matter of fact, but of late they are beginning to show some of the same tendencies as were shown by the Paris radio in early June of using martial music, bugles and personal interviews to pep things up.

Noteworthy on British programs from the beginning, however, have been the spectacular dramatizations, with sound effects and radio actors, composed by leading writers. Examples of these programs have been the "Alice in Blunderland" series, and the grimmer "Under the Shadow of the Swastika."

* * *

The BBC has also made wide use of outstanding personalities on its programs. Politicians, economists, and men of letters are called to the microphone to aid the defense of their country. Prominent among these are Wickham Steed, former editor of The Times, London a brilliant journalist with an excellent knowledge of American public opinion; Vernon Bartlett; and J. B. Priestley, the novelist, who on June 15 warned the United States, "You may feel yourself a long way from Berlin, but don't you believe it. Hitler has no interest in America. Then why the elaborate network of espionage in the United States? . . . This is the very time when he has the greatest possible interest in the Western world."

German language programs of the BBC use approximately the same tactics as do the English language programs of the Berlin radio. Referring to the Nazi government as the "Nazi parasites," the German people are urged to revolt, with such statements as "The German people have the power to get rid of the corrupt caste which exercises arbitrary rule."

The obvious intent of Berlin's North American programs is to keep America out of the European war. German commentators point out that America is in no position to do England any good. The British are referred to as "plutocrats," and "hyenas of international finance," as well as "war-inciters." They emphasize that if Germany wins, there is no cause to fear, a tactical move similar to Lord Haw Haw's earlier assertions to England that she should have no fear of German invasion. Benefits of National Socialism both for the leisure and working classes, particularly in the field of recreation, are described, such as free concerts and low-priced theater.

The German programs are designed for all mentalities, high, low and medium. There are intellectual programs on literature and German culture, but the more slangy informal style is adhered to for the lower type audience, in the form of dramatic skits, such as the "Jimmy and Johnny," and "Fritz and Fred the Friendly Quarrelers" series.

* * *

Number one commentator for America is Fred W. Kaltenbach, who in an Iowa drawl sends German propaganda via the air waves in a "Letter to Iowa" addressed to "Dear Harry." Another frequent commentator is E. D. Ward, identified as an Irish-American who has traveled widely, and has been variously an actor, press agent, and writer of cheap novels.

The extent to which the German short-wave propagandists prepare public opinion for military or political events varies. Two days before Germany invaded Denmark and Norway, Americans were warned from Berlin that Britain's policies had brought the war into a "new phase" and that there was "bound to be trouble in Scandinavia." On the other hand, before the May 10 invasion of the Low Countries, Berlin directed its radio comments chiefly at the Balkans. On May 7, the German commentator was saying, "Everywhere in Rumania, a strikingly great number of English tourists is seen . . . the world is buzzing with reports of political plots concerning Spain, Italy, Greece, Egypt, Rumania, Jugoslavia,

(Continued on page 13)

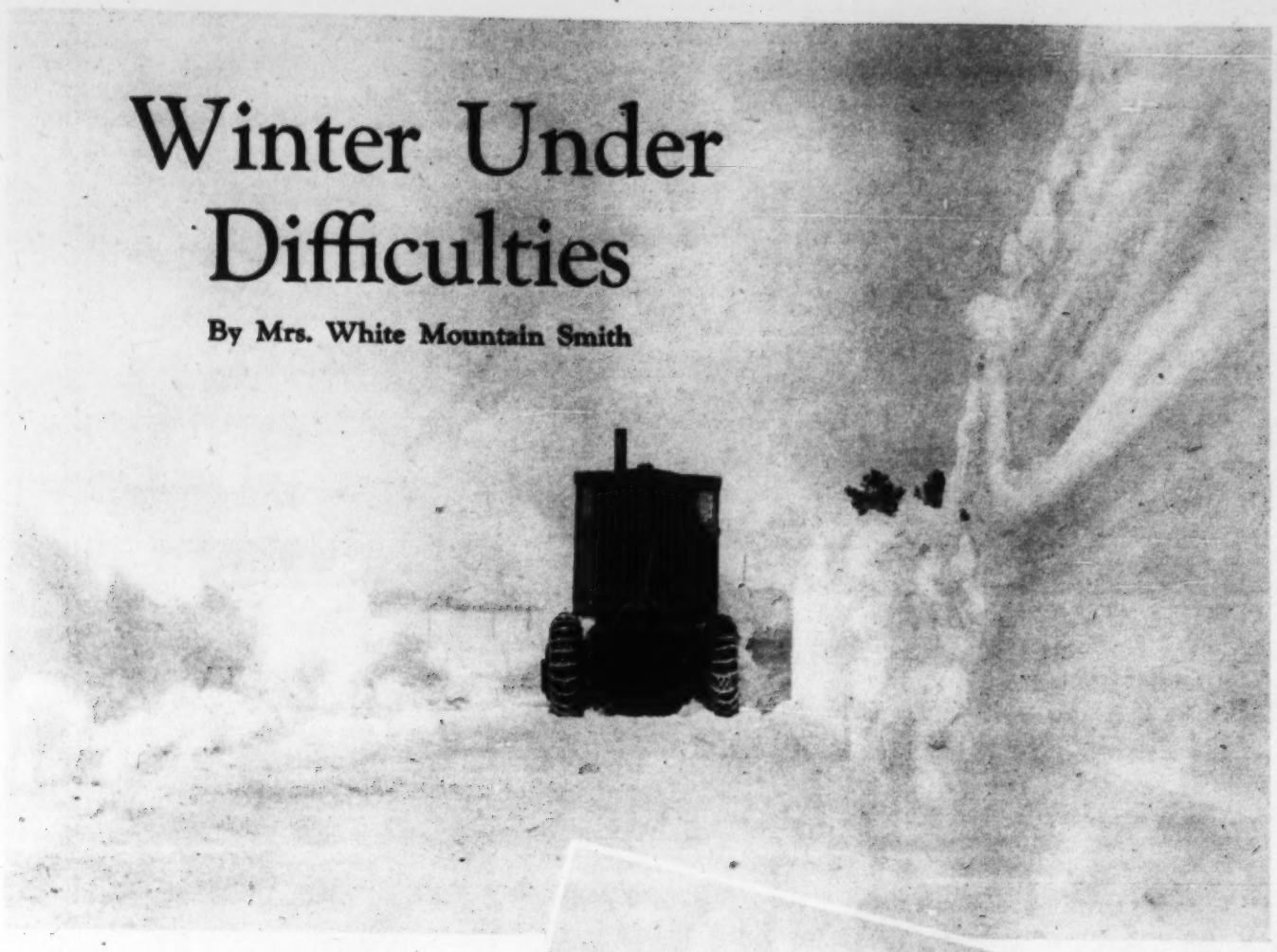
Ellington

LISTENERS AT THEIR POST

For Permanent Voice Recordings

Winter Under Difficulties

By Mrs. White Mountain Smith



HOUSEWIVES in the National Park Service are subject to sudden and violent changes in abiding places, and are supposed never to be dismayed or disconcerted by such experiences. Still, after 20 years in the Southwest—down Mexico way—it was quite a novelty to move into the heights of Grand Teton National Park, where winter reigns supreme more than half the year, and snow falls to a depth of from five to ten feet on the level, when one finds a level; and where 30-foot drifts are not unknown!

All is comfortable indoors. A great rambling log house, two stories high, so that one can at least see out of the upstairs windows part of the time, heated by a furnace in the basement, a roaring log fire in the huge fireplace, and a steel range in the kitchen means complete warmth. Outside activities are quite limited unless one is fond of skiing or snow-shoeing.

There is still the question of food, and appetites are apt to be enormous in the high, keen air. Most any homemaker will admit that it is quite a feat to plan a menu covering four months and buy food that will stand the strain of being stored for that length of time. There are so many things to consider. Will this or that food save for any length of time? Will it keep its flavor? Will it provide the necessary nourishment? Will the family grow weary of seeing it and smelling and eating it?

Vegetables present a real problem, unless one is content to buy a few cases of canned peas, beans, and spinach, and then consider the matter of green goods taken care of. But that leaves out the essential leaf vegetables. Cabbage will stay in good condition indefinitely if kept dry and cool, and this provides cole slaw and rich boiled dinners on call. But, after all, cabbage is too pungent to serve very often and the odor hangs in the warm, close air day after day!

Lettuce stays in condition for only a couple of weeks at best. That goes for brussels sprouts, even could they be secured. Celery is taken care of in a unique way. The large stalks are carefully trimmed of all coarse outside leaves, and the tops cut off until only about eight inches of the best part remains. This is dried as clean as possible, wrapped tightly in waxed paper, then wound and rewound in newspaper and stuffed into eight-pound tin buckets. The lid is put on tight and it's amazing how long the celery will keep and how delicious it tastes with the Christmas dinner.

Of course all root vegetables can be kept in the cellar for what demand there may be for turnips, parsnips, and carrots. Potatoes are the standby, and with the dozens of ways to prepare them are always welcome.

Oranges and apples more or less cover the fruit line supplemented by an unlimited choice of canned fruits.

THE GRAND TETONS IN CONTRASTING MOODS

Meat, I believe, presents the greatest problem. One would think it easy to hang half an elk or deer or beef in a tree and let it freeze, as seems to be the standard procedure in Western thrillers. But, one secures half a beef. The cellar is too warm to preserve it. The outdoors is too cold, and besides, if it is where a housewife can reach up and cut out a portion for dinner, coyotes and bears can reach it too. And did any of you Eastern housekeapers ever "rassle" with half a steer, trying to cut a neat roast for company dinner or slice off a few conventional T-bone steaks? I have. Sometimes I was on top of the prospective dinner and sometimes it had the advantage.

So, when the winter meat is brought in, one must prevail on the head of the house to cut it into roasts, stew meat, and steaks of ordinary size. Then half a dozen steaks, an eight or ten-pound roast, or whatever the special cut happens to be, is dried carefully and wrapped in heavy, oiled paper, wrapped again in brown paper, labeled with big letters to show its contents, and then allowed to freeze before being packed away loosely in a meat box accessible to the kitchen door or window.

Sometimes hardy fishermen cut holes through the ice on the lakes and provide trout as a welcome addition to winter fare. And then one can always fall back on ham and bacon, and, if the budget permits, the delicious canned meats so rich in flavor.

A case of eggs can be set on the cellar floor and kept in fair condition for several weeks. After that they can be used in cakes and pumpkin pies. In these days of luxury one can expect a horse-drawn sled, with canvas cover and a stove to keep the cargo from freezing, to arrive every two or three weeks. Sometimes comparatively fresh eggs can be secured from the driver. Not so with fresh milk. The youngest member of the family, two-and-a-half-year-old Toli Sombrero, the Navajo baby that rules the household, is quite content with canned milk-half water. But the rest of us long for a glass of rich, creamy milk not more than 12 hours removed from the source of supply.

Bread? Of course one makes hot biscuits and cakes and muffins. Waffles and Johnnie-cake give variety. Now and then a pan of nutty corn bread—of white meal, no mistake about that—comes from the oven and is drowned in butter, of which 20 or 30 pounds have been laid in on the supply shelf. Butter packed in two-pound cans of salted water keeps its freshness indefinitely, although most of us find it unduly salty.

Here is something I never knew until I came to live winters in the Tetons. Bakery bread and cakes are bought by the dozen, frozen and left in a box on the screened porch until needed. When brought into the house and allowed to thaw the original freshness seems to be there.

The culinary department conquered, laundry problems remain to be solved. In the summertime the clotheslines stretch out above fragrant fields of flowers and blueberry bushes. Overhead the sun pours down through murmuring pines. But in winter the clotheslines sag disconsolately on the top of waistdeep snow and the wind howls through the pines instead of murmuring soothingly. After the first few snowstorms one raises the line a few feet on the tree trunk to which it is fastened until too many lines interfere. And then it begins to dawn on the newcomer that sheets and undies require at least a week to dry. Too often the sheets are stark, stiff, winding sheets before they can be smoothed out along the line, and once there they must be left until they freeze dry, because they break into neat sections if removed forcibly while still rigid. Lucky is the laundress that gets her clothes out on the line and back into the house without a sudden wind making tatters of the frozen garments or a wandering moose tasting them to see if they'll suffice as dessert.

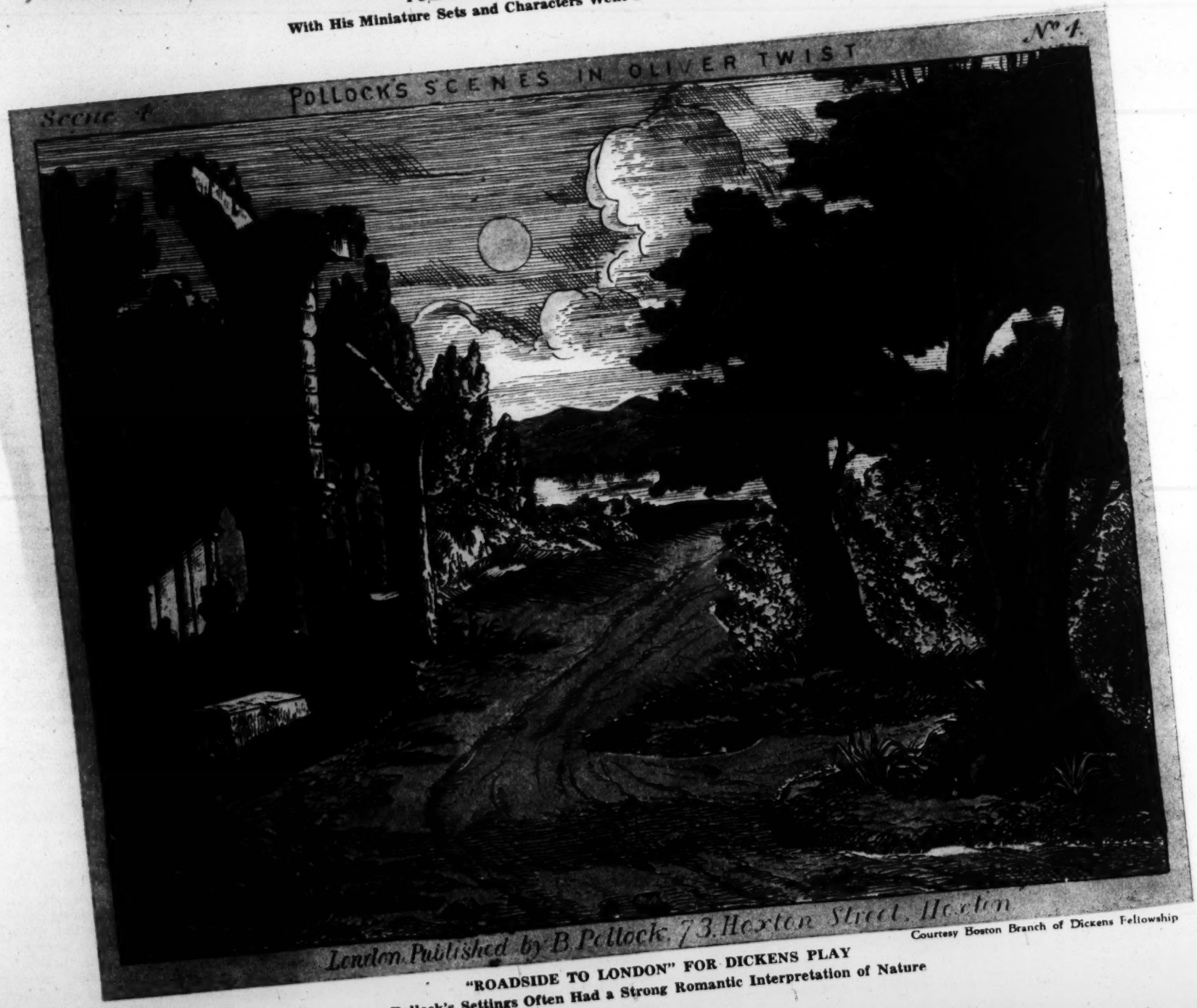
Speaking of moose! They flounder about in the snow looking for stray titbits in the yards around the half-buried houses and getting their awkward heads fastened in stray buckets. They also chase timid housewives that venture out to rescue prized possessions from them. Herds of elk, their stately, antlered heads well back on their shoulders, plow through the heavy drifts hunting thin snow through which they can paw and find leaves and dried grass.

The thousands of summer visitors to Yellowstone and Grand Teton Parks that swim in the limpid blue lakes, drowse under softly singing pines, using wild flower beds for their pillows, know nothing of the sublime dignity of this northern country when winter holds it in thrall.

Even a distraught homemaker pauses a hundred times a day to look and listen and quote the ever-green lines of "Snow Bound."

NAVAJO BABY
Mascot of the Grand Tetons

POLLOCK'S STAGING OF "OLIVER TWIST"
With His Miniature Sets and Characters Went a Condensed "Book of the Play"



Courtesy Boston Branch of Dickens Fellowship

"ROADSIDE TO LONDON" FOR DICKENS PLAY
Pollock's Settings Often Had a Strong Romantic Interpretation of Nature

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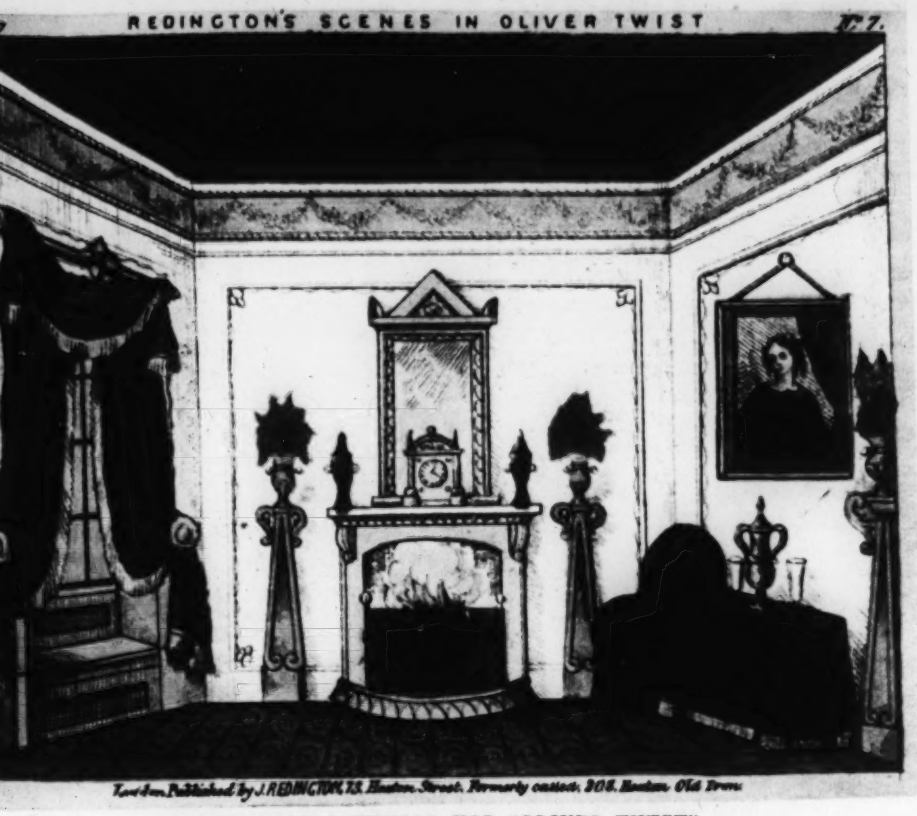


A REDINGTON INTERIOR FOR "OLIVER TWIST"
One of the Sets Made for Dickens Performances in the Home

"A Penny Plain and Tuppence Coloured"

By Pearl Strachan

THE PLAY BEGINS at "The Three Cripples," the squalid inn where Fagin and his merry thieves had their rendezvous with the sinister Monks. The "set piece" shows Charley Bates and the Artful Dodger at a game of cards, with a row of sheep-faced burglars at an adjoining table. Fagin gets pushed on at the right, and Bill Sikes at the left. And the dialogue proceeds.

Cut out of paper and pasted on cardboard, the tiny actors measure about 2¾ inches in height. Among books bequeathed to the Boston branch of the Dickens Fellowship, by a former president of the branch, the late Milton Stone, the members have come joyfully on one particularly rare item, from the collector's viewpoint, Pollock's dramatization of "Oliver Twist or the Parish Boy's Progress."

B. Pollock evidently printed and published, for the Victorian nursery, numerous sets of scenes and characters, with text, for mimic theaters. His "Juvenile Drama" included "Cinderella," "The Forty Thieves," "Aladdin," and many other familiars, but "Oliver Twist" appears to be the only Dickensian selected. While the more elaborate stages cost as much as five shillings each, a child could obtain a satisfactory one for a shilling. The scenes, 7½ by 5¾ inches, were sold at "A penny plain and tuppence coloured." The strips of characters cost a little more, but the entire cast for "Oliver Twist" could be purchased for thirteenpence plain, and two shillings colored.

This copy in the hands of the Boston branch contains both plain pages and colored, by hand, with a palette that a Gauguin might covet. Neither water color nor wax crayon observes any limits. One can readily picture Nancy meeting Mr. Brownlow and Rose Maylie in Scene Fourteen, Act Three, by "The Stairs and Arch of London Bridge"; one follows her over the heliotrope pavement of the embankment and sees her lean against the Chinese red of the ancient stone, while Noah Claypole spies upon her, clearly outlined by the cream of ornamental masonry.

Naïve as the juvenile producers, who pushed their paper characters on and off their stage, are the delightful settings. Scene Four, with its intricately shaded oaks, its round, yellow moon and tipsy perspective, could be no other than "Roadside to London." Nor could the interior with two upholstered chairs drooping toward each other, and a framed engraving of a tombstone above the center door, suggest anything else but Sowerberry's parlor. Only one scene is utterly misleading, because of its Moorish architecture and decorative treatment. It is, however, clearly listed as "A Hall in the House of Mrs. Maylie."

The theater consists of six strips of characters, 13 separate scenes, one "set piece," and three side wings—one for "Oliver" and the other two marked, "Pollock's Side Wings to Suit Any Play." Precision and illiteracy combine to put into the mouth of Nancy the brooding lines, "I think I have escaped unnoticed. I hope Bill has not woke." Curiously up to date, as one reads them at present, seems the paraphrasing of Fagin's greeting of his young gang. Dickens, it will be recalled, worded it this way:

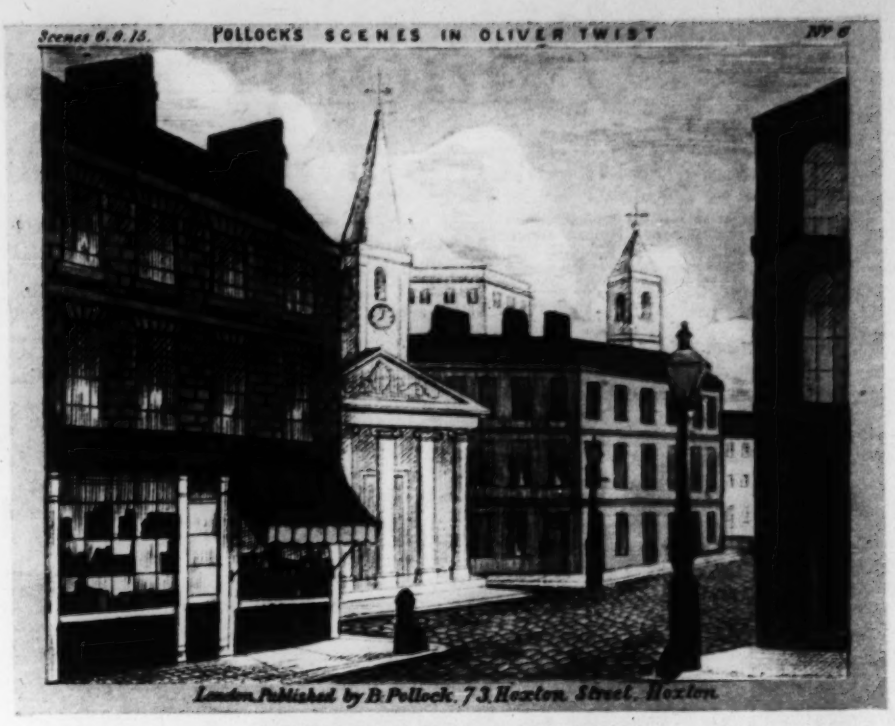
"I hope you've been at work this morning, my dears?" to which the Artful Dodger replied, "Hard," and to which Charley Bates added, "As Nails."

Mr. Pollock's version, enter Dodger and Bates right hand, reads:

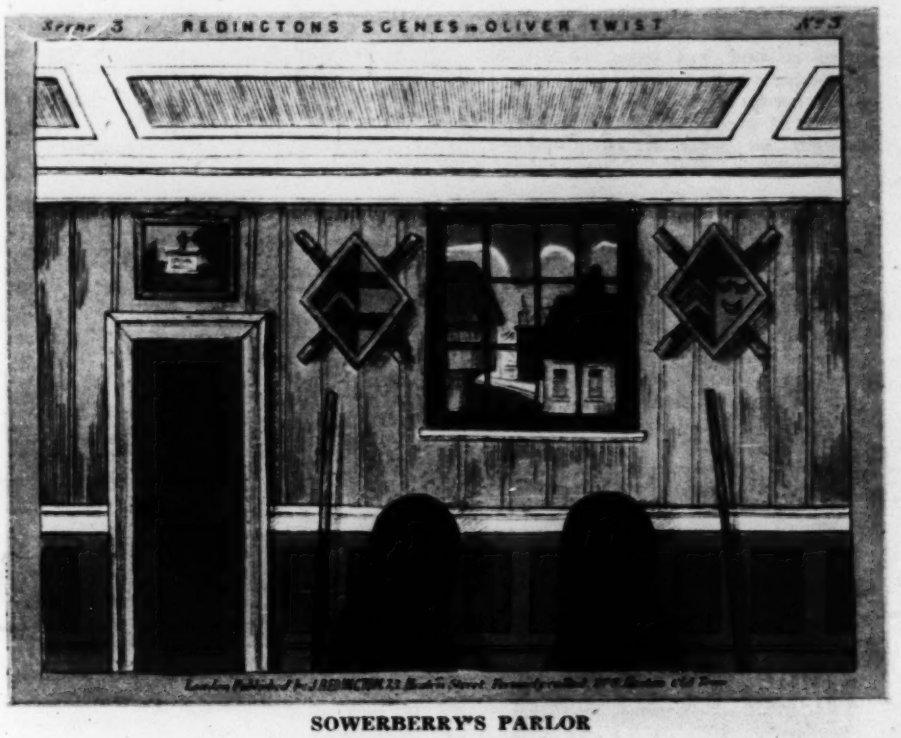
Fagan (sic)—"Been at vork, my tears?"
Dodger—"Like Britons, Fagin."

Not even Little Nell, surely, was ever given lines so moving as those the playmaker assigns to the 10-year-old Oliver, misunderstood and deserted, after the fight with Noah in the undertaker's shop: "They are gone! The feelings that struggled in my breast can now have vent. All is dark and silent—they will return—I will away at once."

Dickens was always fascinated by the theater. As a child he tried to write plays, and in his youth he was considerable of an actor, among the amateurs. During his reporting days, at the age of 19, he would attend the theater night after night. He hoped seriously to write for it, but the success of "Pickwick Papers" settled his mind on producing books. The Dickensian, that quarterly publication of the Dickens Fellowship, still arrives in America from Doughty Street, with its amusing references to the sayings of Sairey Gamp, or Jingle, or Sam Weller, for example. The winter edition will be along before we in Boston have stopped chuckling over this bequest of ours, the entire cast, with scenery, of "Oliver Twist, or the Parish Boy's Progress."

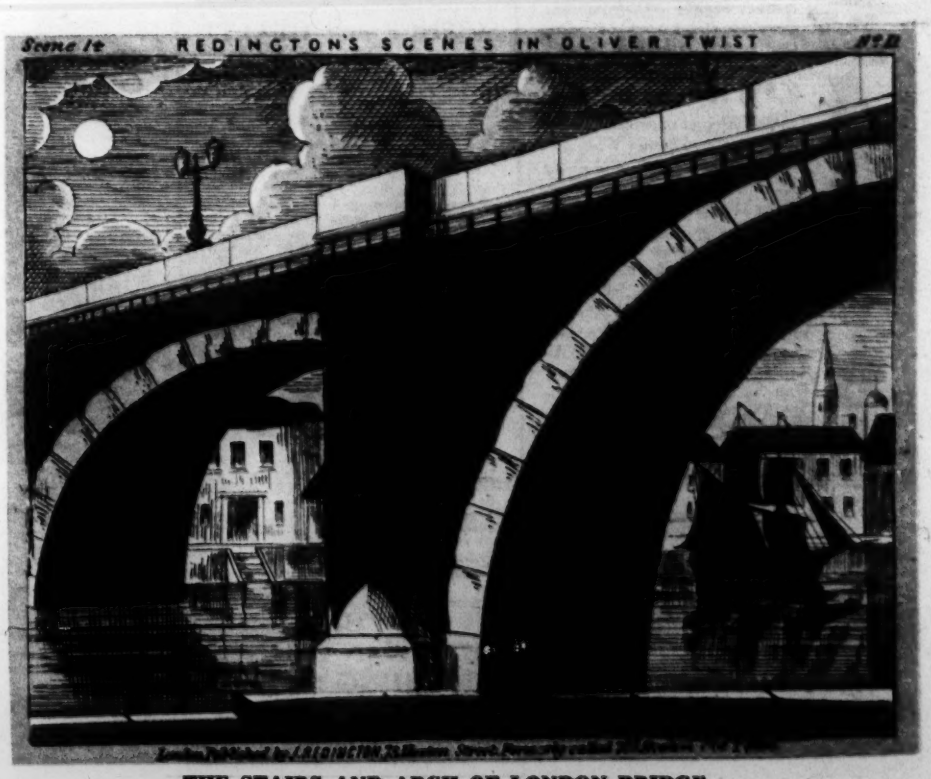


"SIDE WINGS TO FIT ANY PLAY"



SOWERBERRY'S PARLOR

REDINGTON'S "OLIVER TWIST" CHARACTERS



THE STAIRS AND ARCH OF LONDON BRIDGE

Among the New Books

Ifor Evans Surveys English Literature—A London Letter

A Short History of English Literature, by B. Ifor Evans. London: Pelican Books. 6s. New York: Penguin Books. $2.50.

Poems and Plays, by Robert Browning. Volume IV. 1871-1890. London: Everyman's Library. Dent. 2s.

LONDON

IN "A Short History of English Literature," Ifor Evans has brought off a most unlikely triumph. There can be few tasks more discouraging than to write in a bare 60,000 words a critical account of English literature from Caedmon to Aldous Huxley. The quantity of knowledge required is so prodigious, the range of subject covered so vast, that it is like distilling the wisdom of a century into an epigram. Moreover, the story to be told lacks unity, for there is no continuous line of progress in English literature to be followed into climax. It is not one long, complete journey that Professor Evans records, but an illimitable series of brief excursions, than which in prospect there can be few things more tiring. Finally, the ground has been so often plodded over previously by earnest and heavy-footed pundits that all signs of germination and fertility might be supposed long since trampled out of it.

* * *

Yet Professor Evans finds the soil fresh and unexhausted. He views the most distant, the most recondite authors in the immediate light of instant experience, and can discuss the origins of Anglo-Saxon literature, which is literature in a foreign tongue, in terms of Lebensraum and unpreparedness for defense. Over and over again he contrives to isolate the essential quality of some classic writer in a phrase that sparkles and glitters with an original brilliance. Spenser's "Faerie Queene" is "a wash made from the brightest pigments." "To see it in this twentieth century is like finding an apartment appointed with steel furniture hung with a faded tapestry of the Masque of Cupid; or to see Arthur or Gawain appear, wraith-like on some dirt-track racing course."

Drama, poetry, the novel, and philosophic prose Professor Evans treats with an equal and apparently easy mastery. The only place in which he seems to falter—and it is rarely for a moment—is in the period immediately following Dickens. Conrad's "Aylmer's Folly" may be a misprint; but it is disconcerting to find Somerset Maugham's "The Trembling Leaf" on the next page. This suggests a slight hastiness which is confirmed in the facility with which Professor Evans remarks that Thomas Hardy produced "novels regularly, of which the most memorable by common consent are 'The Return of the Native' (1878); 'The Trumpet Major' (1880); 'The Mayor of Casterbridge' (1886); 'The Woodlanders' (1887), and 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' (1891)." It may be that Professor Evans ranks "The Trumpet Major"—a charming story—above "Far From the Madding Crowd" and "Jude the Obscure"; but I very much doubt whether he does so by "common consent." But points of disagreement are the joys of a critic. This "Short History" is a masterpiece. There can be no denial or avoidance of that plain, sufficient fact.

* * *

Browning is better remembered today as the rescuer of Elizabeth Barrett than as a poet, says Mr. Evans. Everyman's Library now issues the fourth volume of its selections from Browning to recapture for him some of his diminished reputation. These poems belong to Browning's later period, when his taste in subject ran to the bizarre. There is a careful introduction by M. M. Bozman.

The book trade in Britain is beginning to revive now that it has won its battle against the Purchase Tax. Publishers have compiled their autumn lists, and several notable works are promised. J. B. Priestley contributes "Slow Train in the Black-Out," a further instalment of his autobiography (Heinemann). Hutchinson are issuing lives of Julia Neilson, Matheson Lang, Nelson Keys, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. Faber are responsible for "Winston Churchill," by Robert Sencourt, and Macmillan issue "Two Generations," by Osbert Sitwell, a panorama of early nineteenth-century life. This firm also presents Sir Hugh Walpole's "The Bright Pavilions," a vast antechamber to the huge Herries structure which he completed some time ago. Charles Morgan has also written for them "The Voyage," a novel of France that is said to differ from his previous work. The other most remarkable novel of the season is likely to be H. G. Wells' "Babes in the Darkling Wood" (Secker & Warburg).

* * *

There are to be three or four studies of the background of the situation in which the world now finds itself. Vera Brittain is the author of "England's Hour" (Macmillan); F. Tennyson Jesse and H. M. Harwood collect letters sent to American friends from August, 1939, to June, 1940, in "London Front" (Constable), and Robert Graves and Alan Hodge present a social history of Great Britain between 1918 and 1939 in "The Long Week End" (Faber). Arthur Bryant covers a somewhat longer period in "English Saga" (Collins). Longman issue E. F. Benson's "Final Edition," a book of reminiscences, and Murray promise Sir George Leveson-Gower's "Years of Content, 1858-1886."

Books of purely literary interest are comparatively few. The Oxford University Press have "The Poetry of W. B. Yeats," by Louis Macneice, "Milton and His Modern Critics," by Logan Pearsall Smith, and "The Poetry of Matthew Arnold: A Commentary," by C. B. Tinker and H. F. Lowry, and Leonard Russell edits for Hutchinson a book on "English Wits," whose contributions include Desmond MacCarthy, James Agate, Dilys Powell, and Harold Hobson.

DUDLEY MEADS MACKEGG

The President's Wife

Eleanor Roosevelt, by Ruby Black. New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. $2.50.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT'S life to date has been divided into three parts. In this book Ruby Black, Washington newspaperwoman, covers all three, the last more thoroughly than the other two because it happened to be the eight years when she was assigned to report the activities of the President's wife for the United Press.

For any biographer to attempt to explain and interpret Mrs. Roosevelt's years before she emerged from the chrysalis of a lonely private life better than she herself did a few years ago in "This Is My Story" would be futile. For that reason, the first section of Miss Black's book is largely a rewrite.

The second period, which began one day in the early 1920's when certain Democratic women, looking for someone to preside at a luncheon, asked "Has Franklin Roosevelt a wife?" the author has pieced together from conversations with Mrs. Roosevelt's close associates in those days.

The White House period of Mrs. Roosevelt's life occupies roughly four-fifths of Miss Black's book. Here she does as exhaustive a piece of reporting as is possible of inexhaustible activities in the fields of labor, youth, consumer interests, politics, and international relations, revealing from time to time some incidents that have heretofore remained undisclosed or that came too late to catch the fast pace set by the daily newspapers. Typical is the "behind-the-scenes" story Miss Black tells of Mrs. Roosevelt's flight and speech to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago last July.

Factual material included as to Mrs. Roosevelt's earnings from radio talks, lectures, and magazine articles while in the White House will undoubtedly catch the eye of the curious.

In keeping with training as a reporter for an impartial news agency, Miss Black has confined herself largely to a factual account of Mrs. Roosevelt's life to date. As such, her book will be valuable to posterity, even though it evokes no literary debates. If controversy follows a perusal of the volume, it will emanate from the manner of the woman whose activities have been recorded, not from the way its author has handled them.

Although the book is not an authorized biography, Mrs. Roosevelt aided the author by consenting to reply to all her questions. Miss Black's main difficulty appears to have been one of tense, arising out of an attempt to write a past account when the date Mrs. Roosevelt would leave the White House was still unknown.

MARY HORNADAY

North Carolina Example

Raleigh's Eden, by Inglis Fletcher. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $2.75.

RAMIFICATIONS OF THE American Revolution have given writers of historical fiction a vast amount of material on which to draw for dramatic tales depicting the birth of a nation. The majority of these works have dealt with the more familiar aspects of the conflict, and have been documented by research in the annals of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, or Virginia; but sometimes a narrative appears which goes further afield in the reconstruction of the events of that period, such as "Raleigh's Eden," which details the course of the Revolution in North Carolina. Mrs. Fletcher's conscientious investigation of contemporary records has enabled her to present an authentic picture of that province's share in the colonial rebellion.

North Carolina, under the despotic rule of Governor William Tryon, early began to make overt gestures of defiance. Dispossessed farmers, tax-ridden citizens, freedom-loving men and women in all parts of the province, gradually became more outspoken in their demands for justice. The more determined ones followed up these demands with actions which Governor Tryon branded as seditious, whereupon he sent his militia to subdue the "Regulators" who had dared to oppose his rule.

The resultant skirmish, at Alamance on May 17, 1771, marked the beginning of active hostilities in North Carolina. From that time, until the battle of Guilford Courthouse 10 years later, the Carolinians fought unflinchingly for the cause of freedom and justice. They lost at Alamance, they lost at Guilford Courthouse—but once again in the course of history, military might shivered under the cold comfort of a Pyrrhic victory, winning a battle only to surrender to a cause. More than 150 years have passed since North Carolina thus taught history to an invading army, but the implications of that lesson are of singular importance today.

Inglis Fletcher's reconstruction of these events therefore possesses indubitable significance, coming as it does at a time when aggression and tyranny once again boast of victories. "Raleigh's Eden" bears witness throughout to the specious character of these victories; it also portrays the indomitable spirit of the men and women who were defending the cause of liberty, and it shows how their ultimate triumph was inevitable.

The story opens in the halcyon days of the sixties, when the planters of tidewater Carolina were reveling in the wealth they garnered from their far-flung trade; it continues through the years during which these planters and the subjugated people of the inland districts united in their efforts to curb the inroads of tyranny.

The surface narrative is woven round the vicissitudes of Adam Rutledge, an aristocrat who throws in his lot with those who are dedicating themselves to the cause of freedom. Adam's personal relationship with men and women on each side of the conflict permits the inclusion of elements which are common to so many historical novels: mystery, intrigues, treachery, romance. Pirates, too, and even a captive princess, play their parts upon the crowded stage. Much of this fictional aspect of the narrative is unabashed melodrama which follows a familiar pattern; but the authenticity of the background and the fundamental soundness of the theme provide full compensation.

M. W. S.

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Torchbearers for Women

Created Equal, by Alma Lutz. New York: John Day. $3.
Challenging Years, by Harriot Stanton Blatch and Alma Lutz. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

A BIOGRAPHY OF Elizabeth Cady Stanton and the memoirs of her daughter, Harriot Stanton Blatch, must of necessity relate the story of woman's struggle for emancipation in the United States. Alma Lutz, who has herself been in the forefront of the work for equal rights, has told that story as author of "Created Equal," a biography of Mrs. Stanton, and as collaborator in "Challenging Years," the memoirs of Mrs. Blatch. Together the two books describe in detail the long campaign which began definitely with the first Woman's Rights Convention held in Seneca Falls, New York, on July 19 and 20, 1848, and culminated in the ratification of the Woman Suffrage Amendment and its proclamation as a part of the Constitution of the United States, Aug. 26, 1920. It was Mrs. Stanton who proposed that first convention, and to the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment 72 years later her daughter made an inestimable contribution.

* * *

Back in 1848 lies the story of the origin and growth of a crusading spirit in the daughter of a York State judge, and after 1920 comes the less exultant story of the use women have made of the rights they have won. Almost the final words of Harriot Blatch's memoirs are still a challenge: "Compared with the women who worked for the vote, modern women as a whole seem to be resting on their oars. They are not thinking things through. They are still blinded and flattered by that word protection. It sometimes seems as if women had been so trained through the years in compromise and nibbling policies that they have not so far had the vision and the courage to make full use of their suffrage victory."

In this long dual record of the years since little Elizabeth Cady resolved to comfort her father for the passing of his only son by being like a son to him and found that in spite of all her efforts she labored under what the law books called a "defect of sex," many personalities and portraits become clear: Judge Cady, almost to the end impatient with his daughter's activities; Henry Stanton, devoted to his own work as lawyer and editorial writer for the New York Tribune and willing that his wife should be devoted to hers; the seven sons and daughters for whom the Stantons sought the most progressive education; Susan B. Anthony, outspoken friend and loyal co-worker; Amelia Bloomer, Lucy Stone, spectacular Victoria Woodhull, the wise and beautiful Quaker reformer, Lucretia Mott, and Mrs. Stanton herself, humorous, high-spirtied, with white curls and sparkling blue eyes, black silk dress billowing about her (she early abandoned Bloomerism) and a white silk shawl over her shoulders—the statesman and foremost orator of the movement for woman's rights and so palpably a lady and so motherly.

* * *

Harriot Stanton Blatch was her mother's lieutenant and the heir of her task. Mrs. Blatch's memoirs of her mother and Miss Anthony and of her years at Vassar, where she was graduated in 1878, are written by her own hand, as is the account of her early interest in politics and her association with women reformers in England, where she lived the 20 years of her married life. The later portions are elaborated by Alma Lutz from Mrs. Blatch's notes, and the memoirs are published in celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of Vassar College and of the twenty-fifth year of Henry Noble MacCracken's service as its president.

The hardest work for women suffrage in the United States lay in the years between 1902 and 1920—the aggressive years when Mrs. Blatch's organization, the Women's Political Union, introduced practical politics into the struggle. Harriot Blatch was politically shrewd, far-visioned, witty, and resourceful. A considerable part of her memoirs is concerned with the winning of the ballot for women in New York State, with street meetings and parades, picketings and colorful publicity. This was the time of the split between militants and anti-militants. Mrs. Blatch, friend of Mrs. Pankhurst, belonged with the former.

Clear and unemotional, this story of the winning of the ballot for women is valuable and good reading. But the task of the pioneers is apparently not completed. Education, politics, labor, business, and the professions, war-making and peace-making still hold problems for women and a call for resolute endeavor, as expressed in the final chapter of Mrs. Blatch's memoir.

W. K. R.

Mrs. Lindbergh Disappoints

The Wave of the Future, by Anne Morrow Lindbergh. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $1.

IT WOULD SEEM likely that many a reader has opened this slight volume by Mrs. Lindbergh with timidity and apprehension. Knowing her caliber well: her exquisite insight and sympathy, her vision and courage, her extraordinary intelligence, one felt it must be all right. Definitely, she could not agree with her husband in his view of world conditions which has brought disillusionment to so many of his admirers. A poet, an artist, a daughter of Dwight Morrow—remembering the sheer beauty of "North to the Orient" and "Listen! the Wind"—one was almost persuaded that Anne Morrow Lindbergh's "confession of faith" would be one to uplift the thought, to point a brighter path, to cleave the blue height of heaven figuratively as she has so often cleaved it realistically.

* * *

And so, eventually, one opened her little book. It was unnecessary to read far before the unhappy outcome had been made completely obvious. Mrs. Lindbergh *does* agree with her husband. No more need be said. Her prose is, as before, prose of distinction—a delight to the eye, on the tongue. But what is she saying? Can one trust her reasoning? And so one arrives at the conclusion that beauty of prose, a prose which is rooted in poetry, is not enough.

* * *

Refutations press themselves upon the thought. Does she not realize that one must fight to preserve what we all have loved to call the democratic ideal? Must we conciliate? Could it be right to court appeasement, to dally with the good which might derive from evil? It cannot be so. One sighs and closes the book again. No use to protest. No use to debate. Nothing remains but to hope that Mrs. Lindbergh's is too finely attuned a human understanding not to be able to see, one day, a future which cannot brook any tolerance of the destructive forces of evil. She who quotes so wisely certain sayings of the philosophers, of Jesus, must know of herself that good does not in this world or any other result from trafficking with evil.

M. W.

As One Dictator to Another

Letters from the Corsican. New York: Vanguard. $2.

AS ONE CONQUEROR to another, "N" speaks out of a past supposedly Napoleon's to offer advice to Hitler. The result is this collection of epistles. The author stays in character by keeping out of the picture. He recollects on Napoleon's behalf, looks into the future on Hitler's.

The volume is literate; it would hardly have interfered with the spell of the book, and would have added to the general reader's confidence in it had the author's name not been hidden. It is readable. The brevity of each chapter helps to carry the reader on. There are interesting observations by indirection, as in the advice to the Nazi leader to work for disunity in the United States by exploiting a Protestant-Catholic cleavage.

Continual reference to history point up the discussion, which, however, on the whole seems rather to consist of prevailing ideas and feelings than to introduce an original line of thought. What England was to Napoleon, the United States will be to Hitler—this is one of the messages. But the author underestimated the combination of the English Channel and British pluck when he permitted his "Napoleon" to say:

> The Channel that halted me when I gathered my army at Boulogne now presents no greater obstacle than the Po or the Danube or the Vistula across which I flung my victorious troops.

His guess was as good as that made by many informed people when France fell. And that guess, taken together with some apparently more dependable assays, epitomizes the author's contribution to the literature of the neo-Napoleonic period. It is about on a level with current thought—better documented, and more piquantly expressed.

C. W. M.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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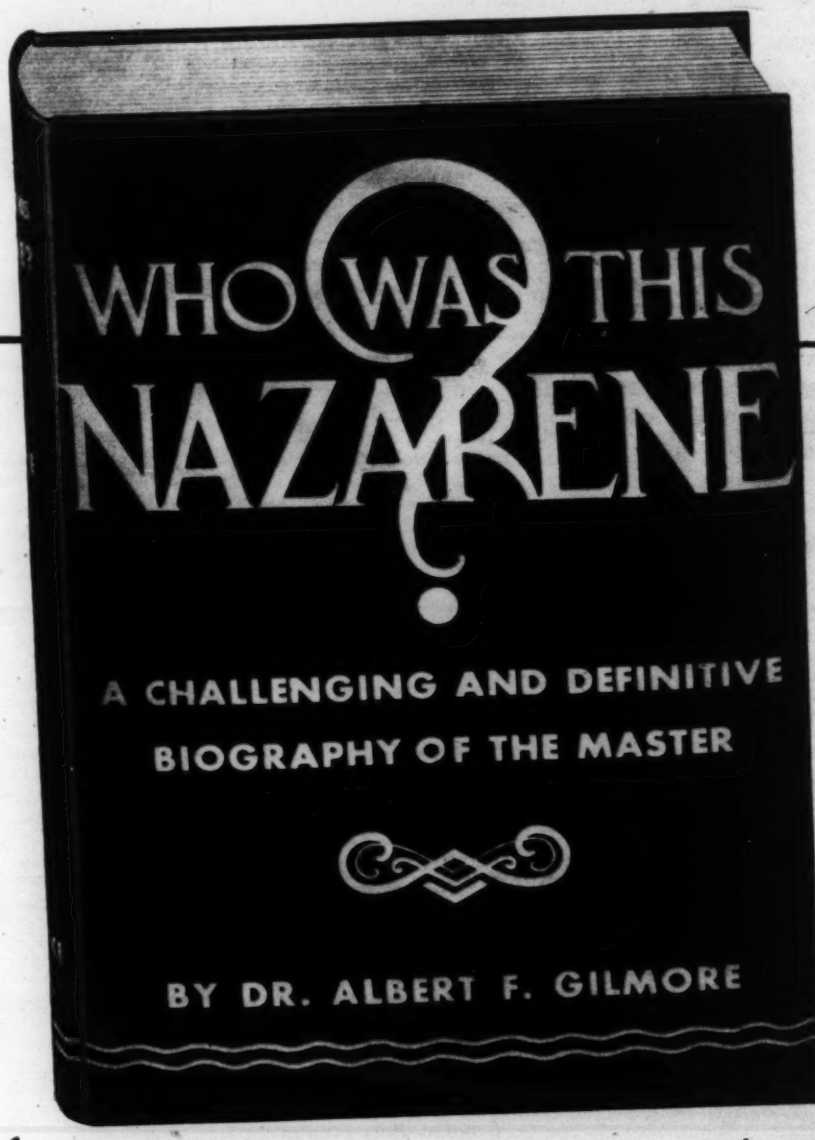

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Revising Europe Along Old Lines

Road to Disaster, by Ernst Klein. London: George Allen and Unwin 12s. 6d.

HERR ERNST KLEIN is a useful guide along the road which led to the present European war, not because he is always right in his judgments, but because his decisions result from nearly half a century of living through the matters with which he deals. Austrian by nationality, he started his journalistic career on the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna in the great days of "Old Benedikt" the great editor. He gravitated to Berlin in 1905, and covered various parts of Europe east of the Rhine for German papers in pre-1914 days and from 1920 until August, 1935, when he was expelled by the Nazis as Berlin Correspondent of the Basler Nachrichten. His work on this last-named paper, especially in the first two years of the Third Reich, was among the best of any foreign correspondent's in the German capital.

The "Road to Disaster" for Herr Klein begins when the Young Turks raised the standard of revolt at Monastir in 1908. He traces, in interesting and informative fashion, the way through the Balkan confusion of 1908-14, the World War, the post-war problems of Germany and Austria, up to the outbreak of the present war. To him, the fundamental problem is the struggle between pan-Germanism and pan-Slavism and the solution lies in a recasting of the political configuration of Europe in such a way that Prussianism is deprived of its power. This he would accomplish through a re-organization of the balance of power within Germany, and by the formation of a new Danubian confederation strong enough to act as a Great Power.

While opposing proposals for dismemberment of the German Reich by a victorious foe, because it would be an unfortunate reproduction of Versailles, the author would defeat Prussianism by reducing Prussia within the German Reich to the position it occupied before its various aggressions, from the time of Frederick the Great onward. The various kingdoms, duchies, free cities, (Hanover, Saxony, etc.) controlled from Berlin would be given their independence, presumably, in a new German confederation. Weimar, not Berlin, would be the new German capital.

As for southeast Europe, he advocates that "the Danube States, with which I include the Balkan States, should find their way together quite freely and quite voluntarily without the participation of any of the European Great Powers. Then they would form a Great Power themselves strong enough to withstand successfully any aggressor. "Within this federation would be incorporated, but outside the framework of Germany, the independent states of the Prussian and Austrian Silesias.

Such an idea undoubtedly appeals strongly to Herr Klein, because he is both an ardent Austrian and an enthusiastic Hapsburg exponent. It would give Austria that place in the new Europe which he says is essential for the stabilization of the continent. Vienna would return to some of its ancient glory as the capital of such a confederation, and maybe the Hapsburgs could return to rule it. To students of European history, this looks much like a picture of the German-Austrian situation of pre-1866 days, brought up to date.

Herr Klein has much to say about the Balkans, about Stresemann, and the Nazis. Of the present regime in Germany he writes "In its present shape (it) is the work of Hitler and his band, but it is in essence nothing but a resurrection of the old Prussian pan-Germanism which had the subjugation of foreign peoples in its program.

E. W.

Odyssey of a Refugee

My Name Is Million. Anonymous. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

IT IS STAGGERING even to compute the number of human existences that have been ruthlessly uprooted during the iron age through which the world is now living. The number of people who have been torn from their homes, who have sometimes seen the fruits of a lifetime of work and saving destroyed in a few moments from the air, must be counted not in millions, but in tens of millions.

Some estimates of the number of Chinese who have fled from Japanese occupied areas into the interior of the country run as high as 40,000,000. Of the 30,000,000 inhabitants of Poland, millions certainly fled from their homes before the German and Russian invasions. Many more were brutally deported from regions which the Germans wished to empty for colonization, or were packed into freight trains and sent for forced labor to Russia. Probably 1,500,000 Belgians quit their homes; and a vast stream of French refugees in automobiles, in peasant carts, on bicycles and on foot certainly represented at least several million people. When to these one adds the innumerable victims of Soviet internal deportations for class and political and national reasons, the Jews who have been hounded out of Germany and Austria, and the refugees of the Spanish civil war, the picture is almost stupefying in its very vastness.

* * *

It needs the narrative of an individual refugee like the author of the present book, a gifted and sensitive Englishwoman, the wife of a Pole, who went through the Polish national tragedy of September, 1939, to make us realize what war and invasion and tyranny mean in terms of human lives.

Fleeing from the Germans, the author and her husband found refuge on the estate of a friend in Eastern Poland. Here they encountered Poland's second great misfortune, the Russian invasion. There is an excellent sketch of the mood of the peasants during the days of growing anxiety and suspense for the well-to-do and educated Poles, a minority among the White Russian and Ukrainian peasants of Eastern Poland. On the one hand there was a desire to seize the land, on the other a fear that the new Communist rulers would not permit them to keep the newly acquired holdings as individual property.

The author possesses the gift of conveying what she has seen very poignantly. One is shown the amazement of the Red soldiers at the comparative well-being which they found about them in Poland, the shortsighted exultation of the Lithuanians at recovering their old capital, Vilno—they were soon to fall themselves into Stalin's maw.

* * *

A strain of proud national feeling animates the book; for the author, although not a Pole by birth, feels and reacts like a Pole. A dramatic accompaniment to her story is a series of citations from the works of Poland's great romantic poet of the nineteenth century, Adam Mickiewicz, who is not so well known in Western Europe and America as he should be. Mickiewicz's verse, impregnated with the tragedy of Poland's partitions and frustrated nationalism, found an echo in the piano compositions of Chopin.

So, although it is a very sad story that the author has to tell, it is exalted by a mood of unconquerable resolution. It has always been Poland's destiny to suffer; it has never been her disposition to submit. In this book a brave people, in one of its greatest tragedies, has found a worthy chronicler.

W. H. C.

Social Shift Seen in Britain

The Long Watch in England, by Eugene and Arline Lohrke. New York: Holt. $2.

HISTORY IS ALWAYS the best reviewer of books, and this is one of the rare times when it has caught up with the current trade. So one can trust Eugene and Arline Lohrke to the judgment of History and the R. A. F. For their thesis, in "The Long Watch in England," as in their previous "Night Over England," is that British machinery and the British social system are rusting away. The essential point is that they misjudged the quality of the steel in the British soul.

Their two books need to be considered as one because Volume II is but Volume I rewritten. Time and detail are different. Their first book dealt with the days of Munich. The sequel deals with the days that followed. Few pieces of contemporary prose are more deftly done. Few present-day commentaries appear more delicately compassionate, yet more vigorously critical.

But the Lohrkes, for all their experience on a Sussex farm, have seen only one phase of England. Their tender feeling for the "little people" and the countryside is compelling. Their unfamiliarity with the remainder of that now-embattled isle is quite sorrowful.

One of their indictments is that "the great free institutions that England had built through the ages, the Parliamentary system itself which she had bequeathed to mankind, were no longer a deep or weighty concern of powerful Englishmen." History may say. But it looks from this safe distance as if the English are serious indeed about defending those institutions and all they represent.

One of their questions is whether England can change—whether so many must continue to "wind their way along old grooves, dusty grooves . . . in the patience of quiet frustration." Again history must be the witness. But the sweeping social changes now being worked by Labor Ministers are not the sort of thing that even the effort of war could extract from a sterile people.

In their peroration the Lohrkes quote Dean Inge's belief that England could only emerge from the war through a deeply involved process of self-ruin. But the Dean of St. Paul's is hardly a spokesman for this England which was dormant, this England which the Lohrkes did not see. One doesn't know, of course, what history will finally say about it. But for the moment, it looks as if the Royal Air Force is doing pretty well.

Gx.

The World of Poetry

A NEW VOLUME that will appeal to those poetry lovers who like traditional verse is "Wild Heron," by Daniel Whitehead Hicky (New York: Harpers. $2). This is his fourth book and in it he maintains the even flow of the lyric line which one has come to associate with everything this young Southern poet writes.

Here is an example of the quiet lyric which Mr. Hicky does so well:

Island Moonrise
Scented with oleanders' breath
The hesitant darkness falls
Along the leaves still warm with sun.
At slow white intervals

The gulls go by, their sharpened cries
Dividing sky and land,
Then all is darkly one again:
The sky, the tide, the sand.

Only the drowsy grasses stir
Till bright, and suddenly,
Like a lone bather now, the moon
Slips in the quiet sea.

It may be seen from this that Mr. Hicky possesses taste and imagination by which he is often able to bring distinction to even a commonplace theme.

Mr. Hicky is concerned for the most part with natural and romantic subjects. He seldom ventures beyond the established approach to poetic expression, but within those limits he contrives to be fresh and at times even moving.

A letter reaches me from a poet who asks if a poem which has been accepted by an editor for an anthology may be published prior to publication of the anthology. In most cases anthologies are composed largely of poems which have first been published elsewhere. Unless the agreement states otherwise the poet retains first publication rights.

It might be well to say a word here concerning the many anthologies which appear from every section of the country. Too often they are built upon appeal to the vanity of the poet, so that he is certain not only to permit his poem to be published without payment but also to buy one or more copies. Often these volumes are overpriced, badly edited, and not indicative of the work being done in the section they are supposed to represent. The poet should carefully investigate any publication which offers a place to his work in an anthology and remember that anthologies are of no value to the poet unless they are carefully composed so that the work in them reflects an extremely high level.

Dylan Thomas, the young English poet, is a native of Wales and during his childhood observed much among these people which he has remembered and set down in a book of prose sketches, entitled, "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Dog" (Norfolk, Conn.: New Directions. $2.50).

These are homey stories which exude the flavor of the earth and that sense of imagination which we have come to expect from Welsh authors.

For many who find the understanding of Mr. Thomas' poetry difficult, these tales of the poet's childhood may serve to reveal some of the motivations back of his verse.

JOHN RITCHEY

The Book Window

Report to the American People, by William C. Bullitt (Houghton Mifflin, 50 cents), is the address of the United States Ambassador to France, delivered at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, upon his return home after the fall of France. In it, he warns Americans that the fate of the French may await them, unless they prepare against totalitarian attack.

The Story of a Dam, by Geraldine Le May (Longmans, Green, $1.50). A well-illustrated story of the building of Norris Dam, and a discussion of its reasons for being.

Children on the March

Borrowed Children, by Mrs. St. Loe Strachey. New York: Commonwealth Fund. $.75.

IN THE MIDST of armies advancing, retreating, by land, sea, and air, there is still another army on the move. In England during September alone some 730,000 unaccompanied school children were evacuated from their homes to parts of England that were considered safe from attack by air. Since that time a large portion of them have had to be moved again. In modern warfare, safety zones change from month to month.

This appalling journey of innocents, with its problems, successes, and failures, is discussed by Mrs. Strachey in a manner intended to be of help to those aiding in the readjustment and placing of evacuee children. Originally published in England, the book has been reprinted by the Commonwealth Fund as a reference work for those aiding guest children who have arrived in the United States.

Mrs. Strachey gives a restrained picture of the not so restrained problems that arose during the first months of evacuation and how they were met, even though not entirely solved.

The adjustments that must be necessarily made in the lives of the children and those who take care of them are analyzed from the point of view of material mental hygiene with brief case histories. The work, to some, no doubt would be of more value if Mrs. Strachey had given more of the intimate experiences of those who have dealt with the children and less of the psychiatric point of view.

Perhaps the chief value of the work lies in its indication of the vastness of the problem and the work that will have to be done if a satisfactory solution to a major social upheaval is to be found.

J. R.

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. . Listening to the War

(Continued from Page 6)

Hungary, and Turkey . . . ," and on May 9 German radio speakers confined themselves primarily to a discussion of German-Jugoslavian trade relations.

* * *

A curious development has been that of the Italian radio. Broadcasting two hours nightly to North America, Rome gave little sign of any effort to influence American public opinion in any particular direction during the winter. In fact, according to one official of an American radio chain, the news broadcasts from Rome were regarded by many as being as impartial as those of his own company. But on April 16, one week after the Norwegian invasion, the Italian broadcasts went over part and parcel to the side of the Nazis, with more of the broadcasting in Italian, concentrating chiefly on an attempt to influence overseas Italians.

From Moscow every afternoon, the Center has been hearing a news broadcast in English. Starting with the battle cry, "Workers of All Lands Unite!" the commentators attacked British (and formerly French) imperialists. More support for Moscow seems to come over the air waves from Berlin than the other way around. It is perhaps significant that the German-French armistice meeting at Compiègne, where Germany had once bowed to the French, and which was a moment of greatest satisfaction for the German Government, was not mentioned in the Moscow broadcasts.

No survey of short-wave propaganda would be complete without some mention of the former French Government's short-wave station, "Paris-Mondial." The English programs were started in the spring of 1938, and were broadcast for six hours daily. Until the last, these programs dealt largely with cultural subjects, such as French literature and thought. Occasionally more informal topics were presented, such as fashions, and on Saturday nights there was an excellent variety program with a cast of Paris music hall artists.

* * *

One week after the invasion of Norway came the first break in this routine, with outright appeals for American planes and assistance. As the situation became worse, there were more talks about military developments, with an American Legion program every night, martial music instead of string quartets, and urgent pleas from Americans in France for assistance. Belgian and Dutch refugees, even a bedside interview with an injured American, were presented over the short wave. On June 11, the famous writer, André Maurois, pleaded, "To hold on we must receive from our friends the greatest possible help . . . not in 1941 . . . not even next autumn . . . It is now."

It became apparent around the twelfth of June that Paris-Mondial was having trouble transmitting broadcasts. Only phonograph records were broadcast, announcements were made entirely in French. It was admitted that the transmitters were being moved from Paris to "Somewhere in France." At 2:30 A. M. (DST) on the morning of June 20, Paris signed off. After that silence.

What the future holds for America in short-wave radio propaganda, the Center cannot predict. They are on the alert, however, for certain possible paths of development. For instance, the frequency with which Germany points out Anglo-American cooperation will be a sign of increasing hostility toward this country. An equally sure sign of the same thing would be increased criticism of American leaders and institutions, particularly if accompanied by a growth in propaganda for National Socialism. Already, German short-wave radio broadcasts have criticized the American diplomatic corps, notably Ambassadors Kennedy, Bullitt, and Biddle, and the American press.

That there is growing recognition of this new weapon in a new era of warfare is evidenced by the increase of interest in the United States in the last few months in the material that comes to America over the short-wave radio.

Surpassing Boulder Dam

Motorists are offered an unusual sightseeing attraction in the northern part of California, where work on the huge Shasta Dam project has started.

Good oiled roads are available from Redding, California, for those who wish to include the dam site in their itineraries and observe the early stages of an undertaking which in size will surpass Boulder Dam.

The distance to the site by way of Project City is about 14 miles. The return trip via the Buckeye-Kennett road affords an opportunity to see the immense conveyor belt which carries material for the dam.

Shasta Dam will be the highest of the overflow type in the world. Water flowing over the crest will have a drop of 480 feet, nearly three times that of Niagara. Other notable features of the project will be the new Shasta Lake, to extend up the Sacramento Pit, and McCloud rivers for 35 miles, and a great double-deck combination railroad and highway bridge spanning the new lake at a height of 420 feet above the present water level.

. . Eyes Its Defenders

(Continued from Page 5)

not feel that Chile owed anything to Britain or the United States, and he would be quite willing to trade with Germany even though the result might be an increased German influence in his country.

There are many South Americans who would similarly be willing to risk a propagation of Nazi propaganda rather than refuse to buy German manufactures, particularly when arrangements for payment are directly based on their own exports. It is appreciated that the German system of paying in blocked currency for imports has important disadvantages for the seller, both economically and politically, but German markets will nevertheless appear inviting to South Americans, despite German trading methods.

It is clear, south of the Caribbean, that the United States is hoping to defend its own interests as well as those of its neighbors, and that North American help can pretty well be counted on if an actual invasion should become imminent. In the meantime there is considerable disposition to risk political infiltration as the price of the expected economic advantages.

A further factor is the presence in the minds of a number of South Americans of the fear that the extension of North American military power to their lands might be used to impede the access of their raw materials to Europe.

The essence of the question from the point of view of the United States may be stated as follows: The South Americans would like to be protected if there should be danger of a German military invasion, but they would like to be able to trade freely with a new Europe, since they have, at the moment, little fear of the political infiltration which such commerce might foster. The North Americans fear that under these circumstances the Germans would obtain such economic advantages and political influence that their own security and that of the South Americans as well would ultimately be menaced. Realizing that the majority of South Americans are opposed to any increase of German influence of whatever kind in their continent, it is still felt in the United States that there is insufficient appreciation by their southern neighbors of the extent to which political control might develop under cover of economic ties.

This was the prime consideration behind economic proposals put forth by the United States at Havana, and it will continue to motivate United States policy in the coming discussions of the economic committee.

Unique Ties for Christmas
Hand Woven-Hand Tailored
By the Natives of Old Santa Fe

These distinctive original San Miguel Cravats, at only $1.00, are handloomed in the adobe homes of the native descendants of the first Spanish settlers. Their lovely glowing colors and patterns are inspired by the Southwest's magnificent sky and landscape beauty. Their perfect soft wool texture is the result of generations of wool growing and weaving—an art here since the 16th Century Conquistadores. Color combinations are correct . . . they tie and hang perfectly . . . order yours today. State choice in stripes, plaid, check or plain in blue, green, brown or gray backgrounds. Sent direct $1.00 postpaid anywhere in U. S. Write for FREE Gift Folder. Dealer Inquiries Invited

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SANTA FE, New Mexico, Dept. 6

This year GIVE PEARS

SUCH PEARS as you've never seen—giant, luscious COMICE—the pear developed to delight the royal court of France—brought to its highest perfection in the sun-drenched Rogue River Valley in Oregon's famous Medford District. A gift of the West for friends in the East.

Pinnacle Comice are the selected best from our finest trees—exquisite beyond description—ready to delight your family or friends with their blushing, golden beauty and delicate flavor.

For the busy executive, they are the ideal gift to business associates, important customers or favored employees.

Special gift boxes of from 10 to 14 huge pears sent prepaid to any address in the 48 United States—only $1.95.

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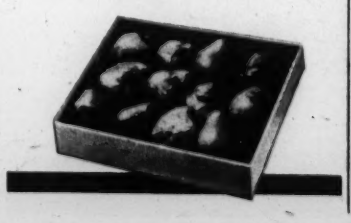
Reference First National Bank of Medford



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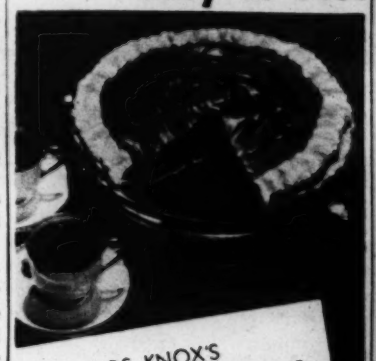
Easy-as-Pie!



MRS. KNOX'S
CREAMY CHOCOLATE CHIFFON PIE
(Filling for one 9-inch pie)

1 envelope Knox Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
½ cup boiling water
6 level tablespoonfuls cocoa
(2 squares chocolate may be used)
4 eggs
1 cup sugar
¼ teaspoonful salt
1 teaspoonful vanilla

Soften gelatine in cold water. Mix cocoa or chocolate until smooth. Add softened gelatine to hot chocolate mixture. Stir until dissolved. Add egg yolks (slightly beaten), one-half cup sugar, salt and vanilla. Cool. When mixture begins to thicken, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and other half-cup sugar. Fill baked pie shell. Chill. Before serving, garnish with whipped cream.

NOTE: Don't confuse Knox with factory-flavored gelatine dessert powders which are about 85% sugar. Use pure Knox Gelatine

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You can depend on Knox Gelatine for that smooth, velvety texture that means *really* good chocolate pie! Try it. And send today for Mrs. Knox's 55-page Recipe Book. It's crammed with easy-to-make, man-pleasing desserts, salads, pies to do a hostess proud. It's FREE! Write NOW to Knox Gelatine, Box 800, Johnstown, N. Y.

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SILVERSMITHS
To Grace Your Table Beautifully, Correctly, for Every Occasion

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Really fine sterling (*solid silver*) . . . is designed to merit the tradition of Heirloom Silver. It is judged by its clarity of design, delicate balance . . . substantial weight and perfection of finish. Ask your jeweler to show you the Alvin Sterling Patterns . . . and judge for yourself their excellent qualities.

THE ALVIN SILVERSMITHS

. . Cardenas

(Continued from Page 3)

own shopping was concentrated upon toys, and he found the playthings of United States youngsters, as exhibited in San Antonio and Austin shops, irresistible.

▸ ▸ ▸

Señora Cardenas, too, was delighted with her first brief glimpse of the United States. Though her journey was limited she hopes later to visit Washington and New York City. In this she shares the enthusiasm of many of her countrymen, who look to the great cities of the United States with the same admiration that North Americans look to the rich culture and tranquillity of Mexico.

Companions for "Memo," apart from his school friends, are found in abundance at "Los Pinos," for 12 boys of varying ages, from every part of the Republic, are educated there. They include two from Yucatan, one from the Laguna district, a Tarahumara Indian boy, and 14-year-old Alvaro Juarez, who is the grandson of the great Reform leader, Benito Juarez. Also in the group is an orphan Spanish boy who came to Mexico three years ago with the 500 children brought here for sanctuary during the Spanish Civil War. Thus "Memo" grows up surrounded by boys of many tastes and backgrounds who give him normal friendships and a wide understanding.

▸ ▸ ▸

"We will go in December to Patzcuaro and return to private life," Señora Cardenas said. "The General is eager to go, for he loves the life of the country more than any other. He plans to continue his work of improving the stock breeds of Mexican cattle and horses. Already he has given away many finely bred animals to farmers who need better stock. His orchard interests him deeply; he has a deep fondness for trees. There by the side of the lake he hopes to cultivate better fruit trees and to teach the Indians to improve their farms and cattle. We will work much among the Indians, helping them to learn more of their crafts of weaving and pottery-making on the islands of the lake.

"We have work for many years ahead, without participating in official life."

GENERAL VIEW OF THE CACTUS COLLECTION

Prickly Pear From Central Mexico

It Bears Fruits Sweet to the Taste

Cacti in Strawberry Canyon

RESIDENTS of the San Francisco Bay Region of California drive hundreds of miles to the Southwestern deserts to see their peculiar foliage in bloom. Now the desert has returned the compliment by coming to the Bay.

At least part of it is there, in the form of one of the largest collections of cacti and other succulents in the United States. Approximately 2,000 species of them may be seen at the University of California Botanical Garden in Strawberry Canyon just behind the campus at Berkeley.

There, on a barren slope, strangers from the sandy wastes of Africa and South America are making friends with their cousins from the canyons and mesas of Southwestern States and Mexico. This horticultural melting pot includes succulents from the Sahara and cacti from South American countries, including Peru, Bolivia, Chile and the Argentine.

A sandy hillside has been terraced with colored rocks and the cacti have been grouped not only with reference to botanical classification but also to blend their pastel greens and yellow, red or purple blooms into a harmonious panorama.

In addition to the outdoor growth, encouraged by the sheltered nature of the canyon, there is a hothouse filled with cacti. Dr. T. Harper Goodspeed, director of the Garden, and his aides assembled the specimens. Development of this important foreign plant introduction is part of a University-WPA project.

(Right)

EUPHORBIA ABYSSINICA

This Plant Has a Striking Resemblance to Some Cacti, Although, Botanically Speaking, Its Relationship Is Quite Remote

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THIS REUNION WAS HELD BEFORE SNOW FELL
An Older Member of the Family Opened His Home for the Gathering of 160 Cousins, Aunts, and Grandchildren

When Kinfolks Gather in Missouri

MISSOURIANS aren't counting the days until Christmas so much as they're counting the days until the annual family reunions. Christmas Day is a popular time for these reunions, which are sometimes attended by as many as 400 or 500 men, women, and children.

Long before model T's plowed through the Missouri mud, Missouri's family reunions were going strong. Families used to travel in spring wagons more than 200 miles from the farthermost corners of the Ozarks to attend a family reunion. Those who arrived first stayed at Grandma's house, and late-comers stayed at Cousin Emma's or Uncle Joe's. The children usually had to sleep on the floor, and there was always a giggle session before they settled down for the night. Daylight hours they spent romping in the hayloft or playing hide-and-seek in the woods, while the men tilted back in split-bottom chairs and decided what was wrong with the country. The women spent most of their hours cooking. However, they compared notes on fashions and recipes while the ham baked.

Then, for several years, the habit of meeting annually subsided. But in 1925 fast cars, good roads, and sentiment revived the custom. Now reunions are growing every year, and promise to become as popular as the famed Missouri mule.

Even though Christmas exhales the ideal spirit for reunions, sometimes snow blocks the roads and keeps some of the members of the family away. So the really big reunions are held in July and August.

Three Missouri counties—Boone, Audrain, and Callaway—claim the bulk of the State's family reunions today. Members of a family by the hundred flock to the annual reunion, and meet relatives they never dreamed they had. For a family reunion—Missouri style—includes all the distant cousins, half-cousins, and cousins by marriage who could possibly be counted.

It is surprising the relatives a person finds at these gatherings. Missourians call them "kinfolks." Old-timers go back for generations trying to establish "kin."

The closest unfamiliar relative was discovered by a man of 40 who traveled 800 miles to attend a family reunion. He had not been home for several years, and in the meantime his father had married again. He exclaimed over various cousins and their children, trying to get them all straight. When he saw a 5-year-old boy running toward him, he asked, "Now, whose child is that?"

"That's your little half-brother," his father answered.

Sometimes families combine to hold a reunion. Often a family finds it has so intermarried into another family, the two are inseparable.

A number of groups elect officers each year as one means to perpetuate the gatherings. Usually the older members are made permanent honorary vice-presidents, and the string of vice-presidents becomes as long as that of a New York corporation.

Local papers publish lists of all persons who attend the reunions—lists which may someday be valuable to historians. A few of the families publish papers of their own. Little four-page pamphlets blossom once a year, and feature the history of the families publishing them. Most of the reunions are held by families whose forefathers settled in the State before 1830.

Food is naturally a feature of the reunion. Usually the main dish is an enormous platter of country ham, flanked with heaped-up plates of fried chicken. Potato salad—tubs of it—stacks of sandwiches, deviled eggs, and row upon row of thick blueberry pies are included in the menu. Most of the reunions are basket dinner affairs, to which each little branch of the family contributes its share.

Entertainment of some sort comes after dinner. A local politician often is asked to speak. He is certain to make votes if his words consist mostly of praise for the family holding the reunion. And if the speaker lauds them as "one of the oldest and finest families in the State of Missouri," at least one of the "descendants of the Virginia gentleman who braved the perils of the wilderness" will offer to be his campaign manager.

Often a reunion is held on the birthday of one of the older members of the family. The three or four who are 85 or 90 are honor guests.

FRANCES TUCKER

Fall Overtones

By JOHN RITCHEY

Not any wind of winter set
Against the door, the polished glass,
Can teach my heart to quite forget
The summer grass.

The summer grass, the summer trees,
Above the ice, beneath the snow,
I hear the thunder of the leaves,
The water flow.

The true dimension of the mind
Dwells not in snow, dwells not in sun,
From either swiftly flies to find
The absent one.

Over the Editor's Desk

IN TIMES OF international stress the world has come to look to the Hon. Herbert Clark Hoover, thirty-first President of the United States, as organizer of food supplies for noncombatants who, even more than the fighting forces, suffer from war's effects. After nearly two decades as engineer and consultant on mines, railways, and metallurgical works, in the United States, Mexico, Canada, Australia, Italy, Great Britain, South Africa, India, China, Russia, he became chairman of the American Relief Committee in London, in 1914. Then followed his four years of accomplishment in Belgium, feeding the war stricken, and, more remarkable, getting the food to Belgium. He served on various Anglo-British war councils and organized during and after the armistice food supplies for half of Europe, including Germany. Today he is once more at the head of American effort to get food to European noncombatants.

In Britain, before the movies, there long flourished a fondness for miniature theaters in the home. These home-made, dramatic entertainments did not take so often the form of marionettes, with their elaborate system of strings controlling jointed figures, as they did of a simple tiny stage set with scenery, and using figures, cut out of small printed sheets of paper that could be obtained for a penny or two at stationery shops. The backgrounds and the figures were mounted by the purchaser on stands of cardboard or wood, and then all was ready for a condensed play out of some Dickens' story. Miss Pearl Strachan, of the Boston staff of The Christian Science Monitor, remembers such performances from the days of her childhood in England. She is also an officer of the Dickens Fellowship of Boston, Mass.

Betty Kirk, Mexico correspondent of the Monitor, offers a timely interview with Señora Cardenas, wife of the President of Mexico, who is soon to retire from office.

Carlyle Morgan of the Monitor's editorial page staff shares with us his thoughts and feelings about the apple-picking season.

Edith Iglauer, free-lance, writes about the Princeton listening post's records of what is heard of European radiocasts in the United States.

Mrs. White Mountain Smith tells in a lightly amusing way of a housewife's success in carrying on during the snowbound season in the Grand Tetons.

Bryce Wood, an American writer, discusses impressions of political trends observed during a recent Latin-American trip.

Agricultural Record

From formerly exporting annually 10 million dollars worth of grain, to shipping abroad 200 million dollars worth of animal products per year, is the world's record of agricultural productivity set by democratic Denmark, according to figures published by American Friends of Danish Freedom and Democracy. The change in production, the amazing productivity, the uniform and high quality of the Danish butter, bacon, eggs, cheese and meat, was accomplished, with the aid of science, through voluntary co-operation among the Danish farmers.

Behind that will to co-operate was the spiritual and cultural influence of liberal folk education through the Danish Folk High Schools. Founded with poetical and practical foresight by Bishop Grundtvig, they aimed to impart to students, not book learning but a truer and deeper understanding of life and of the need of their country. They made Denmark a pattern for a democracy at work.

The Danish cow which in 1864 gave 80 pounds of butter, by 1929 yielded 317 pounds of butter, per year. During that same period over a million yielding acres were wrested from barren heath, moor and sand-dunes. Over 22,000 new farms were created.

It is felt that the example of Denmark is of interest to America in demonstrating the virtues of democracy, the material benefits of spiritual and cultural values in education, and the truth of the idealism that the welfare of the many is the welfare of the one.

Stability

Founded 104 years ago, the Northern Assurance has attained an enviable record for reliable service and prompt and equitable adjustments. Through years of financial depression, through wars—civil, national and world-wide—the Northern has pursued a steady and safe course.

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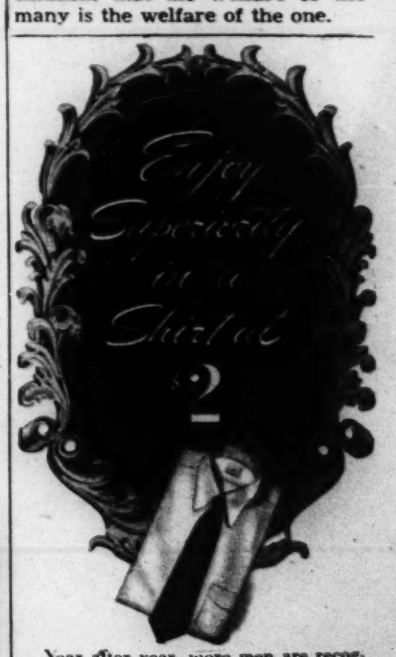

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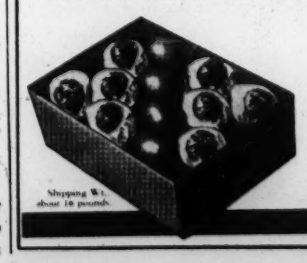

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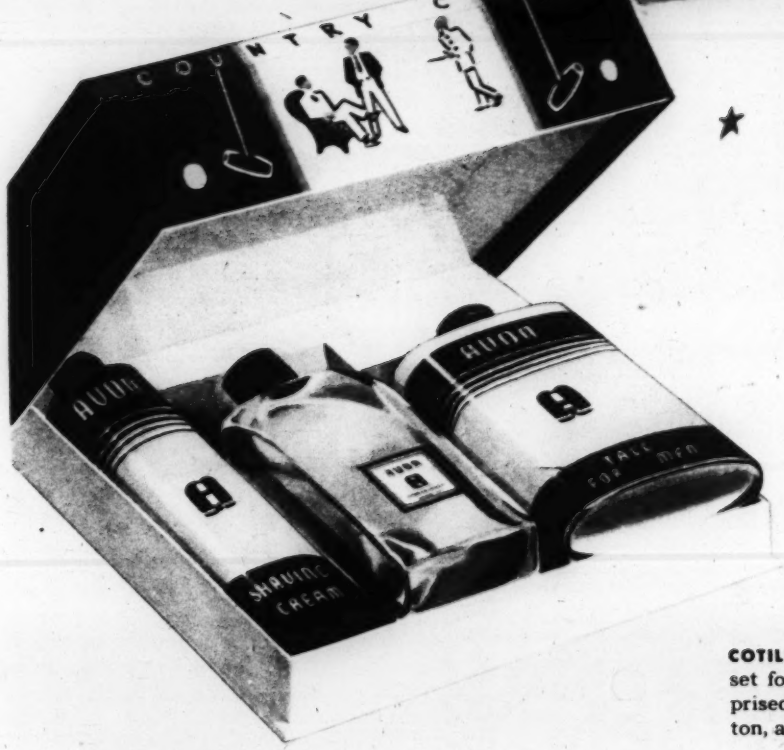

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